GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Budget Division)

BUDGET FOR 1975-76

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Budget 1975-76

Speech of
Minister of Finance

28th February, 1975

Sir,

1.1 It is my privilege this year to present the budget to this august House.

1.2 Its formulation has been no easy task but my burden has been lightened to some extent by my distinguished predecessor in office who had applied many correctives earlier in the year; these severe measures had a distinct impact on an admittedly difficult economic situation that our nation has of late been faced with.

1.3 It is unnecessary for me on this occasion to recount in detail the variety of factors, both external, and internal which have interfered with the orderly implementation of our development plans and strategies in recent times. The virulence with which inflation has been spreading and its devastating impact across national boundaries, continue to impose on developing countries such as India burdens and hardships which we have been ill-equipped to withstand. The impact on the living standards of our people and on the pattern of real incomes within the country has been serious enough. What is even worse is the persistent rise in prices which has eroded the capacity to save and thus imposed a painful constraint on the flow of investible resources so urgently needed to sustain our plans for a better future. The 'Economic Survey' sets out in some detail the anatomy of this complex problem and the characteristic features of the current situation.

1.4 It is against this backdrop that I would like the Honourable Members to assess and to judge my budget proposals.

1.5 What, one might ask, has been the underlying approach—the basic philosophy—in framing these proposals? Is it merely an ostrich-like exercise to balance receipts and expenditure for the exchequer? Or does the budget seek more positively and purposively, to subserve larger national objectives?

1.6 The answer is, of course, clear and unequivocal. We do look upon the budget as an important tool for reaching our cherished socio-economic goals. Development, the security of our country and growth along with social justice continu to govern our priorites; these objectives determine our decisions on how much to spend; on what programmes to spend, and in what manner the resources are to be raised. The pattern of our outlays, as well as the relative weight of particular instruments in the raising of resources might vary—indeed, may well need to be deliberately fashioned afresh—from time to time, in response to changing circumstances and requirements. But about the over-riding concern and commitment to deliver the masses from grinding poverty there can, of course, never be any doubt or vacillation. I shall spell out a little later in my speech, the concrete steps contained in this budget to take the nation forward in this direction.

1.7 The immediate concern of our fiscal and monetary policies has been naturally to bring inflationary pressures firmly under check. A series of steps had to be taken—some of them unpalatable and unpopular—to restrain and discipline the demand pressures operating on the limited availabilities of food and fuel, of clothing and housing, of transport and power is an economy besieged by rising prices. In the short-run, there was no equally effective alternative open to the planners and policy-makers to balance demand and supply of these essential goods and services for containing inflation. These present a great challenge to our nation and call for courage and fortitude.

1.8 However, only incurable pessimism will, I think, bar us from acknowledging with some satisfaction, the fact that already there are visible signs of a downward trend in prices. The 'Economic Survey' provides some details of price trends for important commodities. They give room for some satisfaction, but ordinary prudence demands that we continue to be conscious of the fact that the fever of inflation has not been entirely cured; it has as yet only shown signs of some abatement.

1.9 But then, let us also remind ourselves that the problems of poverty in our country cannot be solved by merely holding the price line. We can meet them only through growth. A rapidly growing economy is the best insurance against perpetuation of poverty; indeed, it is the only solution. We have, therefore, to devise ways and means of stimulating production from the available capacity, and of adding to that capacity in sectors considered vital for improving income and consumption levels of the poor. This requires a multi-pronged drive to augment our capital, and improve our technology and management. The budget proposals, which I shall set forth presently, embody certain specific steps to provide the stimulus to the economy on these lines, as part of longer-term strategy for stabilising and on that basis imparting greater viability and vitality to our economy.

II

2.1 Our ability to meet the minimum basic needs of our people depends crucially on the trend in agricultural production. It is in this light that I regard the claims of agricultural growth as the first charge on our developmental resources. Modern agriculture is interlinked with industry. Fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural implements and equipment, besides supply of power, determine agricultural productivity, as much as seeds and water. The sectors of our industry which supply these vital inputs to our agriculture, therefore, merit the highest priority.

2.2 The continued sluggishness of Indian agriculture since 1971-72 has contributed significantly to the distortions which have emerged in our economy in the last two or three years. The causes for this sluggishness have been carefully analysed ; we have identified a series of measures directed towards imparting a new momentum to this vital sector. The prospects for the forthcoming rabi crop are encouraging. This should not, however, make us complacent in our drive for higher productivity from the land and labour employed in agriculture. A sustained increase in productivity will call for action on many fronts.

2.3 The first priority is, of course, the supply of good quality seeds of the high-yielding varieties. A major National Seeds Project for large-scale production of quality seeds has been launched. This project will cover production, processing marketing and quality control of seeds. Regional and State-level Seed Corporations, with a time-bound programme of self-sufficiency in meeting in full the demand for high quality seeds, are being established. Agricultural Universities will be involved in the work to ensure quality. The research and teaching staff as well as the students are to be involved in solving the practical problems of seed production and supply. Arrangements are also being made for an effective seed certification programme, and for the build up of national and local buffer-stocks to meet emergency needs. The financial and other requirements of this programme will be fully met.

2.4 Secondly, fertiliser production programmes are being pushed through, notwithstanding the escalation in project costs of the new units. The public, the cooperative, as well as the private sectors have been given a role in bringing to fruition additional fertiliser capacity during the Fifth Plan period so that dependence on imports—which is costly and unreliable at best—could be mitigated if not done away with altogether.

2.5 Thirdly, programmes designed to ensure optimum utilisation of surface and ground water to aid agricultural production will be pushed through. Command area programmes under major irrigation projects will be supported by sufficient inputs of men and materials so that the new potential is taken advantage of by farmers with the least delay and for maximum social benefit. Inter-State river disputes, which unfortunately have been dragging on without solution for a number of reasons in the past, are now being looked into with a special sense of urgency. As a result, the progress in some of the cases has been quite appreciable. Failure to settle these disputes is leading to waste of water and sacrifice of additional agricultural production that the country so desperately needs.

2.6 Fourthly, special efforts are being made to organise Farmers' Service Societies to provide credit to the farmers in time, to arrange for inputs and to help in processing and marketing of the produce. A high-powered group which examined this problem has formulated a scheme for the formation of viable multipurpose societies linked to Central Cooperative Banks or commercial banks as the case may be. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government and the Departments concerned are working out a programme of action in order that the objective of timely and adequate supply of credit, backed by physical inputs and covering processing and marketing, is realised, particularly for the benefit of the small and medium farmers.

2.7 Next only in importance to the agricultural sector is the energy sector. The nationalisation of coal is beginning to yield results. During the current year the production of coal is expected to go up by about 10 million tonnes to a record level of 88 million tonnes. I would like to say a special word of appreciation and thanks to the workers in the coal mines ; without their enthusiastic cooperation we could not have achieved the increase in production. Re-organisation in the management of mines and supply of much needed equipment, spares and technical expertise have laid the foundations for an expanding trend in coal output. Two of the major constraints on coal production, namely, shortage of rail transport and power, especially in the eastern sector have now been largely removed. With the present trend, it is expected that during the next year, coal production will go up by another 10 million tonnes, that is, to 98 million tonnes. At this level of production, it should be possible to meet the domestic demand in full (including partial substitution of coal for furnace oil) ; we might also perhaps export some quantity for earning much-needed foreign exchange.

2.8 The immediate impact of the steep increase in the prices of crude oil, and the petroleum products, was, no doubt, to strain the country's balance of payments severely. At the same time, this has given a new sense of urgency and momentum to our efforts to increase production of indigenous crude. The anticipated increase within as brief a period as one year, between 1974-75 and 1975-76, is from 7.5 million tonnes to 8.4 million tonnes, an increose of about 12 per cent. What is more important is the progress achieved and the potential that is opening up for a major breakthrough in the indigenous production within the next 5 to 10 years. The discovery of oil deposits in the structures known as Bombay High is already known. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is expected to establish the first stage of production from Bombay High in the second half of 1976 with a yield of about one million tonnes per year. By 1980 production from this source might well reach the level of 10 million tonnes, though one may have to wait a little before making firm estimates. The Bengal and Kutch off-shore basins are also being intensively surveyed and the preliminary results so far obtained appear encouraging. The dynamism exhibited by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission merits our appreciation.

2.9 After a period of stagnation and shortage with widespread consequences to both industry and agriculture, recent trends in the production and distribution of electricity also show a welcome improvement. The entire electricity industry is being restructured with accent on professionalism, efficiency, competence and precisely defined responsibility for the staff. As a result of these measures, there has been distinct improvement in the levels of power generation in the eastern region. The Central Electricity Authority is being reactivised and the State Electricity Boards are being helped to professionalise their management, to arrange for maintenance services and to improve staff skills. These programmes as well as recent achievements portend an easier power supply situation than has been the case in recent years. Government are also actively examining the possibilities of setting up at the pit heads of major coal fields in the country a number of super thermal power stations. These Centrally owned power stations would enable the Union Government to even out to some extent, the regional imbalances in power availability, augment the power supply substantially, and to bring about a more rational approach to the problem of generation and distribution of power in terms of real needs.

2.10 I wish to submit that the important feature of this Budget is a clear-cut identification of these twin priorities—food and energy with the supporting facilities—and the earmarking of adequate funds for the development of these two sectors in the first instance before taking up the claims of other sectors. This is the kind of inescapable and often cruel choice which planners and policy-makers in developing countries are called upon to make, beset as they are with scarce resources and multiple needs. I have no doubt that Hon'ble Members will endorse the over-riding priority that is being accorded in the Budget to the food and energy sectors of the economy, even at the risk of depriving some of the other sectors. I should, perhaps, add that in so doing we are observing the basic investment strategy underlying the draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

2.11 Nor would this clear-cut adherence to priorities be confined to the Central Budget only. In the course of the discussions with the State Governments for fixing the magnitude and pattern of the State Plans for 1975-76, it has been ensured that the requirements of agriculture, irrigation and power are met as a matter of first priority and only the balance of scarce resources distributed among other sectors. I would here like to express my gratitude to the Chief Ministers of State Governments and Union Territories for their willing support and cooperation in agreeing to frame their plans within this broad pattern of national priorities.

2.12 In striving to stimulate production in areas of high priority we have not lost sight of two other equally important considerations—one relating to the human and geographical aspects of production, and the other, to the proper distribution of the goods produced. The needs of relatively weak producers and backward regions will continue to receive special attention and support. The problem of production, of diffusion of income and employment, of reduction of inequalities, and of ensuring minimum consumption standards for all have to be looked at in their entirety. The specific programmes under these heads should not only be mutually consistent with each other, but should be so designed that they facilitate and reinforce each other. The increase in agricultural output that we are aiming at is thus not a matter of mechanically reaching a magic number. Considerations of balance between classes of farmers and of regions, and of ensuring a pattern of production that is in consonance with our socio-economic objectives are equally important.

2.13 If the fruits of economic development are to be equitably distributed, adequate attention will have to be paid to the problems of relatively backward regions and districts. To that end, development plans have to be drawn up on the basis of a careful analysis of local needs, potentialities and resources. In this connection, I would lay great emphasis on a comprehensive survey of natural resources in all districts of India. This would enable us to work out operationally meaningful plans and programmes to make optimum use of locally available resources along the lines of the now well-known Karimnagar project in Telangana.

III

3.1 In spite of the various prophecies of doom one hears these days, I am definitely optimistic that the pace of economic development will be considerably accelerated in the coming years. I must, however, point out that the full realisation of our growth potential will require sustained hard work and the utmost discipline on the part of all sections of the community. We are currently faced with an acute scarcity of domestic financial resources. Our balance of payments position is also under strain. In order to deal effectively with the tasks that lie ahead, we must do everything in our power to increase our exports, and economise in the use of scarce imported inputs. Higher investment in the key sectors is essential, but it must be financed in a non-inflationary manner. This means we must increase the rate of savings. As part of the strategy of discouraging excessive current consumption, we need to evolve a more rational wage and salary structure, which should be more equitable than the present structure, and also in conformity with the changing demands for skills in a dynamic economy.

3.2 In our quest for accelerated growth combined with stability I place the highest importance or protecting the more vulnerable sections of the population against shortages and the high prices of essential commodities. For this we must have a well-functioning public distribution system for certain basic essential commodities. There must be greater certainty of supply, and the system must in fact serve those whom it is meant to benefit. I, therefore, seek an expansion of the public distribution system, and this pre-supposes efficient arrangements for the procuremnt of the needed commodities. I am glad that producement of kharif cereals during the current year has proceeded satisfactorily. This, combined with adequate imports, will certainly be of considerable help in the operation of an effective public distribution system of foodgrains in the coming year.

3.3 Cloth is another commodity that must be provided. With the recent enactment of the Sick Textile

Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, Government have acquired 103 textile mills whose management had earlier been taken by the Government. The acquisition of these mills provides Government with another very useful instrument to regulate the production and distribution of cloth. Government are now considering further steps to ensure that the production of controlled cloth is in line with the agreed target and that this cloth reaches those sections of the community for whom it is meant.

3.4 Since resources are scarce, the utmost emphasis has to be laid on increasing productivity. This is a task which requires all round improvement both in public administration and the management of enterprises. I have every hope that recent innovations such as the system of internal financial advisers, performance budgeting, and greater emphasis on monitoring and information, will help to tone up the quality of public administration. I am happy to note the emphasis being laid on promoting higher productivity in all manufacturing public sector enterprises by applying more scientific policies in the fields of personnel administration, management development, materials management and management information systems and above all, through the introduction of modern productivity techniques. The improved performance of a large number of public sector enterprises is a testimony to growing productivity consciousness in the public sector.

3.5 I believe this House will concede that as a result of rigorous measures adopted by the Government, we have succeeded in combating what seemed to be a run-away inflationary situation. To achieve this, Government non-developmental spending was curtailed, increase in wages and a part of additional dearness allowance had to be temporarily frozen, the increase in the rate of money supply drastically brought down, and severe action taken against hoarders and smugglers. As a result of these efforts, for the last few months prices have been slowly but steadily coming down. This is no mean achievement when we consider that in most other countries around the world prices continue to rise. While continuing this policy of rigorous control on spending, there is also need, as I have mentioned earlier, for increased investment, both by the Central and State Governments, and the private sector, in important priority areas. It is one of the objects of this Budget to help achieve this. While the rate of spending in other areas must remain low, this is also the time to prepare the ground and do the necessary investigations to prepare for higher investment in later years. This we are engaged in. It is our purpose to invest now in projects in important areas that will yield quick results, and complete those, in an advanced stage of implementation. Also important is the need to promote domestic savings and to stimulate investment. These various objectives we seek to achieve through the present Budget.

3.6 I have just mentioned the need to stimulate investment. The capital market has been depressed of late, particularly after the Restrictions on Distribution of Dividends Act. The Unit Trust of India had to face a situation in which repurchases were much higher than the sale of units. The Government, therefore, issued an Ordinance providing for certain tax relief and other remedial measures which have greatly improved the situation. For improving the capital market, I intend to introduce soon an amendment to the Restriction of Dividends Act which will provide that while dividends in excess of the various limitations laid down in the Act may not be paid, higher dividends can be declared, the deferred dividend being payable in two annual instalments, but without interest, when the present Act expires. These measures will improve the climate for investment, particularly in respect of new issues.

3.7 I am also conscious of the fact that in recent years, there have been steep escalations in capital costs which have acted as an inhibiting factor to new investment in certain capital intensive industries which are vital for four future growth. Government have appointed a high-level committee to go into this question. When the report of this Committee is received, we shall quickly examine the need for suitable fiscal concessions, and new pricing policies as a means of stimulating fresh investment in these areas.

3.8 The experience of the last two years amply demonstrates that effective steps to eliminate the black money economy must constitute an essential component of our strategy to impart a measure of stability to the economy, and to divert the available pool of national savings for high priority investments. I wish to reaffirm that Government is firmly committed to root out the evil practices of smuggling, hoarding, black-marketing and tax evasion and have given evidence of their determination in this regard. In this context a separate law for dealing more severely with various economic offences seems to be a necessity.

3.9 Having thus outlined our approach, I will now give some details of the revised estimates for 1974-75 and the budget estimates for 1975-76.

IV

Revised Estimates 1974-75

4.1 The original budget for the current year envisaged a deficit of Rs. 126 crores. It has not been possible to adhere to this figure because many of the assumptions on which the original budget was framed have been affected by adverse trends in the economy, most particularly the phenomenal price rise this year. The various reasons for this I shall explain.

4.2 The provision in the budget for food subsidy was Rs. 100 crores. In view of the difficult food situation and the need to maintain the public distribution system at the level of 11 million tonnes, in 1974, we had to arrange for the import of as much as 5.5 million tonnes of foodgrains. The cost of imported foodgrains also went up greatly. Food subsidy during the year is expected to amount to Rs. 295 crores.

4.3 The provisions for salaries of Central Government employees included in the budget for 1974-75 were based on the price level reached upto December 1973, and a lump sum provision of Rs. 120 crores was made to meet the cost of additional dearness allowance. On the basis of the price increase upto

April 1974, three instalments of dearness allowance were sanctioned. Prices, however, continued to rise till September 1974, and three further instalments of dearness allowance fell due on the basis of the dearness allowance formula accepted by the Government In view of the likely unsettling affects of further dearness allowance payments on the economy, it was considered necessary to review these arrangements. Subsequently, in consultation with Government employees, it was decided to sanction instalments which felt due on the basis of the average price index upto 272. It was also agreed that arrears on this account upto December 1974, payable in cash, would be deposited in the provident fund accounts for a short period. I must express my gratitude to the employees for their understanding and cooperation in meeting the present difficult situation. This has enabled us to restrict the draft on the Budget on account of six instalments of dearness allowance to about Rs. 230 crores in the current year. This is still Rs. 110 crores more than the provision of Rs. 120 crores made in the Budget.

4.4 Defence expenditure for the current year will be Rs. 2157 crores as against Rs. 1915 crores in the original Budget. Apart from a liability of about Rs. 95 crores on account of dearness allowance, the increase is mainly due to revision of pay scales, rise in prices of petroleum products and the higher cost of provisions and transport.

4.5 Another reason for increase in the deficit has been the drought and floods with which many parts of the country have been affected. As Honourable Members are aware, Central assistance for drought and floods is being made available now only by way of advance release of Plan assistance, or assistance under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, Tribal Development Plans etc. so that plan priorities are not disturbed or distorted and that productive and durable assets are created through this assistance. Such advance assistance will be adjusted against the normal Plan assistance due to the States in the ensuing years. In accordance with this policy, advance Plan assistance of Rs. 55 crores has been allocated to the States for drought and flood relief measures in the current financial year. Apart from this, additional assistance has been made available to the States concerned under the Brahmaputra Flood Control Works and Drought Prone Areas Programme also. With these and certain other inescapable commitments towards the States, including release of loans against small savings collections in 1973-74, the additional assistance to the States will amount to Rs. 161 crores.

4.6 Other causes for the higher deficit relate to public sector enterprises, fertilizer imports and additional spending on core sector projects. A few of the enterprises did not have an adequate surplus to repay loans taken from Government. It, therefore, became necessary to provide additional assistance of Rs. 126 crores to a number of undertakings mainly because of increases in wages and dearness allowance and higher cost of fuel which had not been foreseen in the Budget.

4.7 The Budget for 1974-75 did not envisage any net outgo on fertilizer transactions. The issue price from the pool was raised only from June 1974. Subsequently, in order to meet the urgent demand for fertilizers, an additional quantity of nearly 1 million tonnes had to be imported at considerably higher international prices. There is usually a time lag of about four months between the payment for purchases abroad and the cash recovery from State Government of the cost of fertilizers issued to them. Because of this time lag, large fertilizer imports have been paid for by the Central Government, but their cost will not have been recovered from the States by the end of this year. The Central Budget, therefore, has to bear this burden. As of now, the estimate of cash outgo on account of fertilizer transactions is about Rs. 290 crores.

4.8 As the House is aware, a series of economy exercises were effected in August 1974, locating considerable savings in expenditure. However, additional allocations of Rs. 190 crores had to be made for Plan schemes in the core sectors like fertilizers, power, coal, petroleum, steel, ports and paper to maintain their schedules, and provide for escalation in costs. Economies anticipated in other sectors could not be realised in full due to steep rise in costs. As a result, the net expenditure on Central Plan will go up by Rs. 74 crores.

4.9 All these adverse factors would have raised budgetary deficit to a very high level, but for the fact that the position has been retrived to a large extent by the buoyancy in tax receipts.

4.10 Receipts from Customs are expected to yield Rs. 1300 crores against the Budget estimates of Rs. 936 crores—the improvement being mainly on account of larger import of fertilizers, iron and steel, and a large increase in the prices of items like fertilizers, machinery and equipment.

4.11 Income and Corporation Taxes are now expected to yield Rs. 1460 crores as against the original Budget estimate of Rs. 1370 crores.

4.12 There is not likely to be any appreciable increase in the collection of Union Excise duties over the Budget estimate, as adjusted by levies imposed in the Second Finance Act, 1974.

4.13 The strategy of concentration on higher income groups and a general tightening of the tax machinery in all branches has yielded good results. I would like to commend the devotion to duty and the zeal shown by the officers and staff of the revenue collecting agencies..

4.14 External receipts on account of loans, show an increase of nearly 43 crores mainly on account of larger receipts against debt relief from the members of the India Consortium, and larger non-project loans from IDA. Grants from external sources in the revised estimates in terms of actual receipts show an increase of about Rs. 60 crores mainly on account of assistance which India has received from EEC and the UN Fund for Emergency Relief for countries most seriously affected by the oil crisis, and additional assistance from some other countries.

4.15 Even at the risk of rendering the supply position in the domestic market a little difficult, the Government took the hard decision of allowing the export of nearly half a million tonnes of sugar. While improving our balance of payments position, this has also benefited the Budget to the extent of Rs. 125 crores by way of profits.

4.16 Even with these various improvements, the year may and with a deficit of Rs. 625 crores. However, nearly Rs. 330 crores of this is on account of payments for stocks on hand of imported food and fertilizers, which will soon be recovered. As both these commodities have been purchased abroad, by drawing down our foreign exchange reserves, there is no resultant increase in money supply and the deficit to the extent of Rs. 330 crores is, therefore, non-inflationary in character.

V

Budget Estimates 1975-76

5.1 In the context of continuing shortages in the economy, and the impact of the price rise, framing the budget for the next year has not been an easy task. While developmental requirements must receive the highest priority, the draft on the budget for essential non-Plan requirements like Defence, the food subsidy, and the maintenance of social services cannot be ignored, and are substantial. I have endeavoured to balance two paramount but somewhat conflicting needs in this Budget—the short-term need to keep in check inflationary pressures, and the equally important requirement to sustain the tempo of development, which, in the ultimate analysis, is the real solution to the problem of inflation. I am only too well aware that any slackening of our development effort will compound our problem in the future.

5.2 The projections of receipts for next year at the existing rates of taxation take into account the satisfactory trends witnessed in the current year. Income and Corporation Taxes are expected to yield Rs. 1570 crores and Union Excise duties Rs. 3500 crores. Receipts from Interest tax are expected to be Rs. 60 crores. Customs receipts will, however, be less by Rs. 50 crores next year because of lower imports of steel and the bunching of fertilizer imports towards the end of the current year.

5.3 The Budget also assumes a credit of Rs. 125 crores towards profits on export of sugar on the assumption that exports next year will at least be of the same order as this year.

5.4 Receipts from external loans are estimated at the same level as this year's revised estimates. The steep rise in the prices of petroleum products has greatly strained our balance of payments. The position would have been worse but for generous gestures by Iran, Iraq and Abu Dhabi. We hope to secure oil credits from these countries which will provide a support of Rs. 230 crores to the Budget during 1975-76.

5.5 In view of the pressing need to save maximum resources for the Plan, utmost care has been taken to contain non-Plan expenditure. But we have to provide for minimum needs in certain areas which are important for security, the maintenance of development work, and for safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections of society. Apart from debt servicing and other obligatory items of expenditure next year, Defence expenditure would be Rs. 2274 crores as against Rs. 2157 crores in the current year. Food subsidy for 1975-76 is estimated at Rs. 295 crores. As the performance of public sector undertakings is expected to improve, non-Plan assistance to these undertakings will be less next year by Rs. 78 crores than the provision in the current year of Rs. 217 crores. The outgo on fertiliser transactions next year is expected at Rs. 140 crores.

5.6 The entire question of dearness allowance increases to Central Government employees is to be discussed with their representatives in the next few weeks. It is now widely recognised that evolving effective measures for remedying the causes of inflation, though unpleasant and hard, should be preferred to frequent adjustment of prices, incomes and wages, which greatly hampers the process of planner growth. In a country where there is considerable unemployment and under-employment, an excessive preoccupation with the current consumption of those who are fully employed erodes investible resources and seriously affects the pace at which new employment opportunities can be created to alleviate the sufferings of those who are unemployed. Additionally an increase in monetary rewards, not justified by an increase in the country's productive capacity, accentuates inflationary pressures in the economy ; this may also threaten the security currently enjoyed by those who are fully employed. While I am, therefore, aware of the hardship caused to Government employees by price rises, I earnestly hope that in our forthcoming discussions the dearness allowance question will be considered in this larger perspective.

5.7 After a careful and detailed sectoral review of the Plan requirements for next year, it was felt that the allocation in the Central Budget for the Central, State and Union Territory Plans should be at least Rs. 3612 crores, if our long-term objectives and urgent priorities are to be adequately fulfilled. This budgetary support of Rs. 3612 crores includes Rs. 1054 crores for States and Union Territories Plans, including the hill and tribal areas sub-Plans, the requirements of the North-Eastern Council and assistance for power schemes channelled through the Rural Electrification Corporation. It also includes Rs. 100 crores of special advance Plan assistance to certain States which may have gaps in resources on the basis of Central assistance at the current year's level, to ensure adequate investment in important projects in the core sectors of irrigation and power. Budgetary support for the Central Plan will be Rs. 2558 crores. The total Central Plan outlay next year inclusive of extra budgetary resources will be Rs. 3154 crores. The States and Union Territories Plans will be of the order of Rs. 2806 crores. Thus, the total Plan size for 1975-76 will be Rs. 5960 crores which in financial terms represents an increase of 23 per cent over the 1974-75 Plan of Rs. 4844 crores.

5.8 Budgetary provision for the Central Plan of Rs. 2558 crores represents a step up of Rs. 429 crores over the revised estimate of Rs. 2129 crores in the current year. I am conscious that a more substantial step up in the Plan investment to provide for achievement of draft Fifth Plan targets in all sectors would have been desirable from the long-term perspective of the economy. But we cannot forget that large scale deficit financing leading of further price increases will substantially erode the real content of the Plan and cause more damage to the programme of planned development. We have, therefore, as I stressed earlier, adopted a selective approach and given priority to key sectors of the economy like agriculture, power, fertilizers, coal, petroleum essential industries like cement, paper and ship-building, and transport over all other sectors, and even over long gestation projects in the core Sectors.

5.9 As agriculture is the backbone of the economy, special care has been taken to step up the investment in this Sector substantially—from Rs. 193 crores in the Revised Estimates to Rs. 270 crores. The allocations include Rs. 50 crores for the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Rs. 25 crores for drought prone areas programme, Rs. 22 crores to small farmers and marginal farmers development, Rs. 16 crores for command area development, Rs. 23 crores for agricultural research and education, and Rs. 43 crores for the cooperative sector, including the cooperative fertilizer factories.

5.10 There will be an increase of Rs. 84 crores in investment in fertiliser production over the current year's level of Rs. 192 crores. Adequate funds are being provided for Nangal Expansion, Ramagundam, Talcher, Haldia and Cochin Phase-II, and for several new plants such as Trombay IV and V, Bhatinda and Panipat and a new project at Sindri.

5.11 The Budget support for the power sector including support for Rural Electrification Corporation will be Rs. 140 crores in the next year. Substantial provision has been made for continuing projects like Badarpur extension, Loktak, Baira Siul and Inter-State Transmission Lines. Further, there will be an aggregate provision of the order of Rs. 900 crores in the State Plans for power.

5.12 Budget provision for coal represents a substantial increase from Rs. 141 crores in this year's Revised Budget to Rs. 229 crores. Coal Mines Authority and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., have been allowed larger provisions to enable the achievement of the target of production of 135 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan Provision has also been made for stabilising the production of lignite at Neyveli at 4.5 million tonnes.

5.13 Budget provision for petroleum and petrochemicals has also been greatly stepped up to Rs. 170 crores in 1975-76 as against Rs. 60 crores in 1974-75 Revised Estimates. There will be a considerable increase in the provision for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Oil India and Indian Petro-Chemicals. Corporation. As the House is aware, a cess was levied in the current year for the development of the oil industry, and the Oil Industry Development Board was set up to coordinate the various development projects to be undertaken for oil development. A sum of Rs. 61 crores from this cess over and above the budgetary support will accrue to this cess over and above the budgetary Board next year to be used for oil development.

5.14 The provisions in the steel sector, particularly for Bokaro and Bhillai expansion, have been fixed taking into account the likely demand for steel. Full provision has been made for completion of the Korba Aluminium Project.

5.15 Next year's Plan makes adequate provision for continuing projects for cement production and also for 3 new projects. The Paper Mill in Nagland is being given high priority. Modernisation of textile mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation has also received special attention.

5.16 In the Transport and Communications sector, all continuing major ports, shipping, ship-building and aviation projects have been adequately catered for.

5.17 Social Services have not been neglected. Increased provision over the revised estimates for this year has been allowed for village and small scale industries, education, health, family planning, housing and urban development, and welfare of backward classes.

5.18 As Honourable Members are aware, two schemes, one for compulsory deposit of increases in wages, and 50 per cent of the additional dearness allowance, and another for compulsory deposit of a percentage of the income of income-tax payers, were introduced in July last. These were necessary to counter the serious imbalances created in the economy by the large increases in money supply. We are happy that these measures, along with other steps taken to curb inflation, have had a stablising effect on prices. While it is the continuing concern of the Government to curb inflationary trends, it is equally important that development efforts should be sustained and adequate resources provided for investment in the vital areas of the economy. In view of this, it has been decided to take credit for a borrowing of about Rs. 100 crores from the Reserve Bank against the likely addition to blocked deposits which takes place in 1975-76.

5.19 Taking credit for this amount, the budgetary support of Rs. 3612 crores for the 1975-76 Plan will entail a resource gap of Rs. 464 crores. Honourable Members will be keen to know how I propose to deal with this deficit.

PART 'B' OF THE BUDGET SPEECH 1975-76

Direct Taxes

1.1 Sir, let me present first my proposals in the field of direct taxes. Honourable Members will recall that the rates of income-tax on personal incomes were reduced last year on the basis of a recommendation of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee. It was expected that this would lead to better tax compliance. I think the policy adopted last year should be given a fair trial. I, accordingly, propose not to make any change in the rates of income-tax in the case of non-corporate taxpayers.

1.2 At present, the basic rate of income-tax in the case of closely-held industrial companies stands at 55 per cent on the first Rs. 2 lakhs of taxable income, and 60 per cent on the balance. On the analogy of the rate structure applicable to the widely-held companies, I propose to modify this provision so as to apply the higher rate of 60 per cent on the entire income of such closely-held companies in cases where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs, subject, however, to the usual marginal relief. This measure will yield Rs. 4 crores in a full year and Rs. 3 crores in 1975-76. There will be no change in the rates of income-tax in the case of other categories of companies.

1.3 The levy of a tax under the Interest-tax Act, 1974 on interest received by scheduled banks has had the effect of increasing, on an average, the cost of borrowings from scheduled banks by about one per cent. The levy of this tax has, therefore, made the acceptance of deposits by non-Banking non-financial companies for the public all the more attractive, specially in the context of the selective credit control measures adopted by the Reserve Bank. Some corrective by way of a dis-incentive to borrowings from the public by these companies seems to be indicated so that credit planning according to the priorities laid down by the Government is not defeated. I propose, therefore, that in computing the taxable income of non-banking non-financial companies, only 85 per cent of the interest paid by them on public deposits will be allowed as expenditure for tax purposes. This measure will yield Rs. 10 crores in a full year and Rs. 7.5 crores in 1975-76.

1.4 The tax holiday concession is at present available in respect of industrial undertakings that go into production before 1st April, 1976 and ships which are brought into use before that date. I propose to extend the concession in these cases for a further period of five years. This concession is at present available to approved hotels irrespective of the date by which they may start functioning. I find no justification for giving preferential treatment to approved hotels over industrial undertakings and ships. I therefore propose to restrict the concession in the case of approved hotels to cases where these hotels start functioning before 1st April, 1981.

1.5 At present, dividends declared by companies out of their tax holiday profits are exempt in the hands of shareholders. Experience has shown that this provision is difficult to administer, since any change in the quantum of income of the company distributing dividends requires modification of the assessments of all its shareholders, who may be residing in different parts of the country. I, therefore, propose to withdraw the exemption in respect of dividends paid by companies out of their tax holiday profits attributable to the extended period. Shareholders will, however, not stand to lose, since I propose to increase the quantum of tax holiday profits in the case of companies from 6 per cent to 7.5 per cent per annum of the capital employed in new industrial undertakings, ships or hotels.

1.6 In order to channelise corporate savings into high priority industries, I propose to exempt from income-tax, inter-corporate dividends derived by domestic companies from new companies engaged in the manufacture of fertilisers, pesticides, paper and cement.

1.7 As Honourable Members are aware, initial depreciation allowance at the rate of 20 per cent of the cost of machinery and plant is allowed in respect of the priority industries listed in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act. Having regard to the importance of pesticides to our economy for increasing agricultural production, I propose to extend the benefit of initial depreciation allowance to the pesticides industry also.

1.8 As another measure for promoting investment in desired areas, I propose to exempt from wealth-tax for a period of five years investment in equity shares of new companies engaged in priority industries listed in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act.

1.9 Under a provision made in the Finance Act, 1974, development rebate is admissible in respect of ships which were ordered before 1st December, 1973 if such ships are acquired before 1st June, 1975. In view of the time lag involved in acquiring ships, I propose to extend this concession to ships which will be acquired before 1st January, 1977, provided orders for their acquisition were placed before 1st December, 1973.

1.10 Under the existing law, a deduction equal to 20 per cent of the profits and gains derived from the business of publication of books is allowed in computing taxable income. This concession is available for a period of five years ending with the assessment year 1975-76. I propose to extend this concession for another five years.

1.11 Our development efforts can be sustained only through promotion of savings. I have, therefore, decided to liberalise the concession currently available under the Income-tax Act in respect of long-term savings through provident funds, life insurance, etc. so as to allow a deduction in respect of 100 per cent of the first Rs. 4,000 of the qualifying savings plus 50 per cent of the next Rs. 6,000 of such savings plus 40 per cent of the balance. This measure will result in a revenue loss of Rs. 8 crores in a full year and Rs. 6 crores in 1975-76.

1.12 Frequent withdrawals are made from Government Provident Funds. I have, therefore, decided to introduce an incentive bonus scheme to benefit those Government employees who do not withdraw any amount from their provident fund accounts during the year. The bonus will be allowed on the subscriptions made during that year and will be calculated at the rate of 3 per cent for employees drawing pay up to Rs. 500 per month and 1 per cent for employees drawing pay above Rs. 500 per month.

1.13 Honourable Members will notice that a package of measures has been proposed for improving the investment climate, namely, extension of tax holiday, exemption of inter-corporate dividends derived from new companies engaged in high priority industries, exemption from wealth-tax of equity shares in new companies engaged in certain priority industries, and incentives to greater savings. Despite the severe constraint of resources, I have thought it advisable to propose these fiscal incentives as in my view investment in priority sectors has to be encouraged now if we are not to compound our difficulties in the future. These fiscal measures will reinforce the other measures that the Government have taken for encouraging greater production in certain vital sectors.

1.14 In order to give some relief to middle class families who have to bear the burden of providing higher education to their children, I propose to allow a deduction in respect of expenses incurred by individuals in this regard. In respect of children attending degree or post-graduate courses in medicine, engineering or other technical subjects, the amount of deduction will be Rs. 1,000 per child and in respect of children attending degree or post-graduate courses in other subjects or diploma courses in medicine, engineering or other technical subjects, the amount of deduction will be Rs. 500 per child. The new concession will be available in the case of individuals whose gross total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum and restricted to two children in any case. This measure will result in a reduction of revenue of Rs. 7 crores in a full year and a little over Rs. 4 crores in 1975-76.

1.15 At present, income from live-stock breeding and poultry and dairy farming is exempt from income tax. This exemption is prone to abuse by showing income which would otherwise be chargeble to tax as exempt income. I, accordingly, propose to restrict the exemption to Rs. 10,000 in a year. This will mean an additional revenue of Rs. 2 crores in a full year and Rs. 1.2 crores in the financial year 1975-76.

1.16 I propose to exempt from income-tax retrenchment compensation paid to workmen under the Industrial Disputes Act or other similar laws up to a maximum of Rs. 20,000.

1.17 There are at present certain incom-tax exemption limits applying to salaried assessees relating to house rent allowance and leave travel concessions. These are being liberalised. Indian technicians employed abroad are also proposed to be given some tax relief.

1.18 In order to simplify and rationalise the procedure for assessment of foreign shipping enterprises, the accounts of which are not easily accessible, I propose to provide that the income of such enterprises shall be taken at 7.5 per cent of the aggregate of their gross earnings from traffic originating in India and other earnings received in India. This change is also in line with the practice in some other countries.

1.19 At present, contributions made to an approved gratuity fund are allowed as deduction in computing the taxable income. A doubt has been expressed that, under the relevant provisions as presently worded, provisions made in the books of account by taxpayers would also qualify for deduction. This is clearly not the intention. Since the employer continues to have control over these funds, I propose to provide specifically that no deduction for tax purposes will be allowed in respect of such provisions made to provide for future gratuities.

1.20 With a view to curtailing ostentatious expenditure in business and professions, I propose to deny depreciation in respect of imported cars which are acquired after 28th February, 1975. Simultaneously, I propose to allow full depreciation in respect of indigenous cars, irrespective of their cost.

1.21 At present, trees standing on agricultural land do not qualify for exemption from wealth-tax. In order to encourage planting and conservation of trees, I propose to exempt the value of trees standing on agricultural land from wealth-tax, except in respect of orchards and plantations.

1.22 Under Corporation Tax, the full year effect of the proposals is Rs. 14.0 crores and the yield for 1975-76 will be Rs. 10.5 crores. As a result of the concessions given, there will be a net reduction of Rs. 13.0 crores under Income-tax in a full year and Rs. 9.0 crores in 1975-76. The impact of this reduction in 1975-76 on the Central revenues will be Rs. 2.26 crores.

II

Indirect Taxes

2.1 I now come to my proposals relating to Indirect Taxes.

2.2 While I have had to impose levies covering a wide range of commodities, I have done my best to the minimum the burden that would fall on the more vulnerable sections of the community. It has also been my endeavour to select items which largely figure in the pattern of consumption of the more affluent sections of society. I have also attempted to select those commodities which are significant in our export efforts so that consumption is thereby reduced in the home market releasing an export surplus which would earn us valuable foreign exchange.

Excise Duties

2.3 The recent spurt in the price of sugar in the international market provides us an excellent opportunity to increase our exports of this commodity, even at some sacrifice. With a view to reducing consumption of sugar for less essential uses and releasing more quantities for export, I propose that the Basic excise duty on free sale sugar may be stepped up from 30 per cent ad valorem to 37½ per cent ad valorem. I do not propose to make any change in the present effective rate of duty on levy sugar, which now accounts for 65 per cent of the total internal releases, so that the average citizen is assured of his quota of sugar at a reasonable price. The proposed increase in duty on free sale sugar will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 30.25 crores.

2.4 Khandsari sugar is at present chargeable to a duty of 17.5 per cent ad valorem. However, there is a scheme of compounded levy under which Khandsari sugar units opting for the scheme pay a fixed sum by way of duty for every week of working, depending on the number and size of the centrifuges used by them. As the compounded levy results in a disproportionately low duty incidence on these Khandsari units in comparison with the incidence on regular vacuum pan sugar mills, I propose to withdraw the compounded levy scheme. All the Khandsari units will, hereafter, work under the normal Central Excise procedure and pay duty at 17.5 per cent ad valorem. From this proposal I expect to raise an additional revenue of Rs. 19.60 crores.

2.5 The duty on tea produced in the various Zones has remained unchanged for the last five years. Tea prices both in the Indian and London auctions have substantially risen during this period. I, therefore, propose to increase the existing basic duty on loose tea produced in Zones I, II, IV and V by 10 to 15 paise per kg. Tea of Zone III at present bears the highest rate of duty and there is need for giving some relief because of the low yield and the high cost of cultivation. As more than 90 per cent of the Tea produced in this Zone is exported and since the price increases in respect of these teas have been the least, I propose to reduce the present basic duty for this Zone by 10 paise per Kg. Apart from bringing in revenue, the proposed increase in duty on Teas of Zones I, II, IV and V will help in making more tea available for export. With a view to ensure that the increase in excise duty on tea does not hit exports, I also propose to raise the ceiling limit on the quantum of rebate admissible for exported teas under the present scheme from the existing level of 75 paise per kilogram to 85 paise per kilogram. The net effect of the proposed changes will be an additional revenue of Rs. 3.40 crores.

2.6 Cement is another potential foreign exchange earner, and for similar reasons, I propose to step up the basic duty on cement from 30 per cent ad valorem to 35 per cent ad valorem. This proposal will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 15.95 crores.

2.7 The import of crude petroleum and petroleum products continues to demand a large share of the total available foreign exchange resources. I feel that so long as energy shortages persist, there is a case for making petroleum products more expensive so as to promote greater economy and efficiency in their use. Against this background, the duty on motor spirit is proposed to be raised by 10 paise per litre. I also propose to increase the duty on furnace oil to induce replacement of oil-fired equipment by coal-fired equipment. Such a duty will be an added reason to replace even in obsolescent equipment with modern efficient units, even in installations which continue to use oil. However, taking into consideration its use by various industries, the increase proposed is modest—a little less than 3 paise per litre. Low Sulphur Heavy Stock used for electricity generation will, however, continue to be exempt as at present. These levies on petroleum products will together yield an additional revenue of Rs. 26.00 crores.

2.8 There has been a fall in the proportion of aluminium of electrical conductor grade produced in recent years compared to the commercial grade. Since it is of paramount importance that there should be no shortage of aluminium of electrical conductor grade required by various power systems, I propose to increase by Rs. 2000 per tonne the excise duty on commercial grade aluminium there-by providing encouragement for greater production of electrical conductor grade aluminium. The proposed increase in duty on aluminium will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 15.00 crores.

2.9 I shall now turn to a product on which all Finance Ministers have had to rely heavily namely, tobacco and its products. The Tobacco Excise Tariff Committee has recommended a uniform tariff rate for all forms of non-flue-cured unmanufactured tobacco, other than that used for the manufacture of cigarettes, supplemented by a low rate of excise duty on certain specified tobacco products namely, biris and chewing tobacco sold under a brand name, and snuff. Following the Committee's recommendation, I propose to levy a uniform total excise duty of Rs. 3 per kilogram on non-flue-cured unmanufactured tobacco other than that used for the manufacture of cigarettes. This will mean a reduction of Rs. 1.60 per kg. in the total duty for biri tobacco, and of Re. 0.25 per kg. for hookah, chewing and snuff tobacco. However, in the case of stalks I propose to fix the duty at Rs. 2 per kg. against the present rate of Re. 0.65 per kg. There is already a duty of Rs. 3.60 per thousand on biris manufactured with the aid of machines. I now propose to levy a duty of Re. 1 per thousand on handmade biris also, of which 80 paise will be in the form of Basic duty and 20 paise in the form of Additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax. For the sake of administrative convenience, this levy will be restricted to biris sold under brand names. The duty on machine made biris will be correspondingly stepped up from Rs. 3.60 to Rs. 4.60 per thousand. It will be noticed that those smokers who are not unduly discriminating and are content with unbranded handmade biris which bear no excise duty should benefit from the *reduction* in duty on biri tobacco. I also propose to levy a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on chewing tobacco sold under brand names and on snuff. An exemption to the extent of 5 per cent will, however, be provided in respect of chewing tobacco whose value does not exceed Rs. 10 per kg. If the smokers of branded biris are called upon to pay more, equity requires that those smoking pipes and cigarettes should not be denied the privilege of helping the developmental effort. Accordingly, I propose to raise the effective duty on cigarettes also. The effective Basic duty on cigarettes is now 85 per cent *ad valorem*. the value of the cigarettes does not exceed Rs. 10 per thousand, and increases by 3 per cent *ad valorem* for every additional rupee or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10 per thousand. This duty will be increased by 5 per cent *ad valorem* at all price levels except that the ceiling level of Basic duty will continue to remain at 250 per cent *ad valorem*. Similarly I also propose to raise the Basic effective duty on smoking mixtures by 5 per cent *ad valorem*. On account of the rationalisation of duty on unmanufactured tobacco there will be a reduction of revenue to the extent of Rs. 8.25 crores. But the net additional revenue from tobacco and tobacco products will be Rs. 26.88 crores.

2.10 Both for raising revenues and as a measure of rationalisation I propose to readjust the rates of duty on rayon and synthetic yarns (including blended yarns), and on rayon or artifical silk fabrics. I propose to shift partially the burden of excise duty on artsilk fabrics from the fabric stage to the yarn stage, since collection of revenue at the yarn stage is administratively easier and provides fewer loopholes. The additional excise duty levied on artsilk fabrics in lieu of salxes-tax. and the handloom cases, will continue to be levied at the fabric stage ; but there will be no basic excise duty on artsilk fabrics except in the case of those fabrics whose value exceeds Rs. 15 per sq. metre. This will result in a loss of revenue of Rs. 22 crores ; to neutralise this loss, and to earn additional revenue, I propose to increase the duty on rayon and synthetic yarns suitably. I also propose to levy a new duty of Rs. 20 per kg. on textured yarns in addition to the duty leviable on base yarn used in their manufacture, and to withdraw the existing concessions on knitted fabrics. No increase is proposed on tyre cord yarn and on glass yarn which go into industrial production, and on wastes.

2.11 I, propose to raise the existing duties on superfine and fine cotton yarns which are used by the composite mills, by powerlooms, and in the hosiery and sewing thread sectors of the cotton textile industry. As a sequel to increase in the rates of duty on cotton yarn I also propose to raise suitably the rates of compounded levy paid by composite mills on cotton yarn and mixed yarn used by them. In order that the increases in yarn duty may not hit the handlooms, the duty on yarn cleared from the mills in the form of straight reel hanks used mostly by the handloom sector is being kept unchanged.

2.12 In 1973 Government appointed a High Powered Study Team to examine in depth the problems of the Handloom Industry. This body has observed in its report that powerlooms are in a position to undercut handlooms in their legitimate market, and has recommended that the compounded levy on powerlooms may be fixed at Rs. 300 per powerloom per annum irrespective of the number of looms in a unit. The matter has been carefully examined by Government and I now propose to increase the compounded levy on powerlooms to Rs. 200 per loom per annum on all those units with less than 50 powerlooms each.

2.13 There are reports that some mills take undue advantage of existing concessional rates of duty prescribed for clearance of fents and rags. With a view to eliminate this abuse, a two-tier duty structure is proposed to be introduced for cotton fents and rags, the lower level applying to fents and rags cleared up to a prescribed limit, and the higher level, to clearances above that limit. The various proposals on textiles will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 49.10 crores.

2.14 Although air conditioners already carry a duty of 75 per cent *ad valorem*. I propose to raise this level to 100 per cent *ad valorem*. I similarly propose to raise the duty on parts of refrigerating and air conditioning plants and machinery from 100 per cent *ad valorem* to 125 per cent *ad valorem*. Duty on refrigerators, and refrigerating machinery and appliances, as well as Air coolers, is however being kept unchanged. Parts of refrigerating machinery for cold storage plants, hospitals and factories also will continue to pay the present concessional duty. I further propose to raise the Basic duty on Cosmetics and Toilet preparations from the present rate of 30 per cent *ad valorem* to 40 per cent *ad valorem*. Since this item also carries an Auxiliary duty of 50 per cent of the effective Basic duty there will be a total increase of 15 per cent *ad valorem* in the duty. Shampoos will also henceforth pay a Basic duty of 40 per cent.

2.15 Those blessed by fortune to have enough cash and other valuables with them to necessitate the purchase of safes and strong boxes cannot legitimately complain against my next proposal which is to raise the duty on safes, strong boxes and similar articles from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. The combined revenue effect of my proposals for increase in duty on air conditioners and parts, cosmetic and toilet requisites and safes, strong boxes and the like will be Rs. 7.65 crores.

2.16 As a revenue measure, I propose to increase by 5 per cent the effective duties on synthetic organic dye-stuffs and synthetic organic derivatives, chinaware and porcelainware, and glass and glassware, except laboratory glassware. I also propose to make some changes in the existing basis for grant of duty concession to small scale manufacturers of chinaware and porcelainware, but these changes will be made effective only from 1st April, 1975. My proposals regarding synthetic organic dye-stuffs, glass and glassware and chinaware and porcelainware will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 10.20 crores.

2.17 I propose to increase the duty on packing and wrapping paper, pulp boards and duplex and triplex boards from 80 paise per kilogram to Rs. 1.20 per kilogram. This will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 9.80 crores.

2.18 I propose to increase the present effective duty on electric wires and cables, excluding those used for telecommunication and high voltage transmission lines, by varying rates ranging between 2½ and 5 per cent *ad valorem.* I also propose to raise the duty on electric fans marginally, but there will be no increase in the duty on industrial fans. The proposed increases in the duty on electric wires and cables and fans will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 4.30 crores.

2.19 Rationalisation of the tariff entries and exemption notifications relating to gramophones, record players, tape-recorders, permanent magnets, vehicular tyres, components of motor vehicles, wool tops, concessions for the use of rice bran oil and minor oils in the manufacture of soap, and of cotton-seed oil in the manufacture of vegetable products has been proposed. I also propose to rationalise the tariff for exposed cinematograph films, and to increase the differential between coloured films on the one hand and black and white films on the other. All these measures will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 6.84 crores.

2.20 To remove doubts about the meaning of the expression "skelp", I propose to add an explanation at the end of Tariff Item 26AA and to validate past levies, assessments and collections of duty in accordance with this explanation.

2.21 As there is a substantial difference between the imported cost of graphite electrodes and anodes and the indigenous cost of production, I propose to levy an excise duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* on graphite electrodes and anodes. This will yield a revenue of Rs. 1.50 crores.

2.22 I now come to a new concept in Central Excise taxation. Hitherto the Central Excise tariff covered only certain specified goods. With a view to widen the coverage of taxable goods and to provide a more dependable information base for future revenue raising exercises, I propose to introduce a new item in the Central Excise Tariff Schedule which, with a few exceptions, will cover all goods produced for sale or other commercial purpose not elsewhere specified in the Schedule. Goods covered under this new item will be chargeable to a nominal duty at the rate of 1 per cent ad valorem. While the tariff item will cover the production of all factories as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, I propose for the sake of administrative convenience to exempt the production of those factories which employ not more than 49 workers in the case of power-operated factories, and not more than 99 workers in the case of non-power operated factories. To further simplify the levy, I also propose to exempt from duty intermediate products and component parts falling within this item produced in a factory and consumed within the same factory for the manufacture of finished goods. No countervailing duty will be levied on imported goods corresponding to this new item. This levy is admittedly an experimental measure. I except that this measure will yield a revenue of Rs. 24.00 crores per annum.

2.23 The auxiliary duty of excise levied under the Finance Act of 1974 valid up to 31st of March, 1975 is being continued up to 30th of June, 1976. Mainly on account of the increase in the basic duty proposed on some items there will be additional accrual of auxiliary duty also, estimated at Rs. 5.34 crores. This amount, however, has been included in the Revenue Estimates under the respective items already mentioned.

2.24 The total effect of all the above proposals relating to Central Excise will be an additional revenue of Rs. 250.47 crores. Of this the Union Government's share will be Rs. 194.81 crores and the States' share Rs. 55.66 crores.

Import Duties

2.25 I do not propose any revision of the Customs Tariff rates. But considering the trend of international prices of non-ferrous metals I propose to increase the countervailing duty on copper by Rs. 3500 per tonne and on zinc by Rs. 2125 per tonne. These changes will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 24.50 crores.

2.26 The increase in Central Excise duty on certain items which I have proposed earlier will lead to a consequential increase of Rs. 9.55 crores in the collection of countervailing duty on imports.

2.27. The auxiliary duties of Customs levied under the Finance Act of 1974 is being continued up to 30th of June, 1976 and the effective rates of this levy remain unchanged.

2.28 The various proposals which I have made will yield an increase of Rs. 34.05 crores in Customs revenue.

2.29 The yield for 1975-76 for the Centre, taking Union Excise Duties and Customs Duties together will be Rs. 228.86 crores.

Central Sales Tax

2.30 Before I conclude I should mention a proposal which I am making to raise resources for the benefit of the States and Union Territories. The rate of Central Sales-tax on inter-State sales of goods is being raised from 3 per cent to 4 per cent with a corresponding change in the ceiling prescribed in respect of local Sales-tax on goods declared to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce. As a result of this proposal being made effective from 1st July, 1975, the additional collections for those Union Territories whose revenues form part of the Consolidated Fund of India will amount to Rs. 1.75 crores in the year 1975-76. The States will benefit to the extent of Rs. 38.25 crores in 1975-76 through this measure.

III

3.1 To sum up, so far as the Union Budget is concerned, the various proposals imply, for 1975-76, additional revenue aggregating Rs. 239 crores. The budgetary gap of Rs. 464 crores, as indicated earlier, will accordingly be scaled down to Rs. 225 crores.

availability of food, power and fuel, this order of modest level. With the improving prospects for the deficit is not likely to accentuate inflationary pressures

3.2 The budgetary deficit has thus been kept at a in the economy.

3.3 My major concern in the formulation of this budget has been to stimulate production by stepping up the pace of investment in areas crucial to the healthy growth of the economy. The effectiveness of the meassures proposed in achieving the goals that we have set for ourselves will, however, depend in large measure on the willingness of the different sections of the community to contribute their utmost to the common endeavour.

3.4 Let us all then, in Government, the Legislature and outside, rededicate ourselves to this national cause at this juncture and conduct ourselves with that discipline and determination which the occasion demands.

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

केन्द्रीय सरकार

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(1975-76)

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BUDGET

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

(1975-76)

(जैसा संसद के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया गया)

(As laid before Parliament)

सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम,
वित्त मंत्री

C. SUBRAMANAIM
Minister of Finance

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 1975
New Delhi, the 8 Fabruary, 1975

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विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता-प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I--CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA--REVENUE ACCOUNT--RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
क. कर-राजस्व	A. TAX REVENUE				
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर	(a) **Taxes on Income and Expenditure :**				
020. कम्पनी-कर	020. Corporation Tax	5,82,59,85	6,61,00,00	7,13,00,00	7,80,50,00
021. कम्पनी-कर से भिन्न आय संबंधी कर	021. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,13,52,15	2,17,74,00	2,34,68,00	2,47,63,00
028. आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	028. Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure .	(—)50	..	25,00,00	60,00,00
जोड़--आय और व्यय पर कर	Total—Taxes on Income and Expenditure .	7,96,11,50	8,78,74,00	9,72,68,00	10,88,13,00
(ख) सम्पति और पूंजीसंबंधी लेनदेनों पर कर	(b) **Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions :**				
029. भू-राजस्व	029. Land Revenue	30,64	27,04	24,00	24,50
030 स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण शुल्क	030. Stamps and Registration Fees . . .	11,49,19	11,62,70	13,04,64	13,25,75
031. सम्पदा शुल्क	031. Estate Duty	(—)66,77	37,00	44,70	91,29
032. धन-कर	032. Taxes on Wealth	35,78,11	40,00,00	40,00,00	43,00,00
033. दान-कर	033. Gift Tax	4,78,80	4,00,00	5,00,00	4,50,00
जोड़--सम्पत्ति और पूंजी संबंधी लेनदेनों पर कर	Total—Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	51,69,97	56,26,74	58,73,34	61,91,54
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	(c) **Taxes on Commodities and Services :**				
037. सीमाशुल्क	037. Customs	9,96,43,43	9,36,05,00	13,00,00,00	12,84,05,00
038. संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	038. Union Excise Duties	26,02,12,71	30,18,11,00	31,84,34,00	36,95,25,00
039. राज्य उत्पाद-शुल्क	039. State Excise	11,91,03	10,39,36	11,49,31	14,32,91

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता-प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
040. बिक्री-कर	040. Sales Tax	42,72,15	46,97,70	51,92,96	60,72,56
041. वाहनों पर कर	041. Taxes on Vehicles	3,40,08	3,93,67	3,94,52	4,12,17
042. माल और यात्रियों पर कर	042. Taxes on Goods and Passengers . .	10,32,20	11,93,50	10,56,00	10,75,00
043. बिजली पर कर और शुल्क	043. Taxes and Duties on Electricity . .	43,21	38,75	48,50	50,00
045. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	045. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	10,44,45	9,22,45	11,90,47	12,27,50
जोड़—वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	Total—Taxes on Commodities and Services	36,77,79,26	40,37,01,43	45,74,65,76	50,82,00,14
जोड़—कर-राजस्व	TOTAL—TAX REVENUE . . .	45,25,60,73	49,72,02,17	56,06,07,10	62,32,04,68
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व :	B. NON-TAX REVENUE				
(क) करेंसी, सिक्का-ढलाई और टकसाल :	**(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint :**				
046. करेंसी, सिक्का-ढलाई और टकसाल	046. Currency, Coinage and Mint . . .	1,61,63,28	36,20,43	28,78,50	34,26,54
(ख) ब्याज-प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ :	**(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits :**				
049. ब्याज-प्राप्तियां	049. Interest Receipts :				
राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	4,16,97,46	4,07,00,00	4,00,00,00	4,40,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज	Interest from Railways	1,59,50,13	1,69,20,97	1,94,62,12	1,87,67,90
डाक और तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs . .	19,89,04	16,35,54	17,83,57	18,92,38
अन्य ब्याज-प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts	1,39,44,56	2,69,59,55	2,69,34,00	2,86,60,35
जोड़—ब्याज-प्राप्तियां	Total—Interest Receipts	7,35,81,19	8,62,16,06	8,81,79,69	9,33,20,63
050. लाभांश और लाभ	050. Dividends and Profits	32,30,44	1,90,92,30	1,95,12,31	1,96,08,87
जोड़—ब्याज-प्राप्तियां लाभांश और लाभ	Total—Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	7,68,11,63	10,53,08,36	10,76,92,00	11,29,29,50
(ग) कर-भिन्न अन्य राजस्व	**(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue :**				
(i) सामान्य सेवायें	**(i) General Services :**				
051. लोक सेवा आयोग	051. Public Service Commission . . .	35,99	46,74	42,09	44,60
055. पुलिस	055. Police	3,95,61	6,96,26	3,29,50	3,63,33

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I--CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE—ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousand Rupee

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budge Estimate 1975-76
056. जेलें	056. Jails	3,57	6,17	4,69	4,8
057. पूर्ति और निपटान	057. Supplies and Disposals	8,27,06	8,69,64	8,87,33	8,89,33
058. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	058. Stationery and Printing Services . .	85,18	1,51,33	1,99,87	2,03,44
059. लोक निर्माण कार्य	059. Public Works	3,97,26	3,72,64	2,58,08	2,00,88
065. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	065. Other Administrative Services . .	2,95,00	7,99,27	8,34,43	8,44,36
066. पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	066. Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & other Retirement benefits . .	2,20,52	2,11,27	1,74,05	1,74,10
067. सहायता सामग्री और उपकरण	067. Aid Materials and Equipments . .	..	11,62,00	5,30,77	5,15,29
068. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	068. Miscellaneous General Services . .	17,95,89	4,22,95	30,69,40	13,19,2
रक्षा सेवायें :	**Defence Services :**				
069. सेना	069. Army	86,04,62	84,86,81	1,00,41,21	1,05,92,91
070. नौ सेना	070. Navy	3,81,46	3,40,00	3,79,40	2,60,75
071. वायु सेना	071. Air Force	9,98,45	7,50,00	13,85,00	11,76,00
072. पेंशनें आदि	072. Pensions etc.	3,00,98	4,39,48	3,69,33	3,53,80
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	Total—Defence Services . . .	1,02,85,51	1,00,16,29	1,21,74,94	1,23,83,46
जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं	Total—General Services . . .	1,43,41,59	1,47,54,56	1,85,05,15	1,69,42,92
(ii) सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं :	(ii) Social and Community Services:				
077. शिक्षा	077. Education	3,26,56	1,99,76	2,73,77	2,75,02
078. कला और संस्कृति	078. Art and Culture	..	34,45	36.02	36,45
080. चिकित्सा	080. Medical.	1,53,25	1,57,55	1,69,10	1,75,87
081. परिवार नियोजन	081. Family Planning	4,21,63	14,41,29	10,29,76	22,43,62
082. लोक-स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल पूर्ति	082. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	95,15	99,81	96,27	1,05,93
083. आवासन	083. Housing	5,05,16	7,30,26	5,71,82	6,13,16
084. नगर विकास	084. Urban Development	..	3	1	1
085. सूचना और प्रचार	085. Information and Publicity . . .	2,01,89	3,08,98	2,96,44	2,77,86

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
086. प्रसारण	086. Broadcasting	21,13,16	24,54,24	25,80,65	26,60,44
087. श्रम और रोजगार	087. Labour and Employment	8,30	39,67	23,16	22,25
088. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	088. Social Security and Welfare	..	1,10,63	1,40,17	1,49,91
095. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	095. Other Social and Community Services	5,35,25	6,49,83	5,93,82	5,43,75
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	Total—Social and Community Services	43,60,35	62,26,50	58,10,99	71,04,27
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	**(iii) Economic Services :**				
098. सहकारिता	098. Co-operation	6,59	3,48	9.32	3,72
104. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	104. Other General Economic Services	1,13,09,83	31,88,06	2,30,76,83	1,74,31,84
105. कृषि	105. Agriculture	1,58,16	1,74,41	1,43,39	1,45,08
106 लघु सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	106. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	..	19,90	19,81	25,47
109. खाद्य	109. Food	..	5,03	94,03	89,40
110. पशुपालन	110. Animal Husbandry	43,21	38,09	49,14	49,25
111. डेरी विकास	111. Dairy Development	1,92,43	20,93,00	19,49,20	22,96,80
112. मीन उद्योग	112. Fisheries	25,25	43,20	39,35	43,45
113. वन	113. Forest	3,99,22	4,29,53	4,81,33	4,95,12
114. सामुदायिक विकास	114. Community Development	1,91	2,26	3,47	3,36
120. उद्योग	120. Industries	18,95,91	26,40,95	25,55,29	88,75,54
121. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	121. Village and Small Industries	17,15	39,16	51,57	56,50
128. खानें और खनिज पदार्थ	128. Mines and Minerals	4,58	1,06,10	3,42,37	3,39,42
131. जल और बिजली विकास सेवाएं	131. Water and Power Development Services	8,28	42,90	88,78	92,19
132. बहुप्रयोजनी नदी परियोजनाएं	132. Multipurpose River Projects	8,72	98	69	69
133. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल-निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	133. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	3,28	2,78	22,75	2,24
134. बिजली परियोजनाएं	134. Power Projects	11,57,76	32,17,33	40,02,98	52,96,26
135. पत्तन, दीप स्तम्भ और नौवहन	135. Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping	2,27,12	5,71,08	8,43,93	8,60,64
136. नागर विमानन	136. Civil Aviation	2,92,18	3,09,08	2,98,10	3,08,64
137. सड़कें और पुल	137. Roads and Bridges	..	2,75	5,80	5,40
138. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	138. Road and Water Transport Services	84,81	1,09,24	1,14,88	1,14,32
139. पर्यटन	139. Tourism	..	..	2	2

24 Fin/75—4.

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता--प्राप्तियाँ

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियाँ Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
144. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	144. Other Transport and Communication Services	5,47,92	11,03,49	12,10,69	10,89,43
रेलवे—	**Railways :**				
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों से आय	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget .	11,38,18,82	14,35,38,35	14,08,88,58	16,78,64,84
डाक–तार	**Posts & Telegraphs :**				
155. डाक प्राप्तियां	155. Postal Receipts	1,34,50,37	1,46,79,85	1,46,25,00	1,51,60,00
156. दूर-संचार प्राप्तियां	156. Telecommunication Receipts . . .	2,26,28,48	2,83,01,15	2,79,70,00	3,16,20,00
जोड़-- डाक - तार	Total—Posts and Telegraphs . . .	3,60,78,85	4,29,81,00	4,25,95,00	4,67,80,00
जोड़--आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total—Economic Services . . .	16,62,81,98	20,06,62,15	21,88,87,30	25,22,69,62
जोड़--कर-भिन्न राजस्व	TOTAL—NON-TAX REVENUE . .	27,79,58,83	33,05,72,00	35,37,73,94	39,26,72,85
जोड़--राजस्व प्राप्तियाँ	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS.				
आगे ले जायी गयीं देखिये पृष्ठ 13)	carried over (see page 13)	73,05,19,56	82,77,74,17	91,43,81,04	1,01,58,77,53
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Deficit)	..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL	73,05,19,56	82,77,74,17	91,43,81,04	1,01,58,77,53

विवरण I -भारत की समेकित निधि-राजस्व खाता-भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA·REVENUE-ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक संशोधित Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	A. GENERAL SERVICES				
(क) राज्य के अंग	(a) **Organs of State :**				
211. संसद्	211. Parliament	3,76,14	4,67,27	4,70,30	5,94,22
212. राष्ट्रपति । उप-राष्ट्रपति । संध क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक	212. President/Vice-President/Administrators of Union Territories	97,33	65,92	70,94	72,74
213. मंत्रिपरिषद्	213. Council of Ministers	1,02,11	1,14,01	1,26,62	1,27,24
214. न्याय प्रशासन	214. Administration of Justice . . .	1,49,33	1,96,33	2,32,05	2,39,94
215. निर्वाचन	215. Elections	4,00,51	3,68,62	3,58,74	17,78,45
216. लेखा परीक्षा	216. Audit	36,83,65	44,78,12	49,95,64	56,19,74
जोड़--राज्य के अंग	Total—Organs of State	48,09,07	56,90,27	62,54,29	84,32,33
(ख) राजकोष संबंधी सेवाएं	(b) **Fiscal Services :**				
220. आय और व्यय संबंधी करों की वसूली	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	24,86,97	31,00,35	33,02,11	32,68,65
229. भू-राजस्व	229. Land Revenue	18,33	23,45	26,63	26,73
230. स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण	230. Stamps and Registration	5,93,49	6,22,32	8,43,52	9,40,57
231. सम्पदा-शुल्क, धन-कर और दान-कर की वसूली	231. Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	82,90	1,15,79	1,19,25	3,53,34
237. सीमा-शुल्क	237. Customs	15,14,52	18,00,52	18,48,20	24,75,95
238. संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties	14,62,59	23,06,90	23,68,86	24,34,53
239. राज्य उत्पाद-शुल्क	239. State Excise	11,18	13,58	15,80	15,11
240. बिकी-कर	240. Sales Tax	56,59	76,56	77,98	82,42
241. वाहनों पर कर	241. Taxes on Vehicles	13,66	15,02	17,55	18,23
245. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	245. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	46,22	66,51	68,29	63,32
246. मुद्रा, सिक्का-ढलाई और टकसाल	246. Currency, Coinage and Mint . . .	19,02,63	30,70,18	36,01,21	49,90,01
247. राजकोष संबंधी अन्य सेवाएं	247. Other Fiscal Services	1,94,59	2,12,67	2,53.03	5,11,48
जोड़--राजकोष संबंधी सेवाएं	Total—Fiscal Services	83,83,67	1,14,23,85	1,25,42,43	1,51,80,34

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
(ग) ब्याज की अदायगी और ऋण परिशोधन	**(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt :**				
249. ब्याज-अदायगियां	249. Interest Payments	8,81,63,75	9,75,13,02	10,22,33,59	11,87,84,19
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**(d) Administrative Services :**				
251. लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission	1,24,90	1,33,95	1,60,05	1,68,15
252. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	252. Secretariat-General Services	43,16,65	34,45,92	41,12,24	43,22,64
253. जिला प्रशासन	253. District Administration	3,63,31	2,73,13	3,24,84	3,46,10
254. राजकोष और लेखा प्रशासन	254. Treasury and Accounts Administration	20,40,61	38,80	46,79	46,25
255. पुलिस	255. Police	1,29,46,09	1,56,04,94	1,63,12,33	1,74,72,97
256. जेलें	256. Jails	45,44	35,27	39,51	42,77
257. पूर्ति और निपटान	257. Supplies and Disposals	5,16,73	7,50,69	8,00,86	8,55,53
258. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	258. Stationery and Printing	5,11,30	4,02,91	8,38,85	9,74,02
259. लोक निर्माण और कार्य	259. Public Works	11,32,40	4,11,40	14,65,22	16,57,53
260. आग से बचाव और नियंत्रण	260. Fire Protection and Control	12,92	21,07	25,49	26,95
261. विदेशी मामले	261. External Affairs	29,52,09	32,93,60	32,83,89	46,65,39
265. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	265. Other Administrative Services	26,52,23	1,44,97,00	28,26,61	27,64,71
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Total—Administrative Services	2,76,14,67	3,89,08,68	3,02,36,68	3,33,43,01
(ङ) पेशन और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services :**				
266. पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	266. Pensions and Other Retirement benefits	18,23,23	19,88,44	19,83,69	22,45,64
267. सहायता सामग्री और उपकरण	267. Aid Materials and Equipments	..	..	1,62,54	71,59
268. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268. Miscellaneous General Services	10,50,84	11,20,38	4,00,35	7,61,34
जोड़-पेंशन और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Total—Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	28,74,07	31,08,82	25,46,58	30,78,57
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	**(f) Defence Services :**				
269. सेना	269. Army	10,98,37,59	12,11,15,82	14,49,56,74	14,68,28,74
279. नौसेना	270. Navy	84,52,61	1,09,30,81	1,01,60,59	1,34,50,14
271. वायु सेना	271. Air Force	3,37,29,35	3,82,91,47	4,11,45,75	4,44,38,25
277. पेंशनें आदि	272. Pensions etc.	63,62,64	76,51,10	1,11,09,10	1,13,00,10
जोड़-रक्षा सेवाएं	Total—Defence Services	15,83,82,19	17,79,89,00	20,73,72,18	21,60,17,23
जोड़-असामान्य सेवाएं	TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	29,02,27,42	33,46,33,64	36,11,85,75	39,48,35,67

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
ख. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	B. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES				
276. सचिवालय सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	276. Secretariat—Social and Community Services	3,27,01	4,65,93	4,91,54	5,46,92
277. शिक्षा	277. Education	1,09,30,46	1,38,25,61	1,41,08,20	1,60,45,61
278. कला और संस्कृति	278. Art and Culture	5,43,78	10,49,75	9,35,78	11,50,12
279. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	279. Scientific Services and Research . .	78,06,66	1,11,73,91	1,12,39,81	1,31,59,06
280 चिकित्सा	280. Medical.	24,07,68	27.60,25	29,78,80	34,70,53
281. परिवार नियोजन	281. Family Planning	5,31,47	5,82,38	7,30,61	5,62,76
282. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल पूर्ति	282. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	10,25,05	8,92,98	10,45,24	10,98,68
283. आवासन	283. Housing	6,34,28	6,69,91	8,59,39	8,41,43
284. नगरीय विकास	284. Urban Development	21,17	2,31,11	64,25	2,48,99
285. सूचना और प्रचार	285. Information and Publicity . . .	9,46,03	11,40,97	11,65,01	13,82,74
286. प्रसारण	286. Broadcasting	16,72,64	18,24,13	21,50,74	24,10,46
287. श्रम और रोजगार	287. Labour and Employment . . .	19,95,90	24,19,54	23,53,19	26,92,13
288. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288. Social Security and Welfare . . .	33,52,63	79,81,57	44,30,49	45,65,84
289. देवी आपदाओं के सम्बन्ध में सहायता	289. Relief on account of Natural Calamities .	28	1,04	2,79	1,02
295. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	295. Other Social and Community Services .	95,35	62,01	44,67	49,12
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	3,22,90,39	4,50,81,09	4,26,00,51	4,82,25,41
(ग) आर्थिक सेवाएं	C. ECONOMIC SERVICES :				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(a) **General Economic Services :**				
296 सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	296. Secretariat—Economic Services . . .	11,32,83	11,82,17	12,65,49	13,75,63
297. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात प्रोत्साहन	297. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion . .	77,54,99	87,24,38	85,82,62	97,04,75
298. सहकारिता	298. Co-operation	4,96,34	5,53,28	5,49,83	6,43,37
304. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	304. Other General Economic Services . .	1,12,80,53	32,61,70	31,92,75	29,30,35
जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total—General Economic Services . .	2,06,64,69	1,37,21,53	1,35,90,69	1,46,54,10
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	(b) **Agriculture and Allied Services :**				
305. कृषि	305. Agriculture	51,37,08	60,99,53	51,19,86	62,76,66
306. लघु सिंचाई	306. Minor Irrigation	..	3,80,10	3,49,88	5,35,51
307. भूमि और जल संरक्षण	307. Soil and Water Conservation . . .	..	3,15,62	1,98,31	2,58,38

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
308. क्षेत्र विकास	308. Area Development	..	1,86,13	2,40,24	2,41,90
309. खाद्य	309. Food	2,56,48,82	1,06,25,46	3,00,67,74	3,02,03,09
310. पशु पालन	310. Animal Husbandry	5,33,50	7,03,46	5,85,47	8,42,60
311. डेरी विकास	311. Dairy Development	1,23,50	25,58,27	23,55,15	25,72,12
312. मीन उद्योग	312. Fisheries	73,48	6,31,14	7,25,40	8,88,62
313. वन	313. Forest	6,27,54	7,23,76	6,61,24	7,97,70
314. सामुदायिक विकास	314. Community Development	1,41,35	1,07,65	1,14,64	1,13,14
जोड़—कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	Total—Agriculture and Allied Services	3,22,85,27	2,22,31,12	4,04,17,93	4,27,29,72
(ग) उद्योग और खनिज	**(c) Industry and Minerals :**				
320. अद्योग	320. Industries	69,30,17	58,83,97	74,61,74	1,55,99,18
321. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	321. Village and Small Industries	98,28	27,68,52	25,10,32	30,96,52
328. खानें और खनिज	328. Mines and Minerals	23,45,82	33,41,09	36,18,54	44,22,73
जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज	Total—Industry and Minerals	93,74,27	1,19,93,58	1,35,90,60	2,31,18,43
(घ) जल और बिजली विकास	**(d) Water and Power Development**				
331. जल और बिजली विकास सेवाएं	331. Water and Power Development Services	5,94,03	7,83,68	8,34,81	11,05,98
333. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	333. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	49,74	1,57,23	49,45	1,99,55
334. बिजली परियोजनाएं	334. Power Projects	20,30,65	42,89,93	41,77,67	55,44,31
जोड़—जल और बिजली विकास	Total—Water and Power Development	26,74,42	52,30,84	50,61,93	68,49,84
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार	**(e) Transport and Communications :**				
335. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ तथा नौ वहन	335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	7,90,66	14,17,48	13,91,01	14,44,71
336. नागर विमानन	336. Civil Aviation	12,12,18	11,18,05	12,62,90	15,04,18
337. सड़कें और पुल	337. Roads and Bridges	31,17,96	33,36,54	35,07,53	39,41,27
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338. Road and Water Transport Services	1,32,30	2,42,03	2,14,30	1,59,50
339. पर्यटन	339. Tourism	3,12,21	3,04,35	3,38,65	3,38,40
344. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	344. Other Transport and Communication Services	6,45,73	7,59,98	8,09,89	8,81,62
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार	Total—Transport and Communications	62,11,04	71,78,43	75,24,28	82,69,68

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता-भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNTS-DISBURSEMENT

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
(च) रेल	**(f) Railways:**				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेल व्यय	Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget	**11,38,18,82**	**14,35,38,35**	**14,08,88,58**	**16,78,64,84**
(छ) डाक-तार	**(g) Posts & Telegraphs :**				
355. डाक सेवाएं	355. Postal Services	2,06,08,87	1,63,47,10	1,82,97,00	2,05,16,65
356. दूरसंचार सेवाएं	356. Telecommunication Services . . .	1,04,27,97	1,82,99,28	1,98,54,04	2,27,12,21
357. सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	357. Dividends to General Revenues . .	22,33,20	18,50,36	19,87,43	20,99,14
358. डाक--तार के अधिशेष से विनियोजन	358. Appropriations from Posts & Telegraphs Surplus	28,08,80	64,84,26	24,56,53	14,52,00
जोड़--डाक-तार	Total—Posts and Telegraphs	**3,60,78,84**	**4,29,81,00**	**4,25,95,00**	**4,67,80,00**
जोड़--आर्थिक सेवाएं	TOTAL-ECONOMIC SERVICES . .	22,11,07,35	24,68,74,85	26,36,69,01	31,02,66,61
(घ) सहायक अनुदान और अंशदान	D. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS				
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments . .	9,23,03,87	10,11,35,58	10,40,07,23	11,12,87,23
361. संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	361. Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	28,85,84	35,19,47	41,43,73	45,12,21
362. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्सों की अदायगी	362. Payment of States Share of Union Excise Duties	6,30,69,54	6,72,40,00	72,02,54,03	7,74,49,00
363. स्थानीय निकायों और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मुआवजा और समनुदेशन	363. Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchaati Raj Institutions .	14,85,54	17,62,65	15,90,73	16,53,31
364. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	364. Technical and Economic Co-operation with other Countries	..	43,16,46	44,61,64	40,15,92
367. विविध अनुदान	367. Miscellaneous Grants	..	..	..	13,24,50
जोड़--सहायक अनुदान और अंशदान	TOTAL-GRANTS-IN-AID-AND-CONTRIBUTIONS	15,97,44,79	17,79,74,16	18,44,57,36	20,02,42,17
जोड़िये--पूंजी खाते से वापस की गयी रकम	Add—Amount written back from Capital . .	**34,70,50**	..	..	..
जोड़--राजस्व खाते से भुगतान	TOTAL-DISBURSEMENTS REVENUE ACCOUNT	70,68,40,45	80,45,63,74	85,19,12,63	95,35,69,86
भुगतान से राजस्व की अधिकता (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)	2,36,79,11	2,32,10,43	6,24,68,41	6,23,07,67
जोड़	TOTAL	73,05,19,56	82,77,74,17	91,43,81,04	1,01,58,77,53

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि— पूंजी खाता—प्राप्तियाँ

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
क. सरकारी ऋण	A. PUBLIC DEBT				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार के आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans	11,25,30,92	7,00,00,00	7,96,44,00	5,32,00,00
राजकोष हुण्डियां	Treasury Bills	58,85,85,00	66,25,78,00	71,71,11,00	82,17,23,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	7,71,21	4,90,00	6,28,70	1,00,20
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार के आन्तरिक ऋण	Total—Internal Debt of the Central Government	**70,18,87,13**	**73,30,68,00**	**79,73,83,70**	**87,50,23,20**
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt	6,81,59,43	8,49,78,81	8,88,31,73	9,28,46,59
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	77,00,46,56	81,80,46,81	88,62,15,43	96,78,09,49
ख. ऋणों और अग्रिमों की अदायगी	B. REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES				
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments	9,66,58,89	5,18,00,00	5,57,00,00	6,82,00,00
संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Government	2,07,05	2,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments	2,60,95,93	2,10,00,00	2,71,60,00	2,64,11,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	2,41,70,02	3,50,00,00	3,98,40,00	4,45,89,00
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार से ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES	14,71,31,89	10,80,00,00	12,30,00,00	13,95,00,00
ग. पी०एल० 480 और अन्य कोष संबंधी करार, 1974 के अंतर्गत संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से अनुदान	C. Grants from U.S.A. under the Agreement on PL 480 and other Funds, 1974	**16,64,00,00**	..	..	..
घ. विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां	D. Food and Oil Credits	..	**3,40,00,00**	**3,72,00,00**	**2,30,00,00**
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां —पृष्ठ 7 से आगे लायी गयीं	TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS (brought forward from page 7)	73,05,19,56	82,77,74,17	91,43,81,04	1,01,58,77,53
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	1,81,40,98,01	1,78,78,20,98	1,96,07,96,47	2,14,62,47,32

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT— DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES				
430. इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस	430. India Security Press	39,72	71,74	71,24	81,98
446. करेंसी, सिक्का-ढलाई और टकसाल	446. Currency, Coinage and Mint . . .	8,21,01	9,88,64	6,61,85	7,10,15
459. लोक निर्माण कार्य	459. Public Works	9,65,83	17,37,17	13,68,34	16,24,82
468. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	468. Miscellaneous General Services . .	(—)3,91,45	(—) 3,45,34	(—) 3,55,34	(—) 3,48,90
469. रक्षा सेवाएं	469. Defence Services	1,99,83,11	2,35,27,29	2,05,02,76	2,37,66,23
जोड़—सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL-CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES	2,14,18,22	2,59,79,50	2,22,48,85	2,58,34,28
ख. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES				
477. शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	477. Education, Art and Culture . . .	(—) 38	2,17,04	1,11,02	2,92,67
479. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अंशदान	479. Scientific Services and Research . .	..	29,79,07	24,72,83	34,74,36
480. चिकित्सा	480. Medical.	(—) 2,59,39	1,30,19	(—)57,89	1,00,04
481. परिवार नियोजन	481. Family Planning	..	10,00	10,00	40,00
482. लोक स्वास्थ्य सफाई और जल पूर्ति	482. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	1,66,18	32,81	23,26	21,68
483. आवासन	483. Housing	14,70,20	14,87,53	13,69,26	14,81,78
484. नगरीय विकास	484. Urban Development	11,75,52	87,00	85,00	65,00
485. सूचना और प्रचार	485. Information and Publicity . . .	..	18,44	23,58	21,76
486. प्रसारण	486. Broadcasting	9,13,72	12,39,12	8,81,67	1,87,93
488. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	488. Social Security and Welfare . . .	2,88,78	1,87,07	2,04,70	4,26,98
495. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	495. Other Social and Community Services .	..	8,50	11,13	7,54
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	37,54,63	63,96,77	51,34,56	61,19,74

24 Fin/75—5.

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT— DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**(a) Capital Account of General Economc Services :**				
497. विदेशी व्यापार	497. Foreign Trade	38,37	1,77,75	2,00,79	60,87
498. सहकारिता	498. Co-operation	5,73,14	9,74,50	7,69,18	17,16,02
500. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में पूंजी लगाना	500. Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	12,75,08	56,44,23	6,51,23	50,20,00
501. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	501. Investments in International Financial Institutions	14,31,72	9,29,17	9,47,31	1,00,20
जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	Total-Capital Account of General Economic Services	33,18,31	77,25,65	25,68,51	68,97,09
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**(b) Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services :**				
505. कृषि	505. Agriculture	4,34,57	11,80,55	2,95,65,65	1,49,90,40
506. लघु सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	506. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	..	61,25	39,25	41,86
509. खाद्य	509. Food	(—) 16,72,30	3,47,89	1,09,48	1,87,27
510. पशुपालन	510. Animal Husbandry	(—) 3,44	1,36,36	78,34	2,63,68
511. डेरी विकास	511. Dairy Development	2,20,61	75,00	52,44	85,35
512. मीन उद्योग	512. Fisheries	4,30	1,18,20	51,83	1,15,24
513. वन	513. Forests	4,56	1,22,23	30,76	1,92,97
514. सामुदायिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	514. Capital Outlay on Community Development	..	..	1,00	..
जोड़—कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	Total-Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services	(—) 10,11,70	20,41,48	2,99,28,75	1,58,76,77
(ग) उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजी खाता	**(c) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals :**				
520. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	520. Industrial Research and Development .	..	1,58	2,13	3,62
521. ग्रामोद्योग तथा लघु उद्योग	521. Village and Small Industries . . .	3.05,71	3,58,81	70,71	5,75,50

विवरण I–भारत की समेकित निधि– पूंजी खाता–भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
522. मशीन तथा इंजीनियरी उद्योग	522. Machinery and Engineering Industries .	11,57,47	10,52,01	8,33,07	11,62,79
523. पैट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक उद्योग	523. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	1,94,60,06	1,38,95,00	1,90,15,70	3,10,44,80
524. हवाई जहाज तथा समुद्री जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	524. Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries .	12,70,00	3,35,00	2,80,00	3,50,00
525. दूरसंचार तथा इलेक्ट्रोनिक उद्योग	525. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	2,00,00	2,81,44	2,24,54	2,12,50
526. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	526. Consumer Industries	10,18,19	29,50,00	31,27,92	91,71,01
527. परमाणु ऊर्जा विकास	527. Atomic Energy Development . . .	39,46,72	34,01,52	38,25,40	41,98,93
528. खनन तथा धातु-कर्मक उद्योग	528. Mining and Metallurgical Industries. .	74,33,70	1,19,01,34	2,13,31,15	1,02,17,35
529. अन्य उद्योग	529. Other Industries	60,97	64,49	1,15,80	55,09
530. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	530. Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions	. .	46,00	30,20	61,00
जोड़–उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजी खाता	Total—Capital Account of Industry and Minerals	3,48,52,82	3,42,87,19	4,88,56,62	5,70,52,59
(घ) जल और बिजली विकास का पूंजी खाता	(d) Capital Account of Water and Power Development				
531. जल और बिजली विकास सेवाएं	531. Water and Power Development Services .	1,74,16	1,34,52	1,24,44	1,61,79
533. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	533. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	7,35,90	10,89,13	10,46,99	7,74,20
534. बिजली परियोजनाएं	534. Power Projects	54,74,50	78,04,54	99,79,92	83,37,39
जोड़–जल और बिजली विकास का पूंजी खाता	Total—Capital Account of Water and Power Development	63,84,56	90,28,19	1,11,51,35	92,73,38
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार का पूंजी खाता	(e) Capital Account of Transport and Communications :				
535. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	535. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . .	9,85,96	23,59,34	29,19,71	24,05,30
536. नागर विमानन	536. Civil Aviation	13,04,86	14,82,28	14,33,84	14,36,76
537. सड़कें और पुल	537. Roads and Bridges	1,07,12,27	72,16,79	77,79,72	73,98,58

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
538. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	538. Road and Watertransport Services . .	1,40,00	9,73,00	71,74	2,49,50
544. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	544. Other Transport and Communication Services	3,27,22	5,87,20	5,92,25	6,83,61
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार का पूंजी खाता	Total—Capital Account of Transport and Communications	1,34,70,31	1,26,18,61	1,27,97,26	1,21,73,75
(च) रेलों का पूंजी खाता (जैसा कि रेलवे बजट में दिखाया गया है)	**(f) Capital Account of Railways (as shown in the Railway Budget)**	1,71,62,98	2,27,00,00	2,12,99,54	1,82,50,00
(छ) डाक-तार का पूंजी खाता	**(g) Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs :**				
555. डाक सेवाएं	555. Postal Services	(—) 49,85,12	4,96,66	1,23,44	2,17,49
556. दूर संचार सेवाएं (बेतार-सहित)	556. Telecommunication Services (including Wireless)	99,91,82	10,39,34	14,12,56	15,79,51
जोड़—डाक तार का पूंजी खाता	Total—Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs	50,06,70	15,36,00	15,36,00	17,97,00
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES	7,91,83,98	8,99,37,12	12,81,38,03	12,13,20,58
घटाइये—राजस्व में वापस डाली गयी रकम	Deduct—Write back to Revenue . . .	(—) 34,70,50	..	..	..
जोड़—राजस्व खाते में बाहर पूंजी व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE REVENUE ACCOUNT . . .	10,08,86,33	12,23,13,39	15,55,21,44	15,32,74,60
सरकारी ऋण .	PUBLIC DEBT				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government :				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans	5,53,60,40	2,01,64,00	2,01,64,00	2,07,12,00
राजकोष हुण्डियां	Treasury Bills	55,45,78,47	65,00,00,00	68,45,98,25	80,00,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	9,38,24	13,89,11	15,18,63	2,53,34
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Total—Internal Debt of the Central Government	61,08,77,11	67,15,53,11	70,62,80,88	82,09,65,34
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt	19,81,45,46	2,97,32,31	2,93,28,76	3,15,77,60
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	80,90,22,57	70,12,85,42	73,56,09,64	85,25,42,94

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि— पूंजी खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
ऋण और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES				
क. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES				
677. शिक्षा, कला तथा संस्कृति	677. Education Art and Culture . . .	2,15,57	57,30	1,90,65	
679. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	679. Scientific Services and Research . .	2,83,82	1,68,70	1,09,00	
681. परिवार नियोजन	681. Family Planning	10,00	10,00	90,00	
682. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई तथा जल पूर्ति	682. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	8,65,00	8,27,00	9,40,00	
683. आवासन	683. Housing	2.19,26	2,56,89	1,68,80	
684. नगरीय विकास	684. Urban Development	..	..	..	
685. सूचना और प्रचार	685. Information and Publicity . . .	1,50	..	4,50	
688. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	688. Social Security and Welfare . . .	76,83	2,41,20	1,36,83	
695. अन्य सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं	695. Other Social and Community Services .	1,80,01	61,78	1,26,00	
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	TOTAL—LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	18,51,99	16,22,87	17,65,78	
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES				
698. सहकारी समितियां	698. Co-operative Societies	11,54,03	8,34,81	15,94,51	
705. कृषि	705. Agriculture	2,71,90	1,95,55	1,37,20	
706. लघु सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण तथा क्षेत्र विकास	706. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	34	14	1,84	
709. खाद्य	709. Food	4,89,50	2,03,73	5,87,10	
710. पशु पालन	710. Animal Husbandry	3,15	4,00	1,60	
711. डेरी विकास	711. Dairy Development	90,50	78,12	90,00	
712. मीन उद्योग	712. Fisheries	10,25	11,00	26,00	
714. सामुदायिक विकास	714. Community Development . . .	1,20	1,00	50	

विवरण I–भारत की समेकित निधि– पूंजी खाता–भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-7 6
715. कृषि संबंधी वित्तीय संस्थाएं	715. Agricultural Financial Institutions . .		40,00,00	50,00,00	50,00,00
720. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	720. Industrial Research and Development .		1,50	50	50
721. ग्रामोद्योग तथा लघु उद्योग	721. Village and Small Industries . . .		50,18,20	49,61,48	33,27,82
722. मशीन तथा इंजीनियरी उद्योग	722. Machinery and Engineering Industries .		38,53,58	1,04,07,10	79,53,95
723. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वंकर उद्योग	723. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries		93,11,98	1,05,46,56	2,22,40,49
724. हवाई जहाज तथा समुद्री जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	724. Aircrafts and Ship-building Industries .		25,70,00	28,60,00	31,00,00
725. दुरसंचार तथा इलैक्ट्रोनिक उद्योग	725. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries		9,10,00	7,08,46	6,12,50
726. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	726. Consumer Industries		14,04,98	20,30,16	16,84,24
728. खनन तथा धातुकर्मक उद्योग	728. Mining and Metallurgical Industries .		2,80,79,10	3,43,77,13	4,12,27,00
730. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं	730. Industrial Financial Institutions . .		15,41,49	1,92,20	6,48,00
731. जल तथा बिजली विकास सेवाएं	731. Water and Power Development Services .		50,00	..	..
734. विद्युत परियोजनाएं	734. Power Projects		37,80,00	55,34,15	70,22,02
735. पत्तन, दीप स्तम्भ तथा नौवहन	735. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . .		1,30,57,00	1,46,57,00	1,38,05,00
736. नागर विमानन	736. Civil Aviation		1,37,50	5,30,00	1,53,70
738. सड़क तथा जल परिवहन	738. Road and Inland Water Transport . .		5,42,60	16,36,22	18,18,50
744. अन्य परिवहन तथा संचार सेवाएं	744. Other Transport and Communication Services		3,42,00	3,39,50	3,38,00
746. रेलों को ऋण	746. Loans to Railways		1,14,94,41	2,04,97,33	1,10,83,78
जोड़–आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	TOTAL—LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES		8,81,15,21	11,56,06,14	12,24,54,25

विवरण I–भारत की समेकित निधि–– पूंजी खाता–भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
ग. अन्य ऋण	C. OTHER LOANS				
760. राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governents	15,60,18,99	10,23,00,94	11,25,28,79	11,06,26,25
761. संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	761. Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments	15,40,58	17,37,28	28,14,53	21,35,03
765. विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	765. Advances to Foreign Governments . .	2,75,57,31	2,36,76,00	3,31,84,35	3,26,37,00
766. सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ऋण	766. Loans to Government Servants . .	35,28,08	56,85,23	44,36,12	47,64,18
767. विविध ऋण	767. Miscellaneous Loans	5,45,47,14	24,54	17,57	15,46
जोड़–अन्य ऋण	TOTAL—OTHER LOANS	24,31,92,10	13,34,23,99	15,19,81,36	15,01,77,92
जोड़–केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये गये ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT . .	24,31,92,10	22,33,91,19	26,92,10,37	27,43,97,95
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटान	768. Inter-State Settlement	6,82	36,94	36,93	..
जोड़–पूंजी खाते के भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS CAPITAL ACCOUNT	1,15,31,07,82	1,04,70,26,94	1,16,03,78,38	1,28,02,15,49
जोड़–भारत की समेकित निधि से भुगतान	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA DISBURSEMENTS	1,85,99,48,27	1,85,15,90,68	2,01,22,91,01	2,23,37,85,35

विवरण I क—भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' भुगतान

STATEMENT—IA-DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974–75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975–76
राजस्व से किया गया भुगतान :	**DISBURSEMENTS MET FROM REVENUE**			
211. संसद्	211. Parliament	1,94	1,94	1,94
212. राष्ट्रपति/उपराष्ट्रपति/संघ क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक	212. President/Vice-President/Administrators of Union Territories	53,29	57,09	58,62
214. न्याय प्रशासन	214. Administration of Justice	1,34,19	1,47,46	1,49,15
216. लेखा परीक्षा	216. Audit	70,50	73,88	79,28
220. आय और व्यय सम्बन्धी करों की वसूली	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1,28	1,05	1,19
237. सीमा-शुल्क	237. Customs	43	43	43
238. संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties	86	86	86
249. ब्याज—अदायगियां	249. Interest Payments	9,75,13,02	10,22,33,59	11,87,84,19
251. लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission	1,33,95	1,56,08	1,68,65
252. सचिवालय—सामान्य सेवाएं	252. Secretariat-General Services	41	58	70
258. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	258. Stationery and Printing	4	4	4
259. लोक निर्माण कार्य	259. Public Works	11	8	7
266. पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	266. Pensions and other retirement benefits	12,60	17,06	20,04
268. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268. Miscellaneous General Services	2,96	1,49	3,23
269. रक्षा सेवाएं–सेना	269. Defence Services—Army	9,00	15,50	9,00
270. रक्षा सेवाएं–नौसेना	270. Defence Services—Navy	40	40	40
271. रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	271. Defence Services—Air Force	1,50	2,00	1,50
272. रक्षा सेवाएं–पेंशन	272. Defence Services-Pensions etc.	10	10	10
277. शिक्षा	277. Education	1	1	1
283. आवासन	283. Housing	42,33	54,15	47,54
287. श्रम और रोजगार	287. Labour and Employment	5	5	5
288. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288. Social Security and Welfare	72	30	30
311. डेरी विकास	311. Dairy Development	1,00	30	30
320. उद्योग	320. Industries	1	18	1
321. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	321. Village and Small Industries	40,00	37,51	60,00
328. खानें और खनिज	328. Mines and Minerals	18	18	10
335. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	6	5	41
337. सड़कें और पुल	377. Roads and Bridges	10	50	10
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338. Road and Water Transport Services	20	20	20

विवरण I क—भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' भुगतान

STATEMENT I A—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974–75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975–76
355. डाक सेवाएं	355. Postal Services	10	48	7
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments . .	5,06,41,33	5,11,72,33	5,46,64,33
362. संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्सों की अदायगी	362. Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	6,72,40,00	7,02,54,03	7,74,49,00
जोड़—राजस्व से किया गया भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS MET FROM REVENUE	21,59,02,67	22,42,29,90	25,15,01,81
राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी भुगतान	CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT .			
446. करेंसी, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल पर पूंजी परिव्यय	446. Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint	..	31	..
459. लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	459. Capital Outlay on Public Works . .	14,41	14,41	15,01
469. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	469. Capital Outlay on Defence Services . .	30,00	30,00	30,00
477. शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति पर पूंजी परिव्यय	477. Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture	2,50	35	..
480. चिकित्सा पर पूंजी परिव्यय	480. Capital Outlay on Medical . . .	..	24	..
483. आवासन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	483. Capital Outlay on Housing . . .	18,60	27,45	17,03
484. नगरीय विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	484. Capital Outlay on Urban Development .	2,54,00	2,06,00	2,06,00
505. कृषि पर पूंजी परिव्यय	505. Capital Outlay on Agriculture . . .	3,64	40	40
509. खाद्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	509. Capital Outlay on Food	3,00	3,00	3,00
521. ग्रामीण लघु उद्योग पर पूंजी परिव्यय	521. Capital Outlay on Village Small Industry	..	16	..
533. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	533. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects. .	35,00	45,13	80,00
535. पत्तनों, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	535. Capital Outlay on Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	4,00	4,00	4,00
536. नागर निमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	536. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation . .	6,00	6,00	15,48
537. सड़कों और पुलों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	537. Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges. .	2,00	2,11	2,00
544. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	544. Capital Outlay on Other Transport and Communication Services	20	20	20

विवरण I क—भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' भुगतान
STATEMENT I A—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government	67,15,53,11	70,62,80,88	82,09,65,34
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt	2,97,32,31	2,93,28,76	3,15,77,60
682. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल पूर्ति के लिए ऋण	682. Loans for Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	1,00	..	..
760. राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governments	10,23,00,94	11,25,28,79	11,06,26,25
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटान	768. Inter State Settlement	36,94	36,93	..
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर किया जाने वाला पूंजी भुगतान	TOTAL—CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT	80,39,97,65	84,85,15,12	96,35,42,31
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि पर प्रभारित भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA	1,01,99,00,32	1,07,27,45,02	1,21,50,44,12

विवरण II—भारत के आकस्मिकता निधि—प्राप्तियां और भुगता
STATEMENT II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां/भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS				
800. आकस्मिकता निधि	800. Contingency Fund	1,12,55	..	..	..
भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS				
800. आकस्मिकता निधि	800. Contingency Fund	..	..	..	..

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.				
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) **Small Savings**	**12,99,68,97**	**11,62,00,00**	**12,80,00,00**	**13,32,00,00**
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) **Provident Funds:**				
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	2,46,07,22	2,69,17,00	3,34,08,79	3,44,58,59
(ii) गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	5,31,47	4,50,00	4,75,00	5,50,00
जोड़—भविष्य निधियां	Total—Provident Funds	2,51,38,69	2,73,67,00	3,38,83,79	3,50,08,59
(ग) अन्य लेखे	(c) **Other Accounts:**				
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	6,17,35	7,98,11	7,79,98	8,73,77
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund	16,10,49	19,83,76	19,93,99	25,19,19
(iii) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other Items	44,96,73	61,31,42	63,34,51	1,00,33,80
जोड़—अन्य लेखे	Total—Other Accounts	67,24,57	89,13,29	91,08,48	1,34,26,76
जोड़—अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.	16,18,32,23	15,24,80,29	17,09,92,27	18,16,35,35
ख प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS				
(क) ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) **Reserve Funds bearing interest:**				
(i) मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधियां रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Reserve Funds—Railways	1,26,02,34	1,26,22,49	1,27,02,01	1,27,85,11
(ii) रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	(ii) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	99,80,69	91,51,15	1,83,09,17	1,09,23,77
(iii) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund	22,73,12	24,53,66	21,91,62	6,77,02
(iv) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway pension Fund	24,42,55	23,56,40	26,06,21	25,58,63
(v) रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	8,23,46	7,54,09	8,06,61
(vi) रेलवे कर्मचारी हित निधि	(vi) Railway Staff Benefit Fund	..	..	1,06,02	1,19,17
(vii) डाक-तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(vii) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund	1,13,25	1,84,26	58,22	65,83
(viii) डाक-तार—पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	(viii) P & T—Capital Reserve Fund	38,19,57	68,01,69	28,85,31	18,21,17
(ix) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(ix) Other Reserve Funds	5,30,12	7,44,79	7,47,51	7,80,02
जोड़—ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds bearing interest	3,17,61,64	3,51,37,90	4,03,60,16	3,05,37,33

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
(ख) बिना ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	**(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest:**				
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	4,30,00	6,00,00	3,76,51	7,96,74
(ii) विपणन विकास निधि	(ii) Marketing Development Fund . .	65,62,53	71,87,00	71,87,00	87,28,00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	7,71,25	7,83,64	8,11,14	9,10,59
(iv) रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	(iv) Railway Safety Works Fund . . .	1,91,19	1,90,85	2,14,06	2,14,37
(v) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(v) Other Reserve Funds	6,94,39	10,94,05	4,92,76	6,49,19
जोड़—बिना ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds not bearing interest .	86,49,36	98,55,54	90,81,47	1,12,98,89
जोड़—प्रारक्षित निधियां	TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS . . .	4,04,11,00	4,49,93,44	4,94,41,63	4,18,36,22
(ग) जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES				
(क) ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	**(a) Deposits bearing interest:**				
(i) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा निधि	(i) National Defence Fund	4,23,44	4,00,00	3,15,00	37,00
(ii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund .	86,16,99	98,96,68	1,00,11,36	96,56,47
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	4	15,00	28,58	75,20,78
जोड़—ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	Total - Deposits bearing interest . . .	90,40,47	1,03,11,68	1,03,54,94	1,75,14,25
(ख) बिना-ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	**(b) Deposits not bearing interest:** .				
(i) असैनिक जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposit	40,73,90,07	8,84,12,21	9,41,42,33	9,01,37,12
(ii) स्थानिक निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds . . .	1,17,77	68,68	57,48	79,64
(iii) भारत—अमरीका करार 1974 के अंतर्गत लेखे	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974	..	14,40,00	20,11,00	18,30,00
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other deposits	2,25,47,17	1,86,42,11	9,69,38,15	2,32,29,24
जोड़—बिना-ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	Total—deposits not bearing interest . .	43,00,55,01	10,85,63,00	19,31,48,96	11,52,76,00

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
(ग) अग्रिम :	(c) **Advances:**				
असैनिक अग्रिम	Civil Advances	6,15,59,21	5,75,90,06	7,40,21,64	6,92,68,68
जोड़—जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL - DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES .	50,06,54,69	17,64,64,74	27,75,25,54	20,20,58,93
(घ) उचन्त और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:				
उचन्त लेखे (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	..	59,11,99	..	40,90,43
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	..	25,10,00	..	28,20,00
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	..	22,28,20	..	21,82,14
नकद शेष निवेश लेखा (निबल)	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net) . .	6,82,93	18,61	11,66	5,00
रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें :	**Deposits with Reserve Bank:**				
असैनिक	Civil	13,75,12,71	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways	(—)1,11,27,42	(—)1,66,42,29	(—)1,10,56,36	(—)94,47,86
डाक-तार	Posts & Telegraphs	3,14,57,00	2,00,85,47	1,32,93,11	84,33,71
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	(—)15,78,42,29	(-)19,18,17,97	(-)20,41,22,90	(-)22,71,24,95
अन्य देशों की सरकारों के पास लेखे	Accounts with Governments of other countries .	17,02	1,46,64	1,58,14	1,39,40
विविध सरकारी लेखा	Miscellaneous Government Account . .	2,45,27	10	..	..
अन्य उचित और विविध लेखे	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts .	23,00,55	90,25	2,46,11	3,46,01
जोड़—उचन्त और विविध	TOTAL—SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS	32,45,77	(-)17,74,69,00	(-)20,14,70,24	21,85,56,12
(ङ) प्रेषणाएं :	E REMITTANCES:				
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders	7,38,56,13	7,50,00,00	7,50,00,00	8,00,00,00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषणाएं	(ii) Other Remittances	5,44,25,65	3,54,00,00	2,72,10,00	3,37,10,00
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES	12,82,81,78	11,04,00,00	10,22,10,00	11,37,10,00
जोड़—सार्वजनिक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS .	83,44,25,47	20,68,69,47	39,86,99,20	32.06,84,38
कुल जोड़—(I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL—(I+II+III)	2,64,86,36,03	2,09,46,90,45	2,35,94,95,67	2,46,69,31,70
नकद शेष	CASH BALANCE	1,46,47,17	50,49,65	2,58,22,50	58,20,00
जोड़	TOTAL	2,66,32,83,20	2,09,97,40,10	2,38,53,18,17	2,47,27,51,70

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA - DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974–75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975–76
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.				
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) **Small Savings**	**8,25,28,02**	**8,01,65,00**	**9,54,60,00**	**9,51,60,00**
(ख) भविष्य निधियां :	(b) **Provident Funds :**				
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	1,50,54,43	1,55,47,00	1,62,24,06	1,99,62,74
(ii) गैर सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	33,12	..	..	..
जोड़—भविष्य निधियां	Total - Provident Funds	1,50,87,55	1,55,47,00	1,62,24,06	1,99,62,74
(ग) अन्य लेखे	(c) **Other Accounts:**				
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund .	3,57,43	4,30,00	3,75,00	4,00,00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन-एवं-जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund	..	4,00	10,00	27,00
(iii) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other Items	6,96,37,18	79,47,82	88,15,02	14,50,32
जोड़—अन्य लेखे	Total - Other Accounts	6,99,94,61	83,81,82	92,00,02	19,77,32
जोड़—अल्प बचतें भविष्य निधियां आदि	TOTAL - SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.	16,76,10,18	10,40,93,82	12,08,84,08	11,71,00,06
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS				
(क) ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां :	(a) **Reserve Funds bearing interest:**				
(i) मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधियां–रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Reserve Funds - Railways .	1,25,13,41	1,15,00,00	1,07,02,00	1,20,00,00
(ii) रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(ii) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund . .	99,72,04	91,51,15	1,83,19,60	1,09,23,77
(iii) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund . . .	24,07,96	24,53,66	22,22,73	24,77,02
(iv) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway Pension Fund	12,32,63	14,41,93	19,38,84	17,93,08
(v) रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	..	2,63,60	1,55,87	2,14,12
(vi) रेलवे कर्मचारी हित निधि	(vi) Railway Staff Benefit Fund . . .	..	..	95,01	1,08,26
(vii) डाक-तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(vii) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
(viii) डाक-तार-पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	(viii) P & T - Capital Reserve Fund . .	17,39,33	48,85,76	41,32,38	34,95,79
(ix) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(ix) Other Reserve Funds	60,25	2,21,00	41,35	70,16
जोड़—ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total - Reserve Funds bearing Interest . .	2,79,25,62	2,99,17,10	3,76,07,78	3,10,82,20

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974–75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975–76
(ख) बिना ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) **Reserve Funds not bearing interest:**				
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	3,77,29	6,77,25	3,76,51	7,96,74
(ii) विपणन विकास निधि	(ii) Marketing Development Fund . .	63,13,75	71,87,00	71,87,00	87,28,00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	5,91,53	6,55,47	5,85,51	10,55,28
(iv) रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	(iv) Railway Safety Works Fund . . .	..	5,00,00	2,00,00	3,00,00
(v) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(v) Other Reserve Funds	3,75,66	4,21,25	3,21,66	2,75,49
जोड़—बिना ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total - Reserve Funds not bearing interest .	76,58,23	94,40,97	86,70,68	1,11,55,51
जोड़—प्रारक्षित निधियां	TOTAL - RESERVE FUNDS . . .	3,55,83,85	3,93,58,07	4,62,78,46	4,22,37,71
(ग) जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES				
(क) ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	(a) **Deposits bearing interest:**				
(i) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा निधि	(i) National Defence Fund	6,33,49	3,00,00	1,50,00	2,00,00
(ii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund .	1,05,85,19	1,04,95,46	1,02,76,74	96,56,47
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits	10,81,09	12,80	13,02	11,55
जोड़—ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	Total - Deposits bearing interest . . .	1,22,99,77	1,08,08,26	1,04,39,76	98,68,02
(ख) बिना ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	(b) **Deposits not bearing interest:**				
(i) असैनिक जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits	33,98,75,64	8,23,03,09	9,51,91,16	7,87,00,99
(ii) स्थानिक निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds . . .	75,72	65,33	72,46	73,39
(iii) भारत-अमरीका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत लेखे	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974	..	57,52,00	70,80,00	60,00,00

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974–75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975–76
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits	1,85,55,36	1,92,55,71	8,89,80,03	2,41,61,47
जोड़—बिना ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	Total - Deposits not bearing interest	35,85,06,72	10,73,76,13	19,13,23,65	10,89,35,85
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) **Advances:**				
असैनिक अग्रिम	Civil Advances	6,74,69,39	5,77,46,75	7,49,39,35	6,92,21,04
जोड़—जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	43,82,75,88	17,59,31,14	27,67,02,76	18,80,24,91
(घ) उचन्त और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS				
उचन्त लेखे (निवल)	Suspense Account (Net)	86,76,00	..	68,10,39	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	40,14,97	..	24,40,00	..
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	26,09,43	..	20,11,76	
नकद शेष निवेश लेखा (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net)	..	..	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें	**Deposits with Reserve Bank :**				
असैनिक	Civil	13,47,02,70	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways	(-)1,11,27,42	(-)1,66,42,29	(-)1,10,56,36	(-)94,47,86
डाक-तार	Posts and Telegraphs	3,14,57,00	2,00,85,47	1,32,93,11	84,33,71
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	(-)15,78,42,29	(-)19,18,17,97	(-)20,41,22,90	(-)22,71,24,95
अन्य देशों की सरकारों के पास लेखे	Accounts with Governments of other countries	1,26,05	2,22,42	2,34,64	2,21,35
विविध सरकारी लेखा	Miscellaneous Government Account	1,88,84	4,00	94,41,03	5,10
अन्य उचन्त और विविध लेखा	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts	24,57,05	99,88	66,96	71,40
जोड़—उचन्त और विविध	TOTAL—SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS	1,52,62,33	(-)18,80,48,49	(-)18,08,81,37	(-)22,78,41,25

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974–75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975–76
(ङ) प्रेषणाएं	E. REMITTANCES				
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders	7,27,51,25	7,50,00,00	7,58,50,04	8,09,00,04
(ii) अन्य प्रेषणाएँ	(ii) Other Remittances	4,80,28,94	3,67,79,69	2,83,73,19	3,35,34,88
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES	12,07,80,19	11,17,79,67	10,42,23,23	11,44,34,92
जोड़—सार्वजनिक खाते के भुगतान	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	77,75,12,43	24,34,14,21	36,72,07,16	23,39,56,35
कुल जोड़—(I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL—(I+II+III)	2,63,74,60,70	2,09,47,04,89	2,37,94,98,17	2,46,77,41,70
नकद शेष	CASH BALANCE	2,58,22,50	50,35,21	58,20,00	50,10,00
	TOTAL	2,66,32,83,20	2,09,97,40,10	2,38,53,18,17	2,47,27,51,70

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BUDGET AT A GLANCE
(1975-76)

(February, 1975)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (वित्त मंत्रालय)
BUDGET DIVISION (बजट प्रभाग)

45—46

BUDGET

1975-76

This document presents the Budget estimates in broad aggregates to facilitate easy understanding of the Budget.

The estimates have been framed on the basis of the accounting classification prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under article 150 of the Constitution. The classification groups Government receipts under "Tax Revenue" and Non-tax Revenue and expenditures under General Services (which are indispensable to the existence of an organised state such as Parliament, tax collection, Police and defence), Social and Community Services (covering basic social services to individuals and the community at large such as education and health and Economic Service (dealing with expenditures connected with production and distribution such as agriculture, industry, power and transport).

The pictorial diagrams at pages 1 and 2 represent the proportion of receipts and expenditures under different sectors. The Development outlay indicated therein comprises the Plan outlay, and non-Plan outlays under the sectors Social & Community Services and Economic Services.

Budget at a Glance at page 3 gives the summary of receipts and disbursements. The four statements at pages 4 to 7 give the broad details of tax and non-tax revenue, revenue disbursements, capital receipts and capital disbursements. Total resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments are shown at page 8. The Plan outlay for 1975-76 is given at page 9.

A brief note on the Budget Estimates 1975-76 is at page 11.

	Rs. crores
Excise	2899
Customs	1284
Corporation Tax	781
Income Tax	248
Other Taxes	224
Tax Revenue	5436

	Rs. crores
Loan repayments	1395
Non tax revenue	1656
Market loans, Small savings & Provident funds	856
External loans	613
Other receipts	565
Deficit	247
	5332

Tax revenue is exclusive of States' share of taxes and duties amounting to Rs. 1373 crores.

		Rs. crores		Rs. crores
Plan :			Defence	2274
Central Plan	2558	3612	Interest payments	1188
State and U.T. Plans	1054		Statutory & Other Transfers to State & U.T. Governments	662
Other Development Expenditure		2256	Other Expenditure	776
Development		5868		4900

Transfers to States are exclusive of share of taxes and duties amounting to Rs. 1373 crores.

Statement I

Budget at a Glance

(In crores of Rupees)

1	1974-75 Budget 2	1974-75 Revised 3	1975-76 Budget 4
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Tax Revenue	5498	6128	6552 +257*
Less—State's Share of Tax Revenue	1198	1224	1333 +40*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenue	4300	4904	5219 +217*
Non—Tax Revenue	1340	1581	1656
Total—Centre's Revenue	5640	6485	6875 +217*
CAPITAL RECEIPTS			
Loan Repayments	1080	1230	1395
Market Loans (Net)	498	495	325
External Loans (Net)	552	595	613
Other Receipts	969	677	1096
Total—Capital Receipts	3099	2997	3429
Total Receipts	8739	9482	10304 +217*
Overall Deficit	126	625	464 —217* 247

1	1974-75 Budget 2	1974-75 Revised 3	1975-76 Budget 4
REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services	1566	1538	1789
Defence Services	1680	1952	2036
Social and Community Services	451	426	482
Economic Services	604	802	959
Grants-in-aid to States etc.	1107	1142	1228
Total Revenue Disbursements	5408	5860	6491
Revenue Surplus	232	625	384 +217*
CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services	25	18	21
Defence Services	235	205	238
Social and Community Services	64	51	61
Economic Services	899	1281	1213
Loans and Advances	2234	2692	2744
Total—Capital Disbursements	3457	4247	4277
Total Disbursements	8865	10107	10768

*Effect of Budget proposals.

Statement II

Details of Revenue Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revsied	1975-76 Budget
1	2	3	4
A. Tax Revenue			
Customs	936.05	1300.00	1250.00 +34.05*
Unions Excise Duties	3043.81	3184.34	3500.44 +220.16*
Corporation Tax	661.00	713.00	770.00 +10.50*
Income Tax	709.00	747.00	800.00 —9.00*
Estate Duty	9.00	10.00	9.25
Taxes on Wealth	40.00	40.00	43.00
Interest Tax	—	25.00	60.00
Gift Tax	4.00	5.00	4.50
Other Heads	94.75	103.60	114.46 +1.75*
Gross Tax Revenue	5497.61	6127.94	6551.65 +257
Less—States' share of Taxes and Duties	1197.99	1224.41	1332.94 +40.10*
Union Excise Duties	698.10	702.54	774.49 +46.84*
Income Tax	491.26	512.32	550.11 —6.74*
Estate Duty	8.63	9.55	8.34
Net Tax Revenue	4299.62	4903.53	5218.71 +2 7 6*
B. Non-Tax Revenue			
Interest Receipts	862.16	881.80	933.21
Dividends and Profits	190.92	195.12	196.09
Other Non-Tax Revenue	287.28	504.23	527.15
Total Non-Tax Revenue	1340.36	1581.15	1656.45
Total Revenue Receipts	5639.98	6484.68	6875.16 +217.3

*Effect of Budget proposals.

Statement III

Details of Revenue Disbursements

(In Crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
1	2	3	4
1. **General Services**	**3246.17**	**3490.11**	**3824.52**
Organs of State	56.90	62.54	84.32
Fiscal Services	114.24	125.42	151.80
Interest Payments	975.13	1022.34	1187.84
Administrative Services	389.09	302.37	333.43
Pensions and Misc. General Services	31.08	25.47	30.79
Defence Services (net)	1679.73	1951.97	2036.34
2. **Social & Community Services**	**450.81**	**426.01**	**482.26**
3. **Economic Services**	**603.56**	**801.85**	**956.22**
General Economic Services	137.22	135.91	146.54
Agriculture and Allied Services*	222.31	404.18	427.30
Industry and Minerals	119.94	135.90	231.18
Water & Power Development	52.31	50.62	68.50
Transport and Communications	71.78	75.24	82.70
4. **Grants-in-aid and Contributions etc.**	**1107.34**	**1142.03**	**1227.93**
Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	1046.55	1081.50	1157.99
Aid to other countries	43.16	44.62	40.16
Other Grants & Contributions	17.63	15.91	29.78
Total Revenue Disbursements	5407.88	5860.00	6490.93

*include food subsidy of Rs. 100 crores (1974-75 Budget) and Rs. 295 crores each in 1974-75 Revised and 1975-76 Budget.

Statement IV

Details of Capital Receipts

(In Crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
1	2	3	4
1. **Market Loans**	**498.36**	**494.80**	**324.88**
Gross Borrowings	700.00	696.44*	532.00
Less—Repayments	201.64	201.64	207.12
2. **External Loans**	**552.47**	**595.03**	**612.69**
Gross Borrowings	849.79	888.32	928.47
Less—Repayments	297.32	293.29	315.78
3. **Repayment of Loans and Advances**	**1080.00**	**1230.00**	**1395.00**
State and Union Territory Governments	520.00	560.00	685.00
Others	560.00	670.00	710.00
4. Small savings	360.35	325.40	380.40
5. Provident Funds	118.20	176.60	150.46
6. Other Receipts**	489.64	175.66	564.89
Total—Capital Receipts	3099.02	2997.49	3428.32

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*excludes Rs. 100 crores of *ad hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

**include Rs. 340 crores (1974-75 Budget), Rs. 372 crores (1974-75 Revised) for food and oil credits and Rs. 230 crores (1975-76 Budget) for oil credits. 1974-75 Revised also takes into account a shortfall of Rs. 130 crores in recoveries from the Food Corporation of India. 1975-76 Budget takes credit for Rs. 100 crores of special borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India against blocked deposits under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit), Act, 1974 and the Compulsory Deposit (Income Tax Payers) Act, 1974.

Statement V

Details of Capital Disbursements

(In Crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
1	2	3	4
1. **General Services**	**259.79**	**222.49**	**258.34**
Defence Services	235.27	205.03	237.66
Other General Services	24.52	17.46	20.68
2. **Social and Community Services**	**63.97**	**51.35**	**61.20**
3. **Economic Services**	**899.37**	**1281.38**	**1213.21**
General Economic Services	77.26	25.68	68.97
Agriculture and Allied Services*	20.41	299.29	158.77
Industry and Minerals	342.87	488.57	570.53
Water and Power Development	90.28	111.51	92.73
Transport and Communications (Other than Railways and Posts and Telegraphs)	126.19	127.97	121.74
Railways	227.00	213.00	182.50
Posts and Telegraphs	15.36	15.36	17.97
4. **Loans and Advances**	**2233.91**	**2692.10**	**2743.98**
Loans and Advances to State and Union Territory Governments	1040.38	1143.43	1127.61
Loans for Social and Community Services	18.52	16.23	17.66
Loans for Economic Services	881.15	1156.06	1224.54
Advances to Foreign Governments+	236.76	331.84	326.37
Other loans	57.10	44.54	47.80
Total Capital Disbursements	3457.04	4247.32	4276.73

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*Include Rs. 290 crores (1974-75 Revised) and Rs. 140 crores (1975-76 Budget) on account of fertiliser transactions.

+Include Rs. 186 crores (1974-75 Budget), Rs. 297 crores (1974-75 Revised) and Rs. 280 crores (1975-76 Budget) for technical credits under Trade Agreements.

Statement VI

Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments

(In crores of Rupees)

1	1974-75 Budget 2	1974-75 Revised 3	1975-76 Budget 4
1. States' share of Taxes & Duties	**1198**	**1224**	**1373**
Union Excise Duties	698	702	822
Income Tax	491	512	543
Estate Duty	9	10	8
2. Statutory and Other Transfers	**632**	**632**	**662**
Grants	528	530	560
Loans	104	102	102
3. Assistance for Development outside Plan	**372**	**429**	**401**
Grants	70	61	58
Loans	302	368	343
4. Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans	**813**	**890**	**918***
Grants	247	299	319
Loans	566	591	599
5. Assistance for Central & Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes	**270**	**273**	**304**
Grants	202	191	221
Loans	68	82	83
6. Total Grants and Loans (2+3+4+5)	**2087**	**2224**	**2285**
Grants	1047	1081	1158
Loans	1040	1143	1127
7. Less Repayment of loans and advances	**—520**	**—560**	**—685**
8. Net resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments (1+6+7)	2765	2888	2973

N.B. The Union Territories included in the above statement are those which have Legislatures.

*In addition, in the Budget for 1975-76, Rs. 66 crores are provided for Plan Outlay of Union Territories without Legislature, Rs. 10 crores for Plan Schemes of the North Eastern Council and Rs. 60 crores for Rural Electrification Corporation. Thus, the total provision in the Budget for 1975-76 for assistance towards State and Union Territory Plans as well as those of the North Eastern Council amounts to Rs. 1054 crores.

Statement VII

Plan Outlay

(In crores of Rupees)

1	1974-75 2	1975-76 3
1. Central Plan	2055	2558
2. Central assistance for State Plans	830	963
3. Union Territory Plan provision in the Budget	81	91
4. Total Plan provision in the Budget	2966	3612
5. Extra Budgetary Resources for Central Plan	574	596
6. Total Central Plan (1+5)	2629	3154
7. **Central Plan provision in the Budget**		
General Services	8	9
Social and Community Services	352	355
Economic Services :		
General Economic Services	38	49
Agriculture and Allied Services	216	227@
Industry and Minerals	729	1221
Water and Power Development	99	117*
Transport and Communications	613	580
	2055	2558

@Excludes Rs. 43 crores for agricultural cooperatives and cooperative fertilizer factories provided under General Economic Services.

*Excludes Rs. 40 crores for Rural Electrification Corporation provided as part of Central assistance for State Plans.

Budget Estimates 1975-76

Receipts next year net of States' share of taxes and duties are estimated at Rs. 10521 crores and Expenditure at Rs. 10768 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 247 crores.

Gross Tax Revenue including the effect of Budget proposals is estimated Rs. 6809 crores. The Budget proposals are expected to yield Rs. 257 crores. This is made up of Rs. 220 crores under Union Excise Duties, Rs. 34 crores under Customs, Rs. 10 crores under Corporation Tax and Rs. 2 crores under Central Sales Tax, reduced by Rs. 9 crores under Income Tax.

The States' share of taxes and duties taking into account the effect of Budget proposals will be Rs. 1373 crores.

Thus, the net Tax Revenue of the Central Government will be Rs. 5436 crores comprising Union Excise Duties Rs. 2899 crores, Customs Rs. 1284 crores, Corporation Tax Rs. 781 crores, Income Tax Rs. 248 crores, Interest Tax Rs. 60 crores, and other Taxes and Duties Rs. 164 crores.

Non tax revenue including interest and dividend receipts will be Rs. 1656 crores. Market loans are estimated at Rs. 325 crores, External loans Rs. 613 crores and loan Repayments Rs. 1395 crores. Small Savings and Provident Fund collections together are placed at Rs. 531 crores. Other receipts are estimated at Rs. 565 crores.

Total estimated expenditure of Rs. 10768 crores comprises Development outlay of Rs. 5868 crores (55 per cent), Defence outlay of Rs. 2274 crores, Interest payments of Rs. 1188 crores, Statutory and other transfers to State and Union Territory Governments of Rs. 662 crores and other expenditure of Rs. 776 crores.

Development outlay of Rs. 5868 crores comprises Rs. 3674 crores on Economic Services, Rs. 562 crores on Social and Community Services and Rs. 1623 crores on Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments for development purposes as also Rs. 9 crores of Plan expenditure included under General Services.

Other expenditure of Rs. 776 crores next year constitutes only 7 per cent of the total expenditure of Rs. 10768 crores. This item comprises Organs of State including Audit (Rs. 84 crores), Fiscal Services including tax collection (Rs. 152 crores), Police (Rs. 175 crores), Aid to other countries (Rs. 87 crores), miscellaneous loans (Rs. 48 crores), Pensions and other retirement benefits (Rs. 22 crores), Public Works (Rs. 33 crores) and other General Services (Rs. 175 crores).

Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments (Statement VI) include Rs. 1373 crores of States' share of taxes and duties, Rs. 1623 crores for development purposes and Rs. 662 crores as Statutory and other grants and loans.

Plan outlay of Rs. 3612 crores (Statement VII) is inclusive of Central Plan outlay (Rs. 2558 crores), Central Assistance for State Plans (Rs. 963 crores) and Union Territory Plan provision (Rs. 91 crores). The Central Plan provision includes substantial allocations to Agriculture (Rs. 270 crores), Industry and Minerals (Rs. 1221 crores), Power (Rs. 140 crores including Rs. 40 crores for the Rural Electrification Corporation programmes in the State sector), Transport and Communications (Rs. 580 crores) and Social and Community Services (Rs. 355 crores).

Government of India

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1974-75

24 Fin./75—9.

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CHAPTER I

THE ECONOMY IN 1974-75

Introduction

1.1 By all accounts, 1974-75 was a year of unprecedented economic strains in the history of independent India. However, it was also a year of determined action on the part of the Government, demonstrating vividly the basic resilience of our democratic polity in grappling with crisis situations.

1.2 The first half of the year recorded the sharpest rate of increase of prices in the post-war years. Several factors contributed to this outcome. There was the disproportionate expansion of money supply inherited from the two previous years. Inflationary expectations also seem to have received an added impetus in the earlier part of the year because of unsatisfactory production and procurement of foodgrains during the 1974 rabi season. There was also a large increase in prices of various petroleum products as well as fertilisers in the beginning of the year—which was, in turn, an inevitable by-product of steep increase in posted prices of crude oil in January, 1974. The overall international environment of inflation, leading to a sharp increase in prices of a large number of imported products of basic importance to the economy, gave further stimulus to the already strong inflationary impulses operating in the economy. In a situation in which international prices of commodities such as food grains were much higher than domestic prices, imports, even when physically available, could not exercise a visible downward pressure on domestic prices. However, while international factors undoubtedly aggravated the situation, it must be recognised that the inflationary pressures of the last two years are basically rooted in some of the obvious inadequacies of our domestic economic structure, the principal manifestation of which can be found in the continued sluggishness of agricultural production since 1971-72.

1.3 Faced with the gravity of the economic crisis, the Government took vigorous measures designed to moderate the growth of monetary demand and to discourage unduly large accumulation of stocks. The combined result of the tax proposals contained in the regular Annual Budget for 1974-75 as well as the second Finance Act, the increase in postal rates and the enhancement of railway fares and freight twice in the year, was the mobilisation of a record amount of Rs. 690 crores by way of additional financial resources by the Central Government in 1974-75. In a full year, these measures are expected to yield Rs. 935 crores. The States also put in significant efforts at additional resource mobilisation, yielding Rs. 358 crores in 1974-75. On any reckoning, this was an impressive attempt at resource mobilisation. It is, however, unfortunate that a large part of these resources has been absorbed by inescapable commitments non-developmental, though by no means non-essential, expenditure.

TABLE 1.1

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
		(Percentage	change	over previous	year)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. National income at constant (1960-61) prices .	5.7	4.9	1.4*	—0.9*	3.1**	1.0+
2. Agricultural production	6.7	7.3	—0.4	—7.1*	9.1*	—
3. Foodgrains production	5.8	9.0	—3.0	—7.7*	6.8*	
4. Industrial production	7.4	3.0	3.3	5.3	0.5	3.8†
5. Electricity generated	14.4	8.4	8.8	4.8	1.6	7.8‡
6. Wholesale prices	3.7	5.5	4.0	9.9	22.6	27.2††
7. Money supply	10.8	11.2	13.1	15.9	15.3	3.1@
8. Imports	—17.1	3.3	11.6	—1.5	56.4	53.8‡
9. Exports	4.1	8.6	4.8	21.9	25.9	36.2‡
10. Freight carriedby railways (net tonne kilometres)	2.5	—0.7	4.6	2.5	—10.4	3.7‡

+ Estimated
* Provisional
** Quick estimate
† April-July, 1974 compared to April-July, 1973
†† April-December, 1974 compared to April-December, 1973.
@As on January 31, 1975 compared to March 31, 1974
‡April-November, 1974 compared to April-November, 1973

1.4 The Government made strenuous efforts to maintain the tempo of investment activity in the vital core sectors of the economy. During the course of the year, additional funds were allocated to these sectors to meet the unavoidable increases in project costs. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the pace of public sector investment could not be sustained at an adequate level. This was unavoidable in a year in which concern with price stability had, quite justifiably, the first priority in the mind of policy makers. To the extent various measures of resources mobilisation have led to a reduction in the magnitude of deficit financing and slowed down the expansion of money supply, they have helped to create a macro environment conducive to greater economic stability.

1.5 Measures for additional resource mobilisation were supplemented by more direct attempts at regulation of disposable consumer incomes. Thus the legislation impounding a part of additional dearness allowances and the entire increase arising from revision of wages and salaries, imposition of restrictions on declaration of dividends beyond stipulated limits and compulsory savings for tax payers in higher income brackets, represented a serious effort at moderating the growth of household spending. The increase in interest rates and exercise of greater discipline since the 1974 slack season in the expansion of bank credit to the commercial sector were designed to encourage savings and to provide a disincentive to excessive accumulation of inventories. It is possible that some of these measures produced unintended adverse side effects. However, their overall impact thus far in the current year has been being about a visible reduction in the rate of growth of money supply. In a year, which is likely to be characterised by hardly any growth in real national income, a more rapid increase in money supply would have greatly intensified the inflationary pressures.

1.6 As part of a package of anti-inflationary measures, Government also intensified its operations against smugglers, hoarders and black marketeers. The active use of MISA against smugglers and other anti-social elements seems to have immobilised a part of black money, hitherto being used to finance an undue accumulation of inventories. The resulting reduction in the velocity of circulation of money has encouraged dishoarding of sensitive commodities and, as such has assisted in stabilising the price level.

1.7 The adoption of various measures designed to moderate the growth of monetary expansion does not imply a blind faith in the monetarist approach to problems of economic policy. However, considering the exceptionally large growth of money supply in recent years, one does not have to subscribe to the monetairist prescriptions to conclude that greater financial and monetary discipline must constitute an essential element of any stabilisation policy. At the same time, it is recognised that in a predominantly agrarian economy, food prices form the king-pin of the price structure and that these prices can be stabilised only by ensuring a proper balance between demand and supply. Since in the short run, output could not be increased significantly, there was no alternative to sizeable imports of foodgrains. Accordingly, Government arranged to import about five million tonnes of foodgrains in 1974-75, Moreover, in order to influence the state of price expectations, in the closing months of 1974, the Government firmly resisted sectional pressures for higher procurement prices, which could not be justified by the objective requirements of increased production or procurement.

1.8 The behaviour of prices since the third week of September, 1974 indicates that the various stabilisation measures have had a favourable impact. The fall in prices in the last quarter of 1974, notwithstanding an unsatisfactory kharif crop, suggests some weakening of inflationary forces. The improved prospects for the forthcoming rabi crop can be expected to have a further moderating influence on prices. Even then, it has, to be recognised that there are still sizeable imbalances in the demand and supply of basic wage goods. As such, it will be unwise to assure as if new, that the struggle against inflation has been brought to a successful conclusion.

1.9 The performance of some important sectors of the economy in 1974-75 is summarised in the following paragraphs.

National Income, Savings and Investment

1.10 Official estimates of national income in 1973-74 indicate that the growth rate was only 3.1 per cent. The overall rate of growth of the economy during the Fourth Plan averaged about 3 per cent per annum. This is a disappointing performance for an economy in which population is increasing at an average annual rate of 2.2 per cent. Since effective solutions for the basic problems of poverty and underdevelopment can be found only through rapid economic growth, our objective must be to gear the economy to a higher growth rhythm than it has been used to in the past. Unfortunately, no visible progress is likely to have been made in this direction in 1974-75 since the economy, on current expectations, is not likely to record a rate of growth of more than one per cent.

1.11 Official estimates of saving and investment for 1973-74 are still not available. However, it appears that the steep rise in the price level has adversely affected the rate of saving in the economy. Due to lack of data on savings in the form of physical asset formation in the household sector, a broad idea of the saving of this sector has necessarily to be based on data on net financial assets of this sector. The Reserve Bank has estimated that house hold saving in the form of financial assets at current prices increased by only Rs. 329 crores in 1973-74. Computed in real terms, the increase would be negligible. While in terms of current prices, the savings of the public sector consisting of Central and State Governments (including local authorities) and their undertakings was perhaps a shade better than in the previous year, here again, in real terms, there appears to have been a decline on account of the price rise. In respect of the private non-financial corporate sector also, it is estimated that its savings in 1973-74 was stagnant at the 1972-73 level. In sum, therefore, the aggregate domestic saving in 1973-74 seems to have declined in real terms.

1.12 As regards investment, some idea of the capital formation in the public sector in 1973-74 can be formed on the basis of economic classification of the Central Budget. These data show that, although in money terms there was a marginal increase in capital formation, in real terms there was a significant decline. It is not possible to give even an approximate estimate of capital formation in the household sector for lack of adequate data. In regard to the private non-financial corporate sector, however, an overall view about the trend of investment based on the flow of funds to this sector for investment purposes through financial intermediaries, capital issues and its own investible funds generated through retained profits and depreciation provision can be formed. Based on these data, the Reserve Bank has estimated that the gross capital formation of the corporate sector increased by less than 9 per cent in 1973-74 compared to an increase of 13.5 per cent in the preceding year.

1.13 In aggregate terms, both domestic saving and investment as a proportion of national income seem to have declined in 1973-74 as compared to 1972-73. While domestic saving was about 10 per cent of national income, investment may have been around 11 per cent of national income. There is unlikely to have been any improvement in 1974-75. This is an indication of the task that lies ahead in our quest for a more dynamic economy.

Agriculture

1.14 There is considerable evidence to suggest that India's agriculture seems to have lost the momentum for growth it exhibited in the late sixties. The index of agricultural production reached a record level of 131.6 in 1973-74. However, it was only marginally higher than the previous peak level of 131.4 reached in 1970-71. The fact that the population of the country has since increased by nearly 7 per cent underscores the imbalance between availability and requirements as a result of the sluggishness of agricultural output.

1.15 In large measure, adverse weather conditions have been responsible for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. However, it would be a mistake to regard the continued sluggishness of agricultural output as being due wholly to the operation of such random factors as weather conditions. For example, the decline in the output of wheat after 1971-72 is partly attributable to the appearance of a new rust disease affecting Kalyan Sona. Because of more favourable weather conditions, the output of wheat during the coming rabi season may well stage a recovery. Nevertheless, the maintenance of healthy upward trend in the output of wheat is crucially linked to the availability of new rust resistant varieties of seed. As regards rice, despite a three and a half times increase in the area under high yielding varieties in the Fourth Plan period, there has been no visible acceleration of the rate of growth of productivity in the traditional rice growing States. Although output in 1973-74 reached the record level of 43.7 million tonnes, it was only marginally higher than the previous peak level of 43.1 million tonnes reached in 1971-72. The output of rice in the 1974 kharif season is estimated to have declined by nearly 1.7 million tonnes from the level of 40.7 million tonnes reached in the Kharif of season 1973. Susceptibility of new varieties to pests and diseases, particularly under conditions of lack of effective control on water supply, continues to pose a major problem. Among coarse grains, with the exception of bajra, the new high yielding varieties have yet to establish their popularity. As for pulses, there are at present no effective high yielding varieties. Production in the Fourth Plan period averaged 10.9 million tonnes, which was only slightly above the average for the First Plan (10.7 million tonnes). Among commerical crops, the new varieties seem to have made a visible impact only in the case of cotton. Even in this case, output after 1971-72 has failed to reach the peak level of 6.6 million bales attained in 1971-72. Output declined to 5.4 million bales in 1972-73 but recovered to 5.8 million bales in 1973-74. In 1974-75, the output is likely to be about 6.0 million bales. There are indications that while the output of sugarcane in 1974-75 may be about the same as in 1973-74, there is likely to be a decline in the production of both oilseeds and raw jute.

1.16 On current reckoning, the Index of Agricultural Production in 1974-75 is unlikely to record any significant increase. The output of foodgrains may be about the same as the level of 103.6 million tonnes reached in 1973-74. The sub-group index of commercial crops may record a decline.

Industrial Production

1.17 Industrial output in the first seven months of 1974 increased by 2.3 per cent. Judging by the available production data for subsequent months, the rate of growth of industrial production in 1974 may be about 2.5 per cent as compared to 0.7 per cent in 1973. However, for the fiscal year 1974-75, the increase in industrial production may be of the order of 3.5 per cent as compared to 0.5 per cent in 1973-74.

1.18 In the earlier part of the year, factors such as shortages of power, fuel and transport facilities hampered industrial production. More recently, there has been a notable improvement in the generation of power and in the production and transport of coal. However, on account of none too encouraging prospects for increased availability of agricultural raw materials, the overall outlook for industrial production continues to be uncertain. In the meanwhile, if unsettled conditions in industrial countries affect the demand for our exports, this could be a further complicating factor.

1.19 It is a matter of considerable satisfaction that many public sector undertakings continue to record higher levels of production. Output in a number of core sector industries has shown encouraging trends. According to advance information which is necessarily of a provisional nature, industries, such as electricity generation, steel and coal recorded a significant increase in output during the period April to December, 1974 as compared to the corresponding period of 1973. The output of electricity went up by 6.0 per cent, of saleable steel from principal producers by 10.4 per cent and of coal by 8.5 per cent. The output of nitrogenous fertilisers went up by 8.0 per cent though that of phosphatic fertilisers went down by 7.1 per cent. On the debit side, industries like cement and aluminium recorded a fall in output by 3.5 per cent and by 17.0 per cent respectively. Among consumer goods, the production of vanaspati declined by 29.3 per cent. While the output of cotton yarn remained stagnant, that of mill made cotton cloth went up by 3.9 per cent. The output of commercial vehicles declined by 6.7 per cent while that of cars and jeeps went down by 23.7 per cent and 19.7 per cent respectively. The output of scooters went up by 15.0 per cent. Vehicular diesel engines recorded an impressive growth of 45.2 per cent.

1.20 Although the capital market and, in particular, the new issues market, has been depressed since the ordinance imposing restrictions on dividends was issued in July, 1974, the data relating to approvals by the Capital Goods Committee, and demand for funds from the term financing institutions do not indicate any visible slackening of industrial investment in 1974-75. However, since investment behaviour is often subject to unpredictable moods of pessimism and optimism, the situation needs to be carefully watched so as to facilitate a flexible response to the emerging situation.

Prices

1.21 The Wholesale Price Index reached its highest peak in the week ending September 21, 1974 The index at that point was 32 per cent higher than during the corresponding week of 1973. In the following three months, prices declined by about 5 per cent As a result, the index at the end of December, 1974 was 18.8 per cent higher than at the end of December, 1973. This is to be contrasted with an increase of 26 per cent in the index between December, 1972 and December, 1973. Despite the welcome relief of recent months, the average value of the Wholesale Price Index in 1974 went up by 27.3 per cent as compared to the average increase of 19.2 per cent in 1973. This is an indication not only of the continuing strength of the inflationary forces in the economy but also of severe distortions that inflation has introduced in our economic structure.

1.22 It has to be noted that nearly one-half of the rise in the Wholesale Price Index both in 1973 and 1974 was due to a steep increase in the prices of food articles. The improved prospects for the forthcoming rabi crop, the fact that Government have arranged to import sizeable quantities of foodgrains to maintain an orderly flow of foodgrains through the public distribution system and a reduction in the rate of growth of money supply can be expected to have some stabilising effect on prices. Moreover, the impact of the sharp increase in the prices of petroleum products would by now appear to have been largely absorbed in the price structure. Taking all these factors into account, one can expect that in the coming months, the rate of growth of prices will slow down as compared to the corresponding period of the last year. However, given the existing precarious balance between demand and supply of basic wage goods and the known instability of agricultural output, it cannot be readily assumed that, without additional efforts, we can look forward to a regime of reasonable price stability.

Fiscal and Monetary Policies

1.23 Available data indicate that despite various efforts by the Central Government to mobilise additional resources and curb less essential expenditure, the budgetary deficit in 1974-75 will turn out to be much higher than the figure of Rs. 126 crores mentioned in the budget estimates. This is due to higher expenditure than was orginally budgeted for on items such as food and fertiliser subsidy, payment of dearness allowance to the Government employees, certain commitments to the States on account of drought relief and budgetary support for a number of public sector enterprises for meeting their cash losses. Nevertheless, it is a matter of some satisfaction that during the current year so far, deficit financing at the Centre, as measured by the net increase in the Reserve Bank credit to the Central Government, has been running at a rate lower than that of the last year. The improvement is much more marked if one takes into account both the Centre and the States. The net increase in the Reserve Bank credit to Government (Centre and State combined) works out to Rs. 540 crores during the current fiscal year upto January 31, 1975 as compared to Rs. 807 crores during the corresponding period of 1973-74.

1.24. As a result of a more selective credit policy, the rate of growth of bank credit to commercial sector during the current year so far has been significantly less than last year. Thus between March 31, 1974 and January 31, 1975 the increase of Rs. 959 crores in bank credit to commercial sector was considerably lower than the increase of Rs. 1,287 crores last year.

1.25 As a combined result of smaller expansion in bank credit both to Government and to the commercial sector, and a decline in foreign exchange assets of the banking system, there has been a visible reduction in the rate of growth of money supply in the current year. The expansion in money supply amounted to Rs. 337 crores between March 31, 1974 and January 31, 1975 as against Rs. 960 crores witnessed during the corresponding period of 1973-74. There has been sizeable contraction in the currency component of money supply during the current year so far (till January 31, 1975) in contrast to an increase of Rs. 565 crores in the corresponding period of 1973-74.

Balance of Payments

1.26. The steep increase in the prices of imported fuel, food and fertilisers has given rise to renewed pressures on our balance of payments, even though this pressure has so far been contained within manageable limits as a result of significant increase in the value of our exports as well as large borrowing from the IMF.

1.27 According to the customs data, exports during 1973-74 increased by about 26 per cent as compared to 1972-73. On the other hand, the value of total imports recorded a still sharper increase of nearly 56 per cent. As a result, the balance of trade showed a deficit of Rs. 437.7 crores in 1973-74 as compared to a surplus of Rs. 100.3 crores in 1972-73.

During the first eight months of 1974-75, the trend towards a faster expansion of imports than that of exports has continued. While exports moved up by 36 per cent, the rise in the value of imports was of the order of 54 per cent, resulting in an adverse trade balance of Rs. 425 crores.

1.28 In February, 1974, India drew 62.6 crores under the compensatory financing facility of the IMF. In the current year, India has so far drawn Rs. 488 crores from the IMF. The IMF borrowings have to be repaid in the coming 3 to 7 years. This implies that unless India's imports decline in the coming years or exports display a much greater buoyancy than was the case in the past, we shall be faced with a balance of payments problem of unusual severity. In this context, the highest priority needs to be attached to reducing our dependence on imported foodgrains as well as imported oil and fertilisers. In any viable planning for our balance of payments, we must also take note of the continuing weakness of India's export promotion efforts. The recent increase in the value of exports is mostly a consequence of fortuitous circumstances connected with world inflation and the international commodity boom. In volume terms. India's exports in 1973-74 grew no faster than 3.6 per cent and the average annual rate of growth of export volume in the Fourth Plan period was no higher than 4.2 per cent. With the expected decline in international commodity prices to their more normal levels, India's export earnings may receive a visible setback unless we can revitalise our promotional efforts.

The year in Retrospect

1.29 1974-75 happened to be the first year of the Fifth Plan. Unfortunately, judging by such criteria as the rate of growth of national income and rate of saving and investment, the economy's performance during this year has been out of line with the expectations underlying the draft Fifth Plan document. This was perhaps inevitable in a year in which the economy experienced not only a considerable shortfall in agricultural output in the kharif season but also received severe external shocks. In view of the acute inflationary pressures, the foremost concern of economic policy was to impart a measure of stability to the economy. Since no viable development strategy could be implemented in the background of steeply rising prices, it was inevitable that longer term goals had to give precedence to the short-term task of economic stabilisation. It would still be premature to assume that the economy was on the threshold of a new era of price stability. Nevertheless, the continuing concern with problems of stability has to be matched by selective stimuli at strategic points, designed to raise the rate of saving and investment in the economy. Unless the economy grows, even price stability in a poor country such as ours will enclude us. This is a measure of the challenge that policy planners will have to face in 1975-76.

CHAPTER 2

TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture Production in 1973-74

2.1 Agricultural production showed a healthy rising trend from 1967-68 to 1970-71. The rate of growth of agricultural output averaged 4.1 per cent during this period. The index number of agricultural production (with the triennium ending 1961-62 = 100) reached a record level of 131.4 in 1970-71. Since then it has been subject to large fluctuations and the upward trend noticed earlier seems to have come to a halt. Due largely to adverse weather conditions, the index declined for two successive years after 1970-71. This was followed by a recovery in 1973-74 when the index reached a new peak level of 131.6. However, the index for 1973-74 was not significantly higher than that for 1970-71. The overall rate of growth of agricultural production during the Fourth Plan period was only 2.8 per cent per annum. In a number of crops, the growth of output has fallen short of the growth of population, leading to a decline in per capita availability of essential wage goods such as vegetable oils. The unsatisfactory performance of agricultural sector is the root cause of the stagnation of national income and the acute inflationary pressures which have emerged since 1972-73. The trend of production of principal crops is reviewed briefly in the following paragraphs.

2.2 Due to a rapid spread since the mid-sixties of the new agricultural technology based on high yielding varieties of seeds, the production of foodgrains reached a peak level of 108.4 million tonnes in 1970-71 but dropped to 97.0 million tonnes in 1972-73. Despite an improvement in weather conditions during the kharif season, the production of foodgrains increased to ony 105.6 million tonnes in 1973-74. While the output of kharif foodgrains turned out to be 66.7 million tonnes, which is not far below the peak level of 68.9 million tonnes reached in 1970-71, the production of rabi foodgrains amounted to only 36.9 million tonnes, as compared to 38.4 million tonnes in 1972-73 and the peak level of 42.2 million tonnes reached in 1971-72. Thus the overall production of foodgrains in 1973-74 was not only lower than the Fourth Plan target of 129 million tonnes but also fell short of the actual output attained in 1970-71 as well as in 1971-72. As a result, an orderly management of India's food economy was rendered exceedingly difficult. The decline in output as compared to 1970-71 was shared by all crops with the exception of rice. The output of rice, which had declined to 39.2 million tonnes in 1972-73 from the peak level of 43.1 million tonnes reached in 1971-72 touched a record level of 43.7 million tonnes. It is, however, worth noting that, notwithstanding the steady expansion of area under the new high yielding varieties since the mid-sixties, the output of rice since 1964-65 has risen at an average annual rate of only 1.2 per cent. Thus far, the new agricultural technology does not appear to have made any visible impact on the production of rice. The production of wheat, which offered the greatest promise and had exceeded the Fourth Plan target (of 24 million tonnes in 1973-74) both in 1971-72 and 1972-73, unfortunately declined, for the second successive year, to 22.1 million tonnes in 1973-74. As regards coarse grains, their output went up from 23.1 million tonnes in 1972-73 to 28.0 million tonnes in 1973-74. Although production of course grains continues to experience large fluctuations from year to year, these fluctuations have been superimposed on a generally stagnant trend level during the Fourth Plan period. The output of pulses, which increased from 10.4 million tonnes in 1968-69 to 11.8 million tonnes in 1970-71, declined in every year since 1971-72 and production in 1973-74 amounted to only 9.8 million tonnes.

2.3 Production of commercial crops, which had also been affected by adverse weather conditions in 1972-73, showed an all round recovery in 1973-74. Thus output of 5 major vegetable oilseeds went up from 6.9 million tonnes in 1972-73 to 8.7 million tonnes in 1973-74. Similarly, production of raw cotton increased from 5.4 million bales in 1972-73 to 5.8 million bales in 1973-74, of sugarcane from 12.8 million tonnes to 14.0 million tonnes. However, in the case of all these commodities, output in 1973-74 fell short of the Fourth Plan targets. Also, with the possible exception of raw cotton, the production of these commodities did not show a strong rising trend. Since agro-industries account for nearly 45 per cent of the weight in the index of industrial production, the sluggishness of production of the commercial crops constituted a major constraint on the rate of growth of industrial production throughout the Fourth Plan period.

2.4 In any appraisal of the agricultural situation in India, one must not overlook the vigorous efforts that have been made in the Fourth Plan period in imparting a scientific temper to Indian agriculture. For example, the Fourth Plan envisaged that over the five year period, 15.8 million hectares would be added to the area under the high yielding varieties programme for foodgrains. The available data indicate that this target has been more than fulfilled, and over 16 million hectares have been added to the area under HYP in the Fourth Plan period. Similarly, the target of 7.1 million hectares of additional area to be covered by major, medium and minor irrigation, during the Fourth Plan has been fully achieved. The target for the additional area under soil conservation has also been over-fulfilled.

2.5 Nevertheless, the fact that despite all these development programmes, the overall rate of growth of agricultural output has been no higher than 2.8 per cent per annum in the Fourth Plan is a matter for serious concern. It is certainly true that unfavourable weather conditions have been a major factor in the unsatisfactory behaviour of agricultural output since 1971-72. However, the gap in economic performance is too large to be wholly explained in terms of weather conditions. Clearly, a number of other constraints have also been at work, and, in any sound planning of agricultural development for the future, we must not lose sight of them.

2.6 As pointed out earlier, production of foodgrains has failed to keep pace with the Fourth Plan target despite the fact that the target of additional area under the HYP has been overfulfilled. By 1973-74, 11.30 million hectares of wheat land had been covered by this programme as compared to the Fourth Plan target of 7.7 million hectares. Yet, the production of wheat in 1973-74 was lower than the Fourth Plan target. A major explanation lies in the fact that since 1972, Kalyansona, a popular high yielding variety, has been subject to a rust disease which had led to a decline in productivity of wheat since 1972-73. The recent introduction of new rust resistant varieties such as Arjun 2009 may reverse this trend, but multiplication of seeds on a large scale is bound to take some time. As regards rice, the actual area under the HYP in 1973-74 was 9.40 million hectares, which was only marginally lower than the Fourth Plan target of 10·10 million hectares. However, there has been no matching acceleration in the rate of growth of productivity. This is due to the fact that most of the high yielding varieties introduced call for efficient water management practices, which is not an easy task under rainfed agriculture. Some new promising varieties such as IR 20, Pusa 2-21 and Ratna have been evolved but they have yet to make any visible impact. Among coarse grains, promising results have been obtained so far only in the case of hybrid bajra. As for pulses, there are currently no high yielding varieties of seeds, but some short duration and photo-insensitive varieties, which have now been identified, hold promise for the future.

2.7 As regards commercial crops, new varieties of seeds have made some impact on the production of raw cotton only. Varieties such as MCU-5, Hybrid-4 and Varalaxmi have gained popularity in irrigated areas and they now account for nearly one-sixth of total output of raw cotton. However, only a small part of the area under raw cotton is irrigated and there are no varieties of proved efficacy for the medium staple cotton. As a result it has not been possible to raise output of raw cotton beyond the peak level of 6.6 million bales achieved in 1971-72.

2.8 Apart from such constraints of technological nature there have been shortfalls in the supply of chemical fertilisers, of improved seeds and in ensuring adequate utilisation of the available irrigation potential. In terms of NPK, the total availability of fertilisers in 1973-74 was 29.8 lakh tonnes as against the Fourth Plan target of 55 lakh tonnes. While in the earlier years, lack of adequate promotional efforts seems to have affected the consumption of fertilisers, since 1972-73, there has been the further constraint arising on account of inadequate domestic production and limited availability of imported supplies. Already about 50% of fertiliser consumed in the country is being imported. Moreover, the application of fertiliser involves considerable case expense to the farmer and, in the absence of adequate credit and extension services, the bulk of the small farmers remain deprived of its benefit for increasing their production The distribution arrangements are also beset with problems as the infrastructure continues to be weak in several parts of the country.

2.9 Arrangements for the supply of seeds of assured quality have also proved to be inadequate and currently there is a considerable unsatisfied demand· Firm estimates of the extent of shortage are not available· However, from the available data it is estimated that the supply of certified seeds formed barely 30 per cent of the requirements in 1973-74. The extent of shortage is particularly marked in the case of wheat and paddy. To make up the shortfall, the National Seeds Corporation, the State Farms Corporation and the Tarai Development Corporation have undertaken to expand their programme of seed production. The State Governments are also setting up Seed Corporations to undertake production and multiplication of improved seeds.

The Agrarian Outlook for 1974-75

210. After the failure of rabi crop in 1973-74, it was expected that nature will provide some compensation in the following kharif season. But, as it happened, the country experienced floods and droughts on a fairly extensive scale. Whereas the States of Assam and Bihar were hit by floods, there was a drought in parts of West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Rajasthan. This has dampened the prospects for the current year Firm estimates of productions during the kharif season are not available so far. But on the basis of weather conditions which prevailed in different parts of the country, it is estimated that the production of foodgrains durings the kharif season may not exceed 62 million tonnes. The output of kharif rice may be around 39 million tonnes as against 41 million tonnes achieved in 1973-74. lower output in due mainly to a decline in production in the States of Tamil Nadu. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and U. P. A greater shortfall is anticipated in the case of bajra whose output is expected to decline by about 3 million tonnes from last year's production of more than 7 million tonnes There is likely to be a big shortfall in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and also to some extent in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and U. P. The output of jower, maize and pulses is expected to be only marginally lower than last year.

2.11 Fortunately, the outlook for the forthcoming rabi corp is more promising· The weather conditions have been, on the whole, favourable even though States like Tamil Nadu have experienced a deficiency of rainfall. On present indications, the output of rabi foodgrains is likely to exceed substantially the level of 36.89 million tonnes reached in 1973-74 and may be close to the peak level of 42.2 million tonnes achieved in 1971-72.

2.12 The improved prospects for the forthcoming rabi crop will no doubt facilitate a more orderly management of India's food economy. Even then, the fact that the overall level of food production in 1974-75 is not likely to be significantly different from the level achieved in 1973-74 is indicative of a continuing sizeable gap between demand and supply. In order to fill gap and to maintain an orderly flow of supplies through the public distribution system, Government have arranged to import nearly 5 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1974-75. However, these imports have greatly strained our balance of payments and cannot be allowed to become a normal feature of food management.

2.13 The adverse weather conditions during the 1974-75 kharif season inevitably affected commercial crops as well. The late arrival of monsoon and deficient rainfall in certain parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh adversely affected the kharif groundnut crop in these areas. Efforts have been made to neutralise the effects of this shortfall by taking up cultivation of groundnut in the areas under the command of irrigation projects. A programme has also been launched for the cultivation of sunflower and safflower in areas affected by delayed rains. These measures may reduce the shortfall in the production of oilseeds, but the size of the crop is expected to be still about 7 million tonnes which is lower than the last year's output. The production prospects of cotton are however better than last year. Despite unfavourable weather conditions in some major cotton growing States, the total cotton production during the year is expected to be over 60 lakh bales. The trade estimates which are generally higher than the official estimates place the output at 65 lakh bales. On the other hand, the acreage under jute is reported to have shrunk considerably in all the jute growing States except Orissa. This fall in jute acreage has been attributed to drought during the sowing time in Assam and excessive rains in North Bengal and Bihar. To make this situation worse, Assam and North Bengal witnessed floods in quick succession which substantially damaged the standing crop. The low prices of jute and mesta prevailing in the preceding year have also contributed to a fall in the acreage. The production of jute and mesta taken together, is therefore estimated at less than 60 lakh bales in 1974-75 as against 76.3 lakh bales in 1973-74. Deficient rainfall in the States of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and part of Saurashtra adversely affected the planting or growth of the standing sugarcane crop also. But on account of good rains in subsequent months the production of sugarcane (gur) this year may be about the same as last year's level of 14.0 million tonnes.

2.14 The foregoing account indicates that, with the exception of raw cotton, the output of commercial crops in 1974-75 is expected to be lower than in 1973-74. Taking account of the fact that the bulk of India's commercial crops are raised in rainfed areas, lacking an assured supply of water, it is not surprising that weather conditions have a preponderant role in influencing their output. The availability of drought resistant high yielding varieties could no doubt moderate the extent of fluctuations in output from year to year However, as pointed out earlier, high-yielding varieties are currently available only in respect of long staple cotton. In the absence of effective measures to increase productivity, the output of commercial crops can be increased only if a part of the cultivated area now under foodgrains, and of the expected addition to the gross cropped area in the coming years, can be diverted to the cultivation of cash crops. Since over 73 per cent of the total cultivated area is now under food crops, the diversion of even a small proportion of this area to commercial crops might make a significant impact on the production of these crops, particularly if the area released by food crops happens to be irrigated. However, in the current state of the economy, a shift from food to commercial crops can be looked upon with favour only if it is preceded by a significant increase in the productivity of foodgrains farming.

2.15 To sum up, the production of foodgrains in 1974-75 may be of the same order as in 1973-74. On current indications, the index of production of commercial crops may also not be significantly different from that of 1973-74. Taking all these factors into account, it appears that the overall index of agricultural production in 1974-75 may be about the same as in 1973-74.

Fertiliser Use and Credit Requirements

2.16 Due to a rise in feed stock costs in the wake of the oil crisis, and a steep increase in the prices of imported fertilisers, the government was forced to increase the price of pool fertilisers very substantially from the 1st of June, 1974. For example, the price of urea went up by about 90 per cent.

2.17 Fears have been expressed that higher prices may affect the farmers' incentive and ability to use chemical fertilisers. Some fragmentary data show that, despite higher costs, on balance, it is still profitable for the farmer to apply fertilisers in recommended doses. Nevertheless, it has to be recognised that a steep increase in the cost of purchased inputs such as fertilisers increases the uncertainty of agricultural operations, particularly in areas where there is no assured supply of water—either on account of lack of irrigation facilities or due to shortage of power and diesel needed to use the available irrigation facilities. As such the situation needs to be kept under continuous review.

2.18 It is estimated that the total availability of fertilizers (NPK) in 1974-75 will be close to the level of 298 lakh tonnes reached 1973-74. As prices of fertilisers since then have increased considerably, credit needs of farmers, particularly of small farmers, who do not seem to have benefited greatly from higher agricultural prices for want of a large marketable surplus, must have also gone up by a sizeable margin.

2.19. The availablity of credit has now been recognised as a critical factor governing the purchase of modern inputs by farmers. Supply of institutional credit (short, medium and long term taken together) has increased steadily over the years. From Rs. 215 crores in 1960-61, it went up to about Rs. 950 crores in 1973-74, and is expected to increase to Rs. 1122 crores in 1974-75. There is no doubt great scope for improvement since institutional credit still accounts for only about 35 per cent of total credit needs of agriculture, and there is also considerable evidence to the effect that requirements of small farmers are not being adequately met. However, in view of the strong inflationary pressures during the last two years, it is necessary to exercise due care in the expansion and proper deployment of rural credit One of the disturbing developments holding up the growth of credit supply from institutional agencies is the high levels and the increasing overdues of primary agricultural credit societies. According to a recent report of a Study Team appointed by the RBI, such overdues amounted to Rs. 377 crores as on June 30, 1972, forming as much as 44 per cent of the outstanding loans. Apart from the natural causes leading to failure of crops, an important reason for this alarming trend identified by the Team, *inter-alia,* was wilful default on a large scale (about 1/4th of the total overdues). Similar trends have also been noticed in respect of advances of the comercial banks to the agricultural sector. To curb this tendency, and to eliminate this major bottleneck in the way of increasing agricultural production, it will be necessary to enforce a firm discipline in the disbursement and recovery of institutional loans.

Special Programmes for the Rural Poor

2.20. In a situation characterised by considerable amount of underemployment and inequalities in the ownership of productive assets, an increase in agricultural production provides, by itself, no assurance that the rural poor will share adequately in the fruits of economic development. Thus, institutional changes designed to reduce disparities in the ownership of land and to enhance the earning capacity of the poor must constitute an essential element in any integrated strategy of rural development.

2.21. In pursuance of these objective, most States have enacted comprehensive legislation imposing land ceilings based on family size However, progress in implementation has been tardy, particularly in areas where there are no uptodate records of land rights.

2.22. During the Fourth Plan, the Government had initiated a number of special programme such as SFDA, MFAL, Drought Prone Areas Programme, the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment and Tribal and Hill Areas Development Programmes, for the benefit of the more vulnerable sections of the rural community. In the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to integrate most of these programmes in the framework of a comprehensive area development strategy. In accordance with a recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture, the SFDA and MFAL programmes have been merged into a single composite programme for the benefit of both small and marginal farmers. In the Fifth Plan, this programme will cover 160 projects as compared to 87 in the Fourth Plan. The selection of new projects has been completed in the majority of States and some of the new projects have started functioning in 1974-75. A larger number of projects will be taken up in 1975-76. The main emphasis of the programme will be on crop husbandry supplemented by suitable subsidiary occupations wherever possible.

CHAPTER 3

THE INDUSTRIAL SCENE

Movements in the index of industrial production

3.1. Rapid growth of industrial production has been a major objective of Indian economic policy since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. Considerable progress was made in promoting this objective during the period 1956-1964 when industrial production increased at an average annual rate of over 8 per cent. Since then, industrial production seems to have failed to retain its earlier momentum. The Fourth Plan had, as one of its objectives, an average annual rate of growth of 8-10 per cent of industrial output. In actual practice, the achieved rate of growth was only 3 .9 per cent per annum. While shortfalls occurred in relation to Plan targets in most of the industries, progress was particularly slow in regard to consumer goods industries. Thus, while industries such as vanaspati showed a declining trend, some other important consumer goods such as cotton cloth, sugar and soap recorded an almost insignificant increase in output. The output of capital goods and of important intermediate goods such as coal, electricity, fertilizers, cement and aluminium generally exhibited a rising trend. Nevertheless, in a number of industries, inadequate capacity creation, as well as the shortage of inputs such as electricity, coal and steel, affected the growth of production. Despite considerable investments, the output of finished steel in 1973-74 was in fact lower than in 1968-69 and the shortage of steel seems to have affected not only production but also exports of engineering products.

3.2. The latest available index of industrial production relates to the month of July, 1974. These data show that industrial production in the first seven months of 1974 went up by 2.3 per cent only as compared to the corresponding period of 1973 (Table 3.1.) Partial data for the subsequent months indicate that the growth of industrial production in the calender year 1974 may not exceed 2.5 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 0.7 per cent in 1973. On present indications, the rate of growth of industrial production in the financial year 1974-75 is likely to be about 3.5 per cent.

3.3. Thus far, there is no evidence that the highly unsatisfactory trend of industrial production since 1966 is to be succeeded by a new more dynamic phase. As the industrial sector provides the bulk of government revenues, the continued sluggishness of industrial output has affected the growth of public savings, thereby limiting the scope for expansion of public sector investments. Since the achievement of a major break-through in India's exports is virtally dependent on a rapid growth of manufactured goods, the stagnation of industrial production is likely to affect a sustained increase in exports as well.

TABLE 3.1

General Index of Industrial Production (crude)

(Base : 1960-100)

Months	1972	1973	1974
January	199.6	207.4	206.0
February	196.7	191.8	196.2
March	208.0	211.3	210.3
April	190.4	188.6	191.3
May	194.6	190.7	202.6
June	196.8	192.2	202.4
July	196.8	199.1	203.5
August	198.6	204.9	
September	198.6	199.3	
October	197.8	194.2	
November	203.3	207.6	
December	211.7	222.0	
January-December . .	199.4	200.8 (+0.7)	
January-July . . .	197.6	197.3 (—0.2)	201.8 (+2.3)

NOTE : Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over previous period.

Sectoral Trends

3.4. A study of the major groups of industries when comprise the official index of industrial production shows that, during the period January—July 1974, industries recording an increase in output as compared to the corresponding period of 1973 accounted for a little over half of the total weightage. These industries included electricity generation, mining & quarrying, food manufacturing, beverage and tobacco, paper, rubber products, chemicals, petroleum products, non-metallic mineral products, metal products and electrical machinery. The textile industries (with a weight of more than one-forth) showed no growth whatsoever while other industries accounting for a weight of about 20 per cent registered decreases in output. This latter group includes footwear, basic metals, non-electrical machinery, transport equipment and manufactures of wood and cork (Table 3.2). It is, therefore, not surprising that the overall index of industrial production increased only by 2.3 per cent during the period January—July 1974.

TABLE 3.2

Index of Industrial Production by Principal Groups

(Base : 1960 — 100)

	Weight	1972	1973	% change 1973 over 1972	January — July				
					1972	1973	1974	% change	
								1973 over 1972	1974 over 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GENERAL INDEX . . .	100.00	199.4	200.8	+0.7	197.6	197.3	201.8	—0.2	+2.3
Electricity Generated . . .	5.37	390.7	383.8	—1.8	392.4	371.9	405.8	—5.2	+9.1
Mining & Quarrying . . .	9.72	164.2	163.6	—0.4	164.7	166.7	175.8	+1.2	+5.5
Manufacturing	84.91	191.4	193.1	+0.9	189.0	189.4	191.8	+0.2	+1.3
Food Manufacturing . . .	12.09	162.6	154.6	—4.9	153.5	151.1	152.8	—1.6	+1.1
Beverage & Tobacco Industries .	2.22	174.1	179.4	+3.0	172.3	172.1	189.1	—0.1	+9.9
Textile Manufactures . .	27.06	114.4	113.2	—1.0	112.9	108.9	108.9	—3.5	Nil
Manufacture of Wood & Cork except Furniture . . .	0.80	217.8	158.4	—27.3	237.9	158.2	157.1	—33.5	—0.7
Manufacture of Footwear etc. .	0.21	150.8	151.3	+0.3	163.7	153.6	135.2	—6.2	—12.0
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	1.61	226.1	236.4	+4.6	230.5	226.9	246.9	—1.6	+8.8
Manufacture of Leather and Fur Products	0.43	59.9	76.4	+27.5	59.3	73.8	75.9	+24.5	+2.8
Manufacture of Rubber Products	2.22	256.0	251.3	—1.8	257.2	235.9	269.3	—8.3	+14.2
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products . . .	7.26	293.7	301.9	+2.8	299.9	299.9	301.8	Nil	+0.6
Petroleum Refinery Products .	1.34	317.2	332.8	+4.9	314.1	314.1	349.7	Nil	+11.3
Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products . . .	3.85	225.2	227.1	+0.8	222.4	221.1	231.2	—0.6	+4.6
Basic Metal Industries . .	7.38	225.3	215.8	—4.2	222.6	219.1	203.6	+1.6	—7.1
Manufacture of metal products .	2.51	242.7	243.1	+0.2	230.7	249.5	260.9	+8.1	+4.6
Non-electrical Machinery . .	3.38	402.7	454.9	+13.0	395.6	445.7	440.8	+12.7	—1.1
Electrical Machinery . . .	3.05	435.0	436.2	+0.3	426.8	429.1	432.0	+0.5	+0.7
Transport Equipment . .	7.77	133.5	148.1	+10.9	133.5	148.7	146.7	+11.4	—1.3
Miscellaneous Industries . .	1.23	86.5	74.5	—13.9	82.5	58.2	101.9	+19.5	+75.1

3.5. Production data of selected industries are available for the period January—September 1974. The analysis of this data does not point to any significant improvement in the tempo of industrial activity.

3.6. In the group of basic industries, there was an increase in output only in respect of electricity generation, coal and nitrogenous fertilisers. Whereas generation of electricity went up by 8.9 per cent, production of nitrogenous fertilisers rose by 6.3 per cent and that of coal (including lignite) by 4.9 per cent. On the other hand, output of finished steel and cement went down by about 3 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. There was also a fall in the output of aluminium and copper.

3.7. In the capital goods sector, a number of industries such as those producing sugar mill machinery, tea processing machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery, pulp and paper machinery, vehicular diesel engines, boilers, conveying equipment and drilling equipment recorded a growth in the value of output in excess of 20 per cent during the period January—September, 1974. However, insofar as the value of output has been inflated by price changes, it is not a reliable indicator of the underlying trend. Most probably, with a few exceptions, the increase in output in real terms is not likely to have been very substantial. The fact, that the output declined in such important industries as commercial vehicles, steel castings, power transformers and mining machinery, is indicative of the weakness of expansionary impulses in the capital goods sector.

3.8 A number of industries producing intermediate goods such as bicycle tubes and tyres, viscose staple fibre, vegetable tanned hides and newsprint recorded increases in output in excess of 15 per cent during the period January—September, 1974. However, output of cotton yarn which greatly influences production of cotton cloth went up by only 2.7 per cent. Industries producing paints and varnishes, jute manufactures, sheet glass and aluminium conductors were characterised by declining output.

3.9 An analysis of production trends in consumer goods industries shows that the output of mill-made cotton cloth increased by only 0.6 per cent in January—September, 1974 as compared to the corresponding period of 1973. While the output of sugar went up by 10.5 per cent, that of vanaspati and footwear reclined rather sharply. The production of consumer durables such as room air-conditioners, fluorescent tubes, radio receivers, electric fans, refrigerators and scooters recorded a substantial increase. Production passenger cars declined by 2 per cent.

Factors in Industrial Stagnation

Capacity Creation

3.10 Industrial production in any given time period depends both on the available stock of productive capital and the extent of utilisation of the existing capacity. There can be no doubt that the slow expansion of productive capacity is a major factor affecting the growth of industrial production. As pointed out in a recent study by the IDBI, assuming capacity utilisation at 80 per cent and some unavoidable gestation lags, a sustained increase in industrial production at the rate of 9 per cent per annum is possible only with a capacity increase of about 10 per cent per annum. However according to the same study, capacity in major Indian industries grew during the Fourth Plan period at an average annual rate of only 3.8 per cent.

3.11 The modest additions to productive capacity in the last six years are due to the sluggishness of the pace of investment in industry and minerals. The Fourth Plan had envisaged that the total public sector Plan outlay on industry and minerals, during the Plan period, would be Rs. 3338 crores. This estimate was in terms of 1968-69 prices. Prices since then have increased very considerable and yet the actual outlay in terms of current prices did not exceed Rs. 3000 crores. As regards the private and cooperative sector, the Fourth Plan had envisaged a total investment of s. 2250 crores over the five year period. Although detailed information is still not available, it appears that, at least in real terms, the investment in the private sector has also fallen short of the plan targets. Apart from the general deficiency of real savings, factors such as delays in starting as well as in completing projects have contributed to this unsatisfactory outcome. In the privae sector, in a number of industries such as cement, tyres and tubes, paper and sugar, the steep increase in the costs of new capital equipment appears to have affected the incentive to increase capacity.

3.12 The annual plan for 1974-75 provides for an outlay of Rs. 1093 crores on industry and minerals, in the public sector, as compared to the likely expenditure of Rs. 751 crores in 1973-74. More than two-thirds of this outlay has been allocated for basic industries like steel, non-ferrous metals, fertilisers, coal, iron ore. oil exploration and petroleum. However, both because of changes in the definition of investment and price inflation, real investment in industry and minerals in 1974-75 is unlikely to be much higher than in 1973-74.

Capacity Utilisation

3.13 The effects of slow capacity creation in the last six years on industrial growth have been compounded by a failure to make an optimum use of available capacities. The IDBI has recently estimated that for 40 major industries capacity utilisation declined from 78 per cent in 1968-69 to 70 per cent in 1973-74. Capital goods was the only sector where capacity utilisation seems to have improved over the five year period. More recent data show that on account of improved performance of several public sector units in the heavy engineering sector, the utilisation ratio in respect of capital goods may have somewhat further improved in 1974-75. However, there is unlikely to have been any substantial improvement in the capacity utilisation ratio in other industrial sectors.

The Scarcity of Agricultural Raw Materials

3.14 Several factors have contributed to the widespread prevelance of this phenomenon of unutilised capacity in Indian industry. First of all, we have to take note of the fact that the production trends in agro-industries, which have a weightage of over 45 per cent in the index of industrial production, are vitally linked to the trend of output of commercial crops. As was pointed out in the last Chapter, output of important commercial crops such as raw cotton, raw jute, sugar-cane and vegetable oilseeds has not shown a strong rising trend in the last five or six years. As such, it is not surprising that the output of industries such as textiles, vanaspati, soap and sugar, through fluctuating from year to year, has not been characterised by any significant expansion since 1969-70. Thus, the stagnation of India's commercial crop economy inevitably turns out to be a major factor depressing the rate of growth of industrial production.

Generation of Electricity

3.15 In recent years, availability of power has emerged as a major constraint on the utilisation of capacity in a wide spectrum of industries. Generation of electricity in the calendar year 1973 declined by 1.8 per cent though in the fiscal year 1973-74 it went up by a modest figure of 1.6 per cent over 1972-73. Adverse weather conditions since 1972-73 have no doubt contributed to the slow growth of generation of electricity. However, such random factors as weather cannot explain as to why the rate of growth of electricity generation during the Fourth Plan period averaged only 6.4 per cent annum as compared to the plan target of 10.7 per cent. Clearly there have been many gaps in the performance of this sector of our economy.

3.16 It is worth noting that the largest shortfall in achievement of generation targets was in the Fourth Plan. The Plan envisaged an addition of 9.3 million KW to capacity over the five year period. The actual achievement was less than 50 per cent of the target. This outcome was due to a number of factors such as escalation of cost and inadequate financial resources to meet the increased cost, delays in construction of civil works caused by shortages of building materials, inadequate project preparation and delays in supply of equipment.

3.17 The Fifth Plan proposes addition of 16.5 million KW to the generation capacity of which the share of schemes spilling over from the Fourth Plan is as high as 10.8 million K.W. By all accounts, the Fifth Plan target for additional capacity is fairly ambitious. While all the continuing projects which account for 10.8 million KW of new capacity are expected to be completed, very special efforts would, indeed, be required to commission the balance of 5.7 million KW from new projects. Even then with the possible exception of the Eastern Region, all other regions will continue to experience power shortage of varying intensity throughout the Fifth Plan period. It is expected that in 1974-75 there will be an addition of about 1.50 million KW to generation capacity.

3.18 Inefficient utilisation of the available electricity generating capacity has considerably accentuated the effects of shortfalls in creation of new capacity. It has been estimated that, with proper maintenance, the average energy output from the thermal power stations could be increased by 20.25 per cent over the recent level of 4100 KWH/KW installed. A large number of factors such as poor quality of coal neglect of maintenance, largely due to non-availability of spare parts in time and lack of trained personnel are responsible for the poor performance of a number of thermal Plants. In the current year, Government have made vigorous efforts to improve the performance of these units. These included a crash programme designed to improve the performance of the thermal power stations in the Eastern Region, particularly in the DVC system, the establishments by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. of a Spares and Service Division in order to maintain a common pool of essential spare parts for the imported machinery, an elaborate system of linkage of coal mines to the power stations to ensure that the power stations actually receive the type of coal for which they are designed, the setting up of an Operation and Monitoring Directorate in the Central Electricity Authority, strengthening of training facilities and the arrangements in co-operation with the States, for an integrated operation of the power system in each region. It is also proposed to professionalise and modernise the management of State Electricity Boards.

3.19 The effects of various measures adopted recently to improve the operating efficiency of the electricity generating system are already visible. Thus, as a result of the crash programme for the Eastern Region, the electricity generation in the DVC system has touched an all-time high of over 800 MW, compared to 350 MW a year ago. On present indication, the generation of electricity in 1974-75 will increase by about 8—10 per cent 1973-74. However, as pointed out earlier, the medium term outlook still points to the persistence of shortages in three out of four regions.

Availability of coal

3.20 The fact that despite a significant improvement in the power situation, the overall index of industrial production is still not expected to increase by more than 3.5 per cent in 1974-75 indicates that, while an adequate supply of power may be an essential condition for an increase in industrial output, this in itself is not likely to be a sufficient condition. During the current year, in order to reduce the import bill on account of petroleum products, selective restrictions have had to be imposed on the consumption of furnace on industry. This by itself need not hurt industrial production if effective arranagements can be made to supply adequate supplies of coal to industry. However, because of transport bottlenecks, a number of industries have continued to complain about inadequate availability of coal.

3.21 If the steep increase in the price of crude oil since January, 1974 is not to have a crippling effect on India's economy, there has to be a rapid expansion in the output of coal coupled with effective arrangements for its transport to the consuming sectors. Unfortunately, during the Fourth Plan period, the output of coal increased at an average annual rate of only 1.8 per cent as compared to the Plan target of 5.6 per cent . Besides, a switch-over to coal requires considerable improvement in the efficiency of the transport system and, recently, conditions have been far from ideal in this matter. For all these reasons, in the short run, India has a rather limited margin of manoeuvarability in reducing the consumption of furnace oil.

3.22 Fortunately there are now indications that the rate of growth of production of coal is beginning to pick up. A large scale investment programme, involving new projects as well as reopening of closed mines, is now in operation. In 1974-75 alone, an investment of about Rs. 135 crores is to be made in the coal industry. A large number of casual and contract workers have been put on regular pay roll, and a substantial increase in wages has been granted, in order to create an environment conducive to the improvement of industrial relations and labour efficiency. A more rational scheme of distribution, including a provision for the setting up of coal dumps in all major industrial centres, is now under active consideration.

3.23 Output of coal during April-December, 1974 was 62.4 million tonnes as compared to 57.0 million tonnes in the corresponding period of 1973. It is expected that production in 1974-75 will be about 87 million tonnes, signifying an increase of the order of 11.5 per cent over 1973-74. However, since the expected level of output is likely to fall short of the target of 90 million tonnes, a shortage of coal will continue to be felt for some time to come.

Availability of steel

3.24 Despite sizeable investments, the output of steel in the terminal year of the Fourth Plan, was less than in the first year of the Plan. In fact, output of finished steel declined during the Fourth Plan at an average annual rate of about one per cent. Capacity utilisation fell from 71 per cent in 1968-69 to 57 per cent in 1973-74. Power shortages, inadequate supply of coal, and disturbed industrial relations at Durgapur and at Rourkela accounted for this outcome. Production of finished steel in 1973-74 was 0.5 million tonnes lower than in 1972-73. Because of inadequate domestic production, significant quantities of steel have had to be imported from abroad. Even then, a shortage of steel has persisted. Thus the shortfall in the production of steel has constituted another handicap to increased industrial production in recent years.

3.25 In the last few months, a number of steps have been taken to improve the operating efficiency of steel plants. The improvement in the generation of electricity by the DVC system will no doubt facilitate higher capacity utilisation. As a long term measure, additional power generating capacity for the Bhilai steel plant has already been approved. Similarly, augmentation of captive power capacity at Rourkela and Durgapur is also under active consideration. The Steel Authority of India has also drawn up a scheme for building up reserve stocks of coal and coke at the disposal of steel plants so as to meet any emergency situation.

3.26 Available data suggest that production of saleable steel by the main producers is likely to be about 5 million tonnes in 1974-75 as compared to 4.4 million tonnes in 1973-74. This increase, coupled with the disincentive to excessive accumulation of inventories implied in the current credit policy, is likely to reduce somewhat the imbalance between demand and supply. In 1975-76 with the expected commissioning of the Bokaro Plant, the output of saleable steel may well increase to about 6 million tonnes. This will help to reduce considerably the excess demand for steel and will also facilitate some reduction in imports.

Cement

3.27 Cement is another basic input whose shortage seems to be impending investment in the form of construction activity. Production declined from 15.5 million tonnes in 1972-73 to 14.7 million tonnes in 1973-74. During the Fourth Plan, production increased at an average annual rate of 3.8 per cent as against the plan target of 8.1 per cent. Capacity utilisation declined from 79 per cent in 1968-69 to 76 per cent in 1973-74.

3.28 Available date indicate that there has been a further deterioration in output and capacity utilisation in 1974-75. Production of cement during the first nine month of 1974-75 was 3.5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1973-74. The decline in production in the current year was principally due to heavy power cuts and inadequate supplies of coal and of covered wagons for moving cement to the consuming centres. In view of sizeable excess demand Government have sought to discourage the use of cement for low priority uses. Thus, under the Cement (Conservation and Regulation of Use) Order, 1974, the use of cement for the construction of certain categories of buildings, which had not reached the plinth level, was banned for a period of one year. However, a reasonable balance between demand and supply can be ensured only through a rapid expansion of capacity. Currently licences and letters of intent for an additional capacity of 18.9 million tonnes are awaiting implementation. Implementation has, however, been tardy, as faced with rising capital costs, producers do not consider the statutorily controlled prices to be remunerative enough.

The environment of an over-protected domestic market

3.29 Apart from the various objective constraints, referred to in the preceding paragraphs, one must not over-look the fact that our system of tight quantitative import controls has created a highly sheltered domestic market for industrial products in which the incentive to expand output by cutting down costs and prices is very largely absent. In such an environment, even when objective conditions are favourable to an expansion of output, there is often a tendency on the part of industry to rig up prices and profit margins by restricting output. The behaviour of the cotton textiles industry in the closing months of 1974 clearly conforms to this pattern Unfortunately, in the present state of our balance of payments, import liberalisation designed to introduce an element of competition into India's industrial economy is not a feasible proposition. As such, other ways and means will have to be found to curb the growth of restrictive trade practices.

Recession and the Climate for Investment

3.30 A major theme of the foregoing account of recent industrial trends has been that the continued sluggishness of India's industrial economy is rooted in unsatisfactory behaviour of real investment in industry and minerals as well as in the bottlenecks which impede the growth of output of such vital industrial inputs as power, coal, steel, cement and raw materials of agricultural origin. What does, then, one make of the cries, of an impending recession, which began to be heard from certain quarters in the closing months of 1974?

3.31 If the objective is to draw attention to the dismal performance of Indian industry in recent years, there can be no quarrel with it. However, if the expectations of a recession are based on the assumption that certain anti-inflationary measures adopted by the Government in the second half of 1974 would lead to a further deceleration in the pace of industrial activity, there is clearly not enough substance in such analysis. Further, it has to be recognised that an industrial stagnation which is due to bottlenecks in the supply of certain critical inputs cannot be dealt with effectively through a general reflation of demand, made possible by an expansionary fiscal-monetary policy mix. If all that was needed, to stimulate industrial production, was a large expansion of bank credit to the commercial sector, 1973-74 should have recorded a very high rate of growth of industrial production.

3.32 It is no doubt possible that the slow pace of public sector investment may affect the demand for the output of certain capital goods industries. However, the stagnation of industrial investment is basically due to a deficiency of real savings rather than a general decline in demand in the Keynesian sense of the term.

3.33 At the empirical level, there is no convincing evidence that the overall rate of industrial growth, in the second half of 1974-75, will be lower than in the first half of the year. In fact, the balance of available evidence indicates an exactly opposite tendency. This is not to deny that some industries may well experience a decline in output, or that credit restrictions may lead to some industries having to face difficult problems of adjustment; but such events are a common occurrence even in a fast growing economy, and these sectoral imbalances should not be confused with a general deficiency of demand in the system. As things now stand, credit restrictions have led to some reduction in the stock of inventories of some sensitive raw materials but these need not affect the aggregate level of industrial output. The textile industry, which at one time complained of excessive accumulation of inventories of the finished products, appears to have successfully overcome these temporary difficulties. Indeed, this industry now seems to take such an optimistic view of its demand prospect, that it has not been able to resist the temptation to raise prices of its products. The trend of output in the automobile sector is not very encouraging. However, even in this sector, there seems to have been a revival of sales activities in December, 1974. Besides, in any analysis of industrial trends in 1974-75, one cannot lose sight of the significant increase in production of a large number of units in the public sector such as Hindustan Machine Tools, Hindustan Cables, Bharat Heavy Electricals and Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation.

3.34 As regards investment intentions, such fragmentary evidence as is available, suggests no substantial improvement. However, there are no indications of an impending slump either. The number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued during 1974 at 1099 and 1180 respectively was considerably in excess of the corresponding figures of 596 and 899 for 1973. Capital goods licensing during the period April-December 1974 totalled Rs. 146.66 crores as against Rs. 107.93 crores in the corresponding period of 1973. Approvals for chemicals and engineering showed a sharp increase. As regards capital raised by private sector companies, it amounted to Rs. 59.11 crores (excluding bonus issues) in 1974 as compared to Rs. 74.35 crores in 1973. No doubt, the capital raised during July-December, 1974 (estimated at Rs. 19.10 crores) was much lower than Rs. 40.01 crores raised in the first half of the year. However, it has to be noted that the bulk of the difference is accounted for by debentures. If one takes only equity and preference shares, the amount raised durng July-December, 1974 was Rs. 18.10 crores as against Rs. 21.51 crores raised in January-June, 1974. The share prices have no doubt remained depressed since the imposition, in July 1974, of restrictions on the declaration of dividends and this seems to have introduced an element of hesitancy in the minds of investors and underwriters. However, in so far as the dividend freeze will add to the internal resources of the corporate sector, its ability to expand will be increased. In any case, considering the modest role played by the new issues market in mobilising resources for investment, one cannot draw firm inferences about investment behavious from the level of activity in the new issues market. Judging by the investment trends in projects financed by the term lending institutions, investment in real terms in the private industrial sector in 1974-75 will not be less than in 1973-74. Moreover, the rising demand for assistance from these institutions indicates that, on balance, investment intentions have not been adversely affected by the various anti-inflationary measures adopted by the Government in the last few months.

3.35 Of course, one cannot rule out the possibility that a severe recession in industrial countries may have some adverse effects on the growth of our exports and, hence, industrial production. The OECD has recently predicted that, for the second successive year, major industrial countries will not experience any substantial growth in 1975. However, right now, most industrial countries are reversing the direction of their economic policies towards a controlled expansion. As a result, the level of economic activity in these countries may pick up in the second half of 1975. Even otherwise, considering the small share of India in world trade in manufactures, a vigorous export promotion policy should be able to neutralise any possible adverse effects of a recession in industrial countries on the level of our exports.

Industrial Licensing Policies

3.36 In order to reduce administrative delays in securing industrial licences and other related clearances, a Project Approvals Board was set up in November. 1973 which was to be serviced by a unified Secretariate for Industrial Approvals (SIA). There is considerable evidence to the effect that these institutional reforms have helped to streamline administrative procedures. At the time of the formation of SIA, over 3800 applications were awaiting consideration; by the end of August, 1974 more than 3,000 of these applications had been disposed of. The total number of substantive disposals during the first year of its operation (November, 1973 to October, 1974) was 5572 which is a record for any single year. 79 per cent of the licensing applications were disposed of within 120 days, 83 per cent of composite applications within 120 days and 73 per cent of MRTP applications within 150 days. There has also been a considerable reduction in the time taken for granting clearances for the import of capital goods. It is also proposed to streamline the machinery for monitoring the progress of implementation in respect of industrial approvals so as to avoid infructuous licensing and to ensure that adequate steps are taken by entrepreneurs to implement the projects within the given validity period of a licence. In order to facilitate a fuller utilisation of the available capacity manufacturers of electrical equipment, machine tools and machinery have been given the flexibility to adjust their pattern of production in the light of changing pattern of demand.

Industrial Relations

3.37 The year 1974 opened in the rather depressing atmosphere of a strike in the textile mills in Bombay which continued right up to 9th February. Textile mills in Tamil Nadu also remained closed throughout the month of February. As a result of industrial unrest, the jute industry, too, suffered a loss of output from mid-January to mid-February; the average number of hours worked declined from 384 in January-February, 1973 to 168 in January-February, 1974. In terms of working time lost, these two major industries accounted for about half of the total reported figure of 26 million mandays for the first half of 1974. Although statistics for the latter half of 1974 are not available, it is worth noting that the loss of mandays in the first half of the year was in itself much higher than the total for any previous year. The strike in an important public utility like the railways in May, 1974 disrupted the normal rhythm of economic activity even though it was only partially successful.

Employment in the Organised Sector

3.38 Despite the slow-down in industrial production there was, during 1973-74, an increase in employment in the organised sector of 2.3 per cent. In the manufacturing sector, employment rose by 2.7 per cent. Employment in electricity generation and trade and commerce went up by 5.5 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively, the latter largely on account of an increase in the public sector.

3.39 Region-wise, excluding the North Eastern Zone, employment growth in the organised sector during 1973-74 was the highest in the Northern Zone (4.0 per cent), closely followed by the Eastern Zone (3.7 per cent). In the Northern Zone, appreciable growth was recorded by Jammu and Kashmir (11.8 per cent), Haryana (6.1 per cent) and Punjab (5.8 per cent) while in the Eastern Zone, Bihar topped with a growth rate of 7.8 per cent. Among the individual States, Karnataka had the highest growth rate of 17.4 per cent.

3.40 The total number of job seekers on the live registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of June, 1974 stood at 83.54 lakhs showing an increase of about 10 per cent as compared to a year earlier. The rate of increase during the period was, however, much less than during the year July, 1972 to June, 1973 when it was as high as 33 per cent. The number of educated job seekers rose by nearly 5 lakhs to 40.32 lakhs during the year ended June 1974; this was much less than the increase of over 9 lakhs recorded in the previous 12 months. The bulk of the increase in the number of educated job seekers was accounted for by Bihar (1.2 lakhs), West Bengal (0.7 lakhs), Tamil Nadu (0.6 lakhs) and Maharashtra (0.5 lakh).

The Industrial Outlook for 1975-76

3.41 As a result of the determined efforts that are now being made to increase the output of such vital inputs as power, coal and steel, the prospects for industrial development in 1975-76 can be expected to improve. However, there is considerable uncertainty about the supply of industrial raw materials of agricultural origin. There are indications that, at least during the first half of the year, availability of agricultural raw materials will continue to be a dominant constraint on the growth of output of agro-industries which have a large weightage in the index of industrial production. The export prospects for manufactured goods are also somewhat uncertain. Taking all these factors into account, it will be unrealistic to assume that a major break-through in the rate of growth of industrial production is just round the corner.

CHAPTER 4

THE PRICE BEHAVIOUR

4.1. Judging by the trend of the Wholesale Price Index, there was a welcome reduction in the intensity of inflationary pressures in the last quarter of 1974. The Wholesale Price Index registered a decline of 3 per cent in a period of five weeks starting from the peak level touched in the third week of September 1974. In November, the index remained stable and this was followed by a marginal decline in December, 1974. The decline in prices during this period, notwithstanding an unsatisfactory kharif crop, suggests some weakening in the strength of inflationary forces. However, since the decline in prices has been no more than about 5 per cent, it will be premature to conclude that this signifies a fundamental change in the outlook for prices.

4.2. Since the pressure on prices continued till late in the year, it is not surprising that the Wholesale Price Index rose in 1974 by 27.3 per cent as against 19.2 per cent in 1973. Comparing the index for December, 1974 with that of a year earlier, the picture is somewhat more comforting, reflecting as it does the decline in prices in the last quarter of the year. However, the relief obtained so far has been relatively insignificant in the face of a steady and substantial increase in prices in the earlier part of the year.

4.3. With the improved prospects for the forthcoming rabi crop after the rains in December 1974, inflationary expectations may receive a further setback. However, as of now, all that can be hoped for is a slowing down in the rate of increase in prices in the coming months. If the present trend persists, the Wholesale Price Index for March, 1975 may stand no more than 15 per cent above the level of March, 1974 as compared to an increase of almost 29 per cent between March, 1973 and March, 1974. There are still substantial imbalances in the economy and, as such, one cannot predict with confidence that inflationary pressures have been effectively brought under control.

4.4. The rapid increase in wholesale prices in the first nine months of 1974 was duly reflected in the retail prices. The Consumer Price Index advanced from 248 in September, 1973 to 334 in September, 1974. The index for October 1974 rose, however, by just one point to 335, this being due to the fact that the effect of the fall in wholesale prices noticed after the third week of September had been felt in about half of the centres covered by the Consumer Index. In November 1974 the Consumer Index declined by four points, i.e. to 331. Overall, between November, 1973 and November, 1974 there was a rise of 27.8 per cent in the Index ; in the previous year, the rise had been 23.3 per cent.

TABLE 4.1

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(Base : 1961-62 — 100)

	Weight (per cent)	Per cent variations over the preceding year					Dec. '74* over Dec. '73
		1971	1972	1973	1974		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALL COMMODITIES	(100.00)	3.9	7.8	19.2	27.3	(27.2)	21.0
Food Articles	(41.30)	1.8	11.4	20.9	26.1	(26.0)	22.9
Foodgrains	(14.78)	0.1	13.3	18.1	35.3	(38.9)	33.9
Cereals	(12.10)	—1.5	10.8	16.6	37.9	(42.7)	35.2
Pulses	(2.68)	5.9	22.0	22.9	27.4	(27.4)	30.1
Edible oils	(5.37)	—8.9	2.3	49.2	25.5	(20.8)	18.5
Sugar & allied products	(6.48)	21.5	33.4	6.5	4.8	(6.1)	12.7
Liquor & Tobacco	(2.50)	2.5	17.3	10.4	18.4	(22.5)	22.8
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	(6.10)	5.3	5.5	10.5	52.9	(57.5)	35.5
Industrial Raw Materials	(12.10)	0.4	—1.2	44.0	19.8	(14.8)	4.1
Raw cotton	(2.44)	22.3	—24.1	40.2	38.2	(34.1)	0.2
Raw jute & mesta	(1.16)	—7.4	8.1	2.2	—7.5	(—0.5)	21.3
Oilseeds	(5.24)	—7.1	2.8	57.9	20.5	(13.6)	7.4
Chemicals	(0.70)	3.3	2.7	5.2	33.8	(38.3)	44.8
Machinery & Transport Equipment	(7.90)	7.5	6.4	6.2	35.3	(39.7)	44.1
Manufactures	(29.40)	8.4	6.1	11.4	27.5	(28.2)	17.6
Intermediate products	(5.70)	10.0	8.1	19.0	29.8	(27.6)	4.4
Finished products	(23.70)	7.9	5.5	9.0	26.7	(28.3)	22.3

* Provisional

NOTE : Figures in brackets under 1974 relate to the period April-December, 1974 as compared to April-December, 1973.

4.5. Both in 1972 and 1973, the pressure on the general price level had come largely from the side of food articles. In 1973, in addition, considerable pressure had developed in respect of raw materials. However, in 1974, the manufacture group took over the role played by raw materials in the previous year; food articles and manufactures together accounted for about 70 per cent of the increase in the Wholesale Price Index. After the sharp rise in raw material prices in 1973, it was inevitable that the manufactures group should display the same tendency, though with a time lag. In fact, the trend had become visible in the latter half of 1973 itself; the upward movement in 1974 reflected not only the working of the market mechanism but also, to some extent, Government's own actions in respect of administered prices.

4.6. A glance at the last but one column in Table 4.1 will bring the whole situation into focus. The increase of 52.9 per cent in the Fuel, Power, etc. group in 1974 clearly reflected the steep increase in international prices of petroleum early in the year. Chemicals, Machinery and Transport Equipment and Manufactures registered price increases larger than that in the case of Food Articles. The Liquor and Tobacco group showed a moderate rise of 18.4 per cent. It was only in the case of Industrial Raw Materials that the price rise in 1974 was less sharp than in the previous year. Lower average prices of raw jute and mesta, and a decline in prices of all important raw materials in the last quarter of the year, were responsible for this outcome.

4.7. Another way of looking at the problem of adjustment to changing circumstances is to take note of the movement of prices during the course of the year. While the last column of Table 4.1 provides a synoptic view of the same, it is of interest that the indices for two groups—chemicals and machinery and transport equipment—showed a steady rise throughout the year. The manufactures group also behaved in the same fashion upto September, but this was followed by a decline, with lower prices of silk and rayon manufactures after June, 1974 and of cotton textiles after October. The corresponding intermediate goods, i.e., rayon and cotton yarn, showed a price fall—a very sharp one in the case of the former—from July and August respectively. Another important intermediate goods, viz., metals, registered a declining trend, partly as a result of international factors, after August 1974, so that the sub-group of intermediate products as a whole showed a fall from September; the other sub-group under manufactures, namely, finished goods, followed suit two months later.

4.8. The liquor and tobacco group had a brief period of stability during the July-September quarter, after which the rising trend re-asserted itself. In the fuel and power group, there was a sharp increase in the prices of petroleum products in March; this was followed by an upward revision of coal prices with effect from April 1974. Since then, there has been only a small rise in the group index, largely attributable to higher freight rates.

4.9 As would be evident from the earlier discussion, the group index for industrial raw materials rose substantially between December, 1973 and September, 1974. Subsequently, there was a reversal, with raw cotton prices falling precipitately in October and November. Prices of raw jute and mesta also declined, but this was after an appreciable rise in the preceding two months consequent on damage to the crop by floods. Oilseeds prices fell from September, despite reports that the kharif crop of groundnuts would not be very satisfactory. The prices of raw hides seemed to have stabilised from July, 1974 while those of raw skins fell in November.

4.10. The major consumption group of Food Articles also showed a declining trend after September, 1974. Foodgrains prices fell from October, while those of edible oils showed a downtrend from September. It does not, of course, follow that all foodgrains and all oils behaved in the same fashion. Thus, bajra prices increased substantially, while pulses as a whole registered a small rise because of an upward trend in the case of arhar. Among edible oils, prices of coconut oil rose in November but tended to decline thereafter.

4.11. Some explanation appears to be called for in regard to the steady increase in prices of food articles, and of foodgrains in particular, which continued upto September 1974, despite a considerable increase in production of foodgrains in 1973-74. The output of foodgrains rose from 97.0 million tonnes in 1972-73 to 103.6 million tonnes in 1973-74. Despite a substantial improvement, it was still less than the earlier peak of 108.4 million tonnes in 1970-71. This was due to a considerable damage to the rabi crop from a cold wave in December, 1973 and again in February, 1974 which led to a decline in wheat production for the second year in succession to a level of 22.1 million tonnes as against 26.4 million tonnes in 1971-72. This unforeseen development, superimposed as it was on a strong inflationary environment served to counteract substantially the beneficial effects expected in the wake of a good kharif crop.

4.12 An increase in procurement and issue prices of wheat in April, 1974, coupled with a change in the system of procurement for the second year in succession, lent further impetus to inflationary expectations. In April, 1973 takeover of the wholesale trade in wheat had been decided upon, and it had been hoped to procure as much as 8 million tonnes. With actual procurement even less than that achieved in 1972-73, the policy again underwent a change in April, 1974—with traders being permitted to operate on the condition that half of their purchases would be handed over to Government at the (new) procurement price of Rs. 105 per quintal. However, on account of hoarding by farmers, and attempts by unscrupulous elements to capture stocks at the village level itself, market arrivals suffered. Consequently, open market prices rose sharply at the same time that issue prices were increased to allow for the higher procurement prices payable to farmers. Also, the volume of procurement suffered a severe setback.

4.13 Thus the public distribution system came under pressure precisely when there appeared to be the greatest need for extending and intensifying its operations. Both on account of the above-mentioned developments in the procurement and prices of wheat and a rapid increase in money supply, the seasonal rise in prices from May to August 1974 turned out to be much larger than normal. It thus became necessary to operate directly upon the purchasing power in the hands of consumers, and the anti-inflationary measures of July, 1974 were the result thereof. Combined with the action taken against hoarders and smugglers under the Essential Commodities Act and the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, the psychology based on an expectation that prices would continue to rise has at least been given a jolt; further success in this field depends not only on the behaviour of various fiscal and monetary variables but also on the outlook for the availability of essential consumer goods.

Public Distribution System

4.14 Procurement of foodgrains in the marketing year November, 1973 to October, 1974 came to only 6.22 million tonnes as against 7.56 million tonnes in 1972-73 (November-October). While procurement from the kharif came to 4.27 million tonnes. i.e. 1.26 million tonnes more than in 1972-73, rabi procurement was dismally low at 1.91 million tonnes. Despite the setback in procurement, public distribution was maintained at a reasonable level in the domestic market. Imports helped significantly in augmenting the availability of foodgrains. The overall availability of foodgrains in the country at 107.8 million tonnes was substantially in excess of the previous year. As compared to 1971-72, however, the position was no better despite an increase of about 5 per cent in population since then. It is, therefore, not surprising that the price line failed to be held in respect of foodgrains. It may also be pointed out that the sharp rise in wheat prices after April 1974 as indicated by the Wholesale Price Index, is partly statistical in nature. After the take-over of wholesale trade in wheat in April 1973, only official issue prices were being recorded as wholesale prices. With the reversal of the take-over policy in April 1974, the old practice of using a combination of free market and issue prices was resumed. As a result, while the rise in prices in 1973 was understated, the official data also overstate the extent of rise in wholesale prices of wheat since April 1974.

TABLE 4.2

Availability of foodgrains

(In million tonnes)

	November—October		
	1973-74	1972-73	1971-72
1. Domestic Production .	103.6	97.0	105.2
2. Procurement . . .	6.2	7.6	8.3
3. Releases from Govt. stocks	10.4	11.7	10.1
4. Total availability (1 —2+3)	107.8	101.1	107.0

4.15 The public distribution system also covers sugar. Even though about two thirds of sugar production is directly issued to consumers, the overall volume of releases for internal consumption has considerable influence over market prices of non-levy sugar. The 1973-74 (October-September) sugar season opened with a stock of 8.6 lakhs tonnes as against 6 lakh tonnes on October 1, 1972. Production, too, was slightly higher than in 1972-73, but releases for domestic consumption could not be stepped up, as a significant quantity had to be earmarked for exports so as to lend support to our balance of payments. With little or no subsidy involved, exports in 1973-74 totalled 4.05 lakh tonnes, four times the previous season's figure. But the expectations of large scale exports pushed up open market prices by as much as Rs. 150 per quintal between the middle of August and the middle of September, 1974. Prices of gur and khandsari rose in sympathy, and the wholesale price index for this group was pushed up inordinately. However, there was a decline in prices after October, 1974.

4.16 Over the past year or so, distribution of vanaspati has also been arranged through fair price shops as the supply position has been tight. Although the groundnut crop in particular, and oilseeds in general, were badly affected by the drought in 1972-73, the impact on the vanaspati industry seems to have been felt severely in 1973-74. With production of vanaspati in 1973-74 running at 10 per cent below the previous year's level, availability, which was seldom adequate even in earlier years, suffered a sharp setback. Reduced supplies of the relatively cheaper imported oils led to the industry cutting back production, and even the increases allowed in the controlled prices of vanaspati failed to have the desired impact on production. The increase in prices in February 1974 did result in an improvement in output as compared to the previous month, but this state of affairs lasted only upto April. Production declined appreciably in May, and was halved in June, even though a second price increase was permitted during the month. Some improvement was again recorded in July and subsequent months, but production continued to be below normal until November 1974. With the removal of price control on vanaspati in January 1975, output may be expected to revive.

4.17 The public distribution system also extends, whether formally or informally, to items like kerosene and popular varieties of cotton cloth. By and large, the distribution system for the former has worked well. No doubt, from time to time cuts in State quotas had to be imposed, but these could be restored before any substantial shortages developed. Under the revised scheme for the controlled cloth, the textile industry is required to produce 800 million square metres per annum. However, there have been complaints about the working of the system with regard to controlled cloth which, it is alleged, fails to reach those for whom it is intended, or becomes available at prices which reduces the effectiveness of the scheme. Fortunately, the National Textile Corporation, a public sector enterprise, now accounts for nearly 20 per cent of mill-made cotton cloth in the country. This provides the Government with yet another powerful instrument for regulating the production, prices and distribution of cloth in terms of overall national priorities.

4.18 In a period of steeply rising prices, problems of distribution have inevitably assumed greater importance. A committee was set up by the Planning Commission in March, 1973 to go into the problem of making available essential commodities and articles of mass consumption at reasonable prices. While no decision has, as yet, been taken on the report as a whole, its views have already begun to find a place in current practice. Thus, a 'janta' toilet soap has been put on the market by two major producers. Of course, an effective public distribution system necessarily implies strict control over both production and procurement which is not an easy task. The ground for a more effective system of public distribution has been laid by the setting up of a Department of Civil Supplies in the Ministry of Industrial Development. This replaces the earlier Civil Supplies Organisation which was charged with the responsibility of keeping a watch on the local supply position of 20 essential commodities. As this organisation was mainly a body for maintaining liaison with the State Governments, and had no say in production, or even distribution allocations, it was unable to play the role expected of it. The new department of Cvil Supplies is expected to fill this gap. Given the structural rigidities in our economy, a really effective public distribution system, covering a large number of articles of mass consumption, will take quite some time to materialise, and, in the short run, a more realistic strategy would be to concentrate all the attention on a few basic commodities such as foodgrains, sugar, kerosene, vanaspati and controlled cloth. In all these commodities, there is very considerable scope for streamlining the existing arrangements for public distribution.

Price Policy

4.19 As mentioned earlier, there was a major change in the procurement policy for wheat in April, 1974. Under the new policy for the 1974-75 rabi marketing season, Government monopoly in wholesale trade introduced in April 1973, was given up, and private traders and cooperative societies were permitted to operate under a system of licensing and control along with the public agencies. Private wholesalers as well as cooperatives were allowed to make purchases of wheat in the surplus States of Haryana, Punjab, UP., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. After handing over 50 per cent of their purchases as levy to the Government at a fixed price of Rs. 105 per quintal, they were allowed to sell the balance within the State, as also outside on the basis of export permits. This price of Rs. 105 per quintal was the same as the procurement price fixed by Government for the 1974-75 season which was substantially higher than the price of Rs. 90-100 per quintal recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. The new procurement price implied an increase of 38 per cent as compared to the 1973 procurement price of Rs. 76 per quintal. In order to reduce the impact of higher procurement prices on budgetary resources, the issue prices of wheat from Central godowns, which had, in November 1973, been raised from Rs. 78 per quintal to Rs. 90 per quintal, were further enhanced to Rs. 125 per quintal from the middle of April, 1974.

4.20 When the 50 per cent trader levy system was introduced, it was hoped that about 5 million tonnes of wheat would be delivered to the Government for public distribution. These hopes were not fulfilled and procurement of wheat during April-October, 1974 came to only 18.44 lakhs tonnes as against 45.29 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of 1973. The decline in the output of wheat by 26.7 lakh tonnes in 1973-74 is no doubt a partial, but not a sufficient, explanation for this outcome. There are indications to the effect that market arrivals were manipulated by farmers and traders in order to avoid paying the levy.

4.21 The experience in regard to procurement prices for wheat considerably influenced the procurement policy for the kharif crop of 1974-75. In 1973, the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended a procurement price of Rs. 63 per quintal for paddy which was Rs. 9 more than the average of Rs. 54 for the 1972 season. The Government, however fixed the procurement price at Rs. 70. In 1974, the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended a procurement price of Rs. 74 per quintal (for coarse variety). Despite pressure from various quarters, the Agricultural Price Commission's recommendation was accepted by the Government. By now, there is considerable evidence to the effect that higher procurement prices do not necessarily guarantee higher procurement, but they do tend to create expectations of a further price rise. However, the abnormal circumstances of the last two years do not in any way, minimise the importance of providing remunerative prices to farmers as a means of securing higher production.

4.22 Procurement in the 1974-75 kharif marketing season got off to a slow start. To some extent, this was on account of delay on the part of State Governments in finalising their procurement plans for the current season. In 1973 only two States, Assam and Orissa, had undertaken monopoly purchase of paddy/rice. Both have now opted for a levy on millers, a graded one in the case of the former, and at 75 per cent in the latter State. Levies on millers/dealers/wholesalers have been continued in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, U.P., and West Bengal. Karnataka has given up the levy on millers, while rates have been lowered in Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. U.P. has revised the levy percentage upwards, while Bihar and Orissa have substituted percentage levies for absolute ones. Andhra Pradesh and Punjab have made no change in their procurement practices as compared to 1973-74. As against some tendency towards a relaxation in respect of a levy on the miller/trader the producers' levy seems to have found greater acceptance this year. Madhya Pradesh. Orissa, Rajasthan and

Tamil Nadu have adopted this method, while Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have raised the levy percentage. On the other hand, Bihar, Gujarat and Karnataka have reduced the levy rates.

4.23 Fortunately procurement has picked up after the first hesitant start, and market arrivals have improved considerably in States like Punjab. Procurement of rice in the Punjab during October-December 1974 amounted to 5.23 lakh tonnes as against 6.21 lakh tonnes in October-December 1973. The procurement of foodgrains in the country during the current kharif marketing season until December 1974 amended to 1.44 million tonnes as compared to 1.93 million tonnes in the corresponding period of 1973. Considering that the production of kharif grains in 1974 was much lower than in 1973, this is not an unsatisfactory performance.

4.24 The minimum price of sugarcane for the 1974-75 season has been fixed at Rs. 8.50 per quintal for a recovery of 8.5 per cent, as against Rs. 8.00 per quintal in the previous two seasons. The premium for better recovery in terms of full proportionality comes to 10 paise for every 0.1 per cent in the recovery. Since in most States, prices actually received by cane growers are higher than the minimum cane prices as statutorily fixed. the allocative effects of the mechanism are far from certain.

4.25 As mentioned earlier, price increases were allowed twice during the year to vanaspati manufacturers, once in February and again in June 1974. On the latter occasion the increase came to between Rs. 1800—2200 per tonne as the Government was no longer in a position to continue the subsidy, given indirectly, in the form of cheap imported oil. In a situation in which cheaper imported oils are no longer available, and domestic prices of vegetable oilseeds are not controllable, the old formula for fixation of controlled prices had ceased to either ensure an orderly growth of production or to provide any genuine relief to the consumer. It was, therefore, decided to lift the statutory price control on vanaspati with effect from January 5, 1975. A development of note is that, under the new arranagement, industry is expected to restrict the usage of groundnut oil to the barest minimum (25 per cent for the time being) and to depend more on non-traditional oils like cottonseed and rice bran oils which are not edible in liquid form. This would mean that larger quantities of the traditional edible oils such as groundnut oil will be available for consumption in liquid form.

4.26 The policy in regard to cotton cloth came under review in April, 1974 when the prices of controlled cloth were raised by 30 per cent. This was intended to boost the production of popular varieties of cloth which had become uneconomical because of the considerable rise in raw cotton prices since May 1968, when the prices of cloth had last been fixed. At the same time, the industry's commitment to produce controlled cloth was doubled from 400 million square metres to 800 million square metres. Medium 'A' varieties of cloth were also brought into the ambit of control. The penalty for non-fulfilment of obligations was sharply stepped up from Re. 1 to Rs. 2.50 per sq. metre, though transfer of obligations and set-off against exports continued to be allowed. As a result of these measures, the output of controlled cloth during the period April-September, 1974 came to only a little less than 400 million square metres. With effect from October 1, 1974 the scheme for the production of controlled cloth has been slightly modified. From that date an obligation has been placed on each mill to produce 30 per cent as controlled cloth. The obligation would stand reduced to the extent of 1 metre of controlled cloth for export of Rs. 5 worth of cotton textiles or Rs. 7.50 worth of garments. The new scheme would seem to be aimed at encouraging exports, though not necessarily at the expense of the overall quota of controlled cloth. However, the effectiveness of a single composite obligation to achieve the two separate objectives, of ensuring simultaneously an adequate production of controlled cloth and a sustained increase in exports, can be assessed only in the light of actual experience. It appears that distribution arrangements for controlled cloth also need to be improved so that the cloth actually reaches the more vulnerable sections of society. Certain guidelines have been formulated by the Textile Commissioner in this regard; it is envisaged that ration card holders in the lower income groups should be the beneficiaries of the scheme which should be extended to semi-urban centres with a population of 15-20,000.

4.27 In the interest of weavers, pricing and distribution of cotton yarn was brought under statutory control with effect from March 13, 1973. As the situation in regard to production improved subsequently, the control was progressively withdrawn, starting from the lower counts. At the level of counts above 80's price control was lifted on 12th February and distribution control with effect from March 20, 1974. This has been replaced by a scheme of voluntary discipline under which ex-mill prices of cotton yarn of all counts are to be maintained for the rest of the year at the level obtaining on March 28, 1974. Also, suitable distribution arrangements are reported to have been made by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation.

4.28 Pursuant to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, the retention price of cement was raised in August, 1974; this was in addition to the interim increase of Rs. 10 per tonne given in 1973. The Government has further decided that price escalations will be allowed from July each year, if circumstances so necessitate, during the validity of the scheme which is upto March 31, 1979. The Report of the Tariff Commission is noteworthy in that it has brought into focus the plight of factories being established at current high costs of investment. While the Commission has recommended higher retention prices for such units a decision thereon has not yet been taken by the Government. The question is not limited to cement alone since, due to a steep increase in capital costs, costs of production of new units tend to be much higher than those of existing units. If new capacity is to be encouraged, an effective solution to this problem has to be speedily found. As such, the decision regarding cement will have far reaching implications.

4.29 The action taken in regard to revision of prices has also covered items like coal, basic drugs, aluminium and newsprint, in all of which cases the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was consulted. These revisions were effected during April-May, 1974 so that there was some bunching of decisions, including those relating to wheat and controlled cloth. Coal prices were raised by an average of Rs. 10 per tonne; the need to do so arose from the increase in the cost of production resulting from higher emoluments to labour, the minimum wage in the industry having been raised by about 50 per cent. Moreover, after the nationalisation of the coal industry, a large number of casual workers were absorbed in the regular labour force, and this, too added to the wage bill. In the case of aluminium a price increase of Rs. 1090 per tonne was allowed (over the existing level of Rs. 3990 for electrolytic grade and Rs. 3970 for commercial grade) as the BICP had been of the opinion that the prices of inputs like calcined petroleum coke, caustic soda, etc. had risen while capacity utilisation had also suffered because of the shortage of power. The prices of a number of basic drugs, particularly those which were petroleum based, had to be revised because of the higher costs of raw materials. While the increase in most cases was less than 40 per cent, for a few items the figure was higher. On the other hand, controlled prices of some items were reduced in the light of the Bureau's enquiry. As regards newsprint, the price paid to Nepa mills had remained much below the cost of production because of the policy of maintaining price parity with imports. With rising prices of newsprint abroad, it was, however, considered desirable to give some relief to the company by revising the price to Rs. 1800 per tonne in February, 1974. A further price increase of Rs. 500 per tonne was allowed with effect from September 1, 1974.

4.30 Another industry in regard to which the BICP was required to give advice was that of rubber tyres and tubes. Although this industry was subject to an informal price control, it was found, towards the end of 1973, that it had unilaterally tried to raise the prices of certain categories of tyres and tubes that were in short supply. Government had, therefore, in November 1973, frozen the prices of these particular varieties. The BICP, which had looked into the cost structure of this industry, found that, on the basis of the current prices of raw materials, increases to as much as 50 per cent over November, 1973 prices had become necessary. Rather than continue with a system of price control in which frequent revisions might be necessary because of fluctuations in the prices of raw materials, Government decided in April, 1974 to remove the control, both statutory and informal. Subsequent to de-control, production has picked up though some shortage of automobile tyres still persists.

4.31 De-control of tyres was followed shortly afterwards by similar action in respect of the informal control on commercial vehicles. However, limits have been imposed on the extent of the price increase which is permissible without reference to Government. The same policy was made applicable to agricultural tractors in October, 1974 when statutory control was lifted, subject to certain pricing norms which the Government proposed to lay down. In the case of passenger cars, it has recently been decided to do away with the statutory control on prices, as the six-monthly revision following from the Supreme Court's judgment was proving difficult to administer. There has also been some decline in demand as a result of the substantial increase in the prices of motor spirit. However, distribution control has been maintained in respect of one make of cars, as it was felt that those who had registered themselves earlier should get some preference after having had to wait so long.

4.32 In order to encourage greater production the informal control over soap has been practically lifted as it is no longer possible to import cheap mutton tallow which, like soyabean and palm oil in the vanspati industry, hitherto helped to keep down costs of production. At the same time, a part of the industry's output has been reserved for the production of 'janta' soap priced at around Re. 1 for a cake of 100 gms.

4.33 The policy of encouraging the use of non-edible oils in soap manufacture has yielded good results; so has been the case with vanaspati. Nonetheless, the oils and fats economy of the country is far from sound and is a constant source of anxiety.

4.34 The domestic prices of a number of non-ferrous metals, other than aluminium, are governed by the trend of international prices. The MMTC, as the sole importer, decides the level of prices applicable in each quarter. There were increases in January and April, 1974, but by then, a change had begun to take place in the international market. The upward revisions of July, 1974 did not apply to copper, while lead prices were reduced slightly. Further downward adjustments were made in October in respect of copper, zinc, lead and tin, though the prices continued to be substantially in excess of those fixed in October, 1973. The revisions made in January, 1975 have, however, brought copper prices to a level lower than that of the previous year, while in the case of zinc, actual users can get their supplies at practically the same prices as a year ago. Prices of lead and tin have also been reduced for the January-March, 1975 quarter so that they are below the level of the preceding April. Thus, it is only in respect of nickel that prices have been rising with every successive quarter.

4.35 The happy experience with non-ferrous metals unfortunately does not extend to petroleum products, including fertilisers. The sharp escalation in crude prices has been aptly described as a traumatic experience for the non-oil exporting developing countries. Prices of imported fertilisers have, however, risen to a level which cannot be justified by an increase in feed stock costs; while it has been possible to restrict the increase in kerosene prices to 27 per cent, diesel oil prices are currently higher by 100 per cent and those of fertilisers by 85 per cent as compared to the level a year ago. One can only hope that the necessity for future adjustments will be marginal.

4.36 An important step taken during the year to safeguard the interests of consumers was the promulgation of the Paper (Control of Production) Order on August 1, 1974. Ever since de-control in 1968, the prices of paper had been rising. In the first seven months of 1974, the Wholesale Price Index for paper products advanced by almost 40 per cent. Moreover, the manufacturers had been changing their products-mix so as to produce those varieties of paper which brought in a larger profit. As a result, the more popular varieties of paper were in short supply, and even essential demand, like that of paper for text books and exercise books, could not be met. Government, therefore, issued orders that every mill would produce at least 30 per cent of white printing paper, and to avoid by-passing of the order through the production of heavy grammage paper, it was specified that the weight should not exceed 60 grammes per square metre. The Control order also covered the production of some other varieties of paper to the extent of 27 per cent of mills' output.

4.37. The preceding review of developments in price policy clearly brings out an increasing degree of flexibility displayed by the Government in dealing with the complex issues raised by price and distribution controls. On the face of it, sharp increases in prices of controlled commodities need to be avoided in a highly inflationary situation. This applies with particular force to articles of mass consumption. However, if prices of inputs going into the production of controlled commodities cannot be kept in check, a rigid price control can become a hindrance to increased production, thereby accentuating the phenomenon of shortages. As such, there is no alternative but to revise controlled prices from time to time so as to preserve a reasonable incentive to higher production. By now, there is considerable evidence to the effect that, in the absence of effective arrangements for distribution, price controls may not provide any genuine protection to the consumer. It is precisely in such an atmosphere that black markets flourish, giving rise to generation of vast sums of black incomes. In all such cases, where an efficient system of distribution cannot be devised, the social utility of price controls is seriously in doubt. Of course, since basic supply and demand conditions vary from one commodity to another, no single solution can do justice to the circumstances prevailing in different branches of Indian industry. In recognition of this fact, the Government have increasingly adopted a pragmatic approach to the regulation of prices and distribution so as to strike a proper balance between the interests of consumers and producers.

CHAPTER 5

BUDGETARY TRENDS AND FISCAL POLICY

INTRODUCTION

5.1 Arresting the pace of inflation, while maintaining the tempo of investment in vital core sectors of the economy has been the major concern of fiscal policy of the Central Government in the last two years. Because of the exceptionally difficult circumstances prevailing in these two years, Government's efforts to reconcile the requirements of stability and growth have so far had a limited impact.

5.2 Notwithstanding the efforts made to reduce all avoidable government expenditures, including some development expenditure of relatively low priority, and large scale mobilisation of resources through taxation and internal and external borrowings, the fiscal gap in the Central and State budgets in 1973-74 was as large as Rs. 775 crores and had to be met by deficit financing. Favourable expectations which prevailed at the time of the presentation of the Budget for the year 1974-75, however, soon turned out to the short-lived and the subsequent developments in the economy, characterised by acceleration of inflation, and stagnant agricultural and industrial output, called for more drastic measures on fiscal and monetary fronts. Thus, the year 1974-75 witnessed unprecedented efforts at mobilisation of resources as well as certain new measures designed to contain the inflationary situation. Even with all these efforts, the budgetary outlook for 1974-75 still continues to be unfavourable and the budgetary deficits of the Central and State Governments are unlikely to be contained within limits laid down at the time of presentation of these budgets.

Budgetary Development in 1973-74

5.3 At the time of the presentation of the 1973-74 Budgets by the Central and State Governments, it was estimated that their combined gap between the total outlay and current revenues would be Rs. 2985 crores; but according to the revised estimates, this gap got widened to Rs. 3483 crores, indicating a deterioration of Rs. 498 crores. Whereas the increase in Government outlay in the revised estimates over the budget estimates was of the order of Rs. 558 crores, the improvement in current revenues was only marginal at Rs. 60 crores, mainly on account of the deterioration of Rs. 124 crores in Railways' finances—from a budgeted surplus of Rs. 24 crores to a deficit of Rs. 100 crores in the revised estimates, and due to a decline of Rs. 107 crores under union excise duties. The decline in collections from union excise duties was in spite of the doubling of the rate of excise duty on motor spirit in November, 1973 which was expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 50 crores in the remaining months of 1973-74. The unsatisfactory trend of union excise duties was due both to stagnation in industrial production and the fact that even now a substantial part of excise revenue accrues from specific rather than *ad valorem* duties, whose incidence declines as prices increase. In some areas, the revised estimates of current revenues showed a significant improvement over the budget estimates such as, sales tax (Rs. 90 crores), income and corporation taxes (Rs. 41 crores), state excise duties (Rs. 35 crores), and taxes on passengers and goods carried by roads (Rs. 20 crores). Much of this improvement in revenue collections could directly be ascribed to the inflationary price rise.

TABLE 5.1

Budgetary Transactions of the Central and State Governments

(Rs. crores)

	1972-73	1973-74		1974-75
	(Accounts)	(B.E.)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)
I. Total Outlay	**11,242**	**11,838**	**12,396**	**14,196**
(a) Developmental	6,647*	7,024	6,825	8,579
(b) Non-developmental**	4,595	4,814	5,571	5,617
II. Current Revenues	**8,075**	**8,853**	**8,913**	**10,607**
III. Gap (I—II)	**3,167**	**2,985**	**3,483**	**3,589**
Financed by:				
(i) Draft on voluntary domestic private savings	2,015	2,224	2,184	2,561
(ii) Draft on foreign savings	286	452	509	887
(iii) Foreign assistance earmarked for refugee relief	14	..	..	..
(iv) Budgetary deficit	852	309	790 (543†)	141

* Excludes notional entry of Rs. 48 crores on account of conversion of loan capital into equity respect of public undertakings.

** Excludes contingency fund transactions of the Central and State Governments Rs. (—) 34 crores in 1972-73, Rs. (—)12 crores in 1973-74 (B.E.), and Rs. 2 crores in 1973-74 (R.E.).

† As per accounts. For different concepts of deficit financing, refer to footnote on page 25.

5.4 As for the increase in total outlays, it might be recalled that due to the late submission of the report of the Third Pay Commission, the budget estimates for 1973-74 could not make the necessary financial provision in this respect, and, as such, an estimate for 1973-74 is attributable to this factor, Though the increase in total outlay was only Rs. 558 crores, the increase in non-developmental expenditure was as much as Rs. 757 crores, which was part of the increase in expenditure in the revised partly offset by a deeline of Rs. 199 crores in developmental expenditure. The latter decline resulted from the decision taken in August, 1973 to cut overall expenditure by as much as Rs. 400 crores as part of a package of anti-inflationary measures. Since the scope for effecting economies in expenditure of non-development nature was limited, regrettably, much of the cut had to be under developmental heads. Even so, enough care was taken to see that the core sector of the Plan and the projects in an advanced stage were not effected. The increase of Rs. 757 crores in non-developmental expenditure was mainly under technical credits (Rs. 232 crores), defence (Rs. 153 crores), food subsidy (Rs. 121 crores), interest payments (Rs. 95 crores), and drought relief (Rs. 92 crores).

5.5 The disparate movement in outlays and revenues in the revised estimates raised the overall budgetary deficit of the Central and State Governments from the budget estimates of Rs. 309 crores to Rs. 790 crores in the revised estimates. This was in spite of the fact that net market borrowings of the Centre were higher than the budget figure by Rs. 146 crores and net collections from small savings and external assistance showed an improvement of Rs. 25 crores and Rs. 57 crores respectively. However, State Governments market borrowings were lower by Rs. 39 crores and miscellaneous capital receipts also showed a decline.

5.6 The actuals for 1973-74 published subsequently revealed that the budgetary deficit was much lower than in the revised estimates. This was, however, due largely to such fortuitous factors as lower spending by defence and the railways due to the time lag in the disbursement of the arrears of pay and allowances by the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, improvement of about Rs. 43 crores in revenue from customs, increase of Rs. 100 crores in net collections from small savings accelerated payment of technical credits by about Rs. 55 crores, and some shortfall in other expenditures mainly due to the delay in implementing the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. On the other hand, revenue from union excise duties turned out to be even lower than the revised estimates. The net effect of these factors was that while the States deficit owned from Rs. 140 crores (BE) to Rs. 175 crores (Actuals), the budgetary deficit* of the Centre was lower at Rs. 368 crores compound to Rs. 650 crores in the revised estimates. The combined budgetary deficit of the Centre and States thus amounted to Rs. 543 crores in 1973-74. But deficit financing, which is a more appropriate measure of the economic impact of Government's operations, was still as high as Rs. 775 crores. This was on account of the substantial support extended by the Reserve Bank to the Central Government loans.

Budgetary Developments in 1974-75

5.7 The year 1974-75 has proved to be another crisis year for the economy. The budget for 1974-75 had to be framed in the background of severe inflationary pressures coinciding with highly uncertain outlook for agricultural and industrial output as well as for the balance of payments, in the wake of steep increase in oil price in January, 1974. The immediate thrust of the budget, therefore, was to impart a measure of stability to the economy while seeking to provide adequate investible resources to the selected core sectors such as agriculture and coal. Determined efforts were made to cut down reliance on deficit financing. **In consonance with this objective, the** combined budgetary deficit of the Central and State Governments was kept at a modest level of Rs. 141 crores as compared to Rs. 790 crores in the revised estimates for 1973-74.

5.8 The combined budgetary provision for development outlay in the Central and State budgets for 1974-75 was Rs. 8579 crores, implying a step-up of 26 per cent over the revised estimates of 1973-74, whereas the latter had shown an increase of only 2.7 per cent over the actuals of 1972-73. While this increase in development outlay was in itself impressive, a part of this increase is accounted for by the change in the concept of Plan outlay, which beginning from the Fifth Plan, among other things, also includes current replacement and renewal expenditure of Government enterprises as well as certain relief expenditures which add to capital assets. The provision for the plan in 1974-75 in the Central budget amounted to Rs. 2966 crores and showed an increase of 20 per cent over the revised plan outlay of about Rs. 2500 crores in 1973-74. Here again, the conceptual difference mentioned above has to be kept in view while making a comparison. Together with the State and Union territory plan, which include State Government enterprises, the total plan outlay for 1974-75 amounted to Rs. 4844 crores.

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* Budgetary deficit as per accounts referred to in the *Economic Survey* comprises the Centre's deficit as measured by net increases in the holding of treasury bills by the RBI and variation in cash balances, and States' deficit as measured by ways and means advances (net) from the RBI and variation in their cash balances. The Centre's deficit so defined is a measure of the net variation in the Central Government's short-term indebtedness to the RBI and differs from the concept in the budget documents according to which the Budgetary deficit equals net increase in floating debt (i.e. net sale of Treasury Bills not only to RBI but also to all other parties such as State Governments, commercial banks, etc.) and variation in cash balances; this amounted to Rs. 319 crores in 1973-74.

According to the plan concept, deficit financining includs,ebesides the overall budgetary deficit as referred to in the Economic Survey the RBI's transactions in long-dated securities and is broadly equivalent to the net increase in Governments' talt indebtedness to RBI, as revealed by monetary data. The two magnitudes may however differ due to the fact that the final accounts foo Government are closed about three weeks after the end of the fiscal year and as such the change in cash balances as emerging from budget documents includes end year fiscal adjustments whereas no such adjustment is made in monetary data.

5.9 Keeping in view the need to restrict budget deficit to the minimum, the provision made for non-developmental expenditure in the 1974-75 budgets was mainly to contractual and other inescapable expenditures and accordingly showed a nominal increase of only one per cent over the 1973-74 revised estimates. This compares with an increase of 21 per cent shown in the revised estimates of 1973-74 over 1972-73 accounts. However, this negligible increase in non-development expenditure in 1974-75 budget was also partly due to insufficient provisions having been made in respect of certain expenditures, especially in respect of food subsidy and liability towards payments of additional dearness allowance that would become payable with the rise in the Consumer Price Index. As shall be pointed out later, these provisions had to be increased substantially, subsequently.

5.10 On the revenue side, the Central budget provided for additional taxation yielding a net revenue of Rs. 185 crores (after transferring to States Rs. 26 crores of their share and allowing for a post budget concession of Rs. 1 crore). Of this amount, Rs. 165 crores (net of States' share) were sought to be raised by way of union excise duties, levied mainly on intermediate products and on items consumed by better off sections of the population and Rs. 20 crores from customs duties. Furthermore, in order to compensate for the increased wage outlays and other rises in costs, freight rates and passenger fares of the railway were raised to increase the railways earnings by Rs. 136 crores. Rates on postal, telephone and telegraph services were also revised to improve their receipts by Rs. 43 crores in 1974-75. In all, therefore, the additional resource effort of the Central Government proposed in February, 1974 aggregated Rs. 390 crores including States' share. Additional taxation effort of the State Governments in their budgets for 1974-75 was also appreciably higher at Rs. 155 crores compared to Rs. 41 crores in 1973-74.

5.11 Evolving a tax system conducive to higher rates of growth and a reduction in inequalities of income and wealth has been engaging the attention of the Central Government for quite some time. The several recommendations of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee) have been progressively implemented in an effort to rationalise the existing system. The budget for 1974-75 incorporated one of the major recommendations relating to personal income tax. One of the major administrative problems of tax administration in India has been large scale avoidance and evasion, particularly of personal income taxation and this is partly attributed to high marginal rates. Following the Wanchoo Committee recommendation in this regard, the marginal rates were reduced at different slabs and the then prevailing maximum rate of 97.75 per cent (including surcharge) was lowered to 77 per cent. Simultaneously, the minimum exempted level of income attracting tax was raised from 5,000 to Rs. 6,000. A further simplification was effected in assessment procedures. Thus salaried tax-payers were allowed a standard deduction upto a maximum of Rs. 3,500 (at the rate of 20 per cent of the first Rs. 10,000 of the salaried income and 10 per cent of the balance exceeding Rs. 10,000, in the place of separate deduction hitherto allowed under certain heads. To reduce the burden on the tax administration and to save time for paying greater attention to assessment of large incomes, filing of income-tax returns was made optional in the case of persons with a salary income not exceeding Rs. 18,000. The anticipated loss in tax revenue in 1974-75 resulting from these changes estimated at Rs. 36 crores was expected to be recouped by better tax compliance and a fuller disclosure of taxable income by the assessees. To ensure that these concessions did not impair in any way the objective of achieving reduction in the existing disparities in income and wealth, the rates of wealth tax on certain slabs were raised and this measure would yield an additional revenue of Rs. 9.5 crores in 1975-76. To encourage substitution of coal in the place of petroleum products, incentives in the form of development rebate on installation of any machinery or plant for converting oil-fired boilers to coal-fired boilers were offered, provided if machinery would be installed before June 1, 1975. Another significant change made in the 1974-75 budget related to company taxation by which the rate of surtax was increased from 30 per cent to 40 per cent in respect of chargeable profit of companies exceeding 15 per cent of the amounts of capital with a view to mopping up their windfall profits. A revenue of Rs. 5 crores was expected from this measure which would accrue fro m1975-76. The development rebate, which was due to expire from the end of May, 1974 was extended by one more year, provided conclusive evidence could be shown that the purchase contracts for such plant and machinery were finalised before the end of 1973.

5.12 In the field of indirect taxation, the emphasis was to enlarge the tax base by bringing in more items within the tax net and simultaneously, enhancing rates of duties on several items which are consumed by the more affluent sections of the community. The list of items covered by auxiliary excise duties was also enlarged to add 14 new items to the then existing 10 items. Likewise duties on petroleum products were also enhanced to curb their consumption. Except for a marginal increase in the middle slab of auxiliary duties on imports from 10 per cent to 15 per cent, there was no other change of any significance in customs duties.

5.13 In sum, the overall picture emerging from the Central and State budgets for 1974-75 was that, the total budget expenditures would exceed their current revenues by Rs. 3589 crores and this would have to be met by a draft on internal private savings to the extent of Rs. 25.61 crores and of Rs. 887 crores on foreign savings, leaving an uncovered budgetary deficit of Rs. 141 crores to be met by recourse to borrowings from the Reserve Bank.

5.14 An economic and functional classification of the Central Government budget shows that both the consumption expenditure and provision for capital formation in 1974-75 (B.E.) would go up by 17.3 per cent and 13.2 per cent respectively as compared to a modest increase of 3.1 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively, in the revised estimates for 1973-74. As regards the financing pattern, the reliance on foreign savings would increase from Rs. 286 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 509 crores in 1973-74 (R.E.) to Rs. 887 crores in 1974-75 (B.E.) even though the gross savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings were expected to go up from Rs. 447 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 572 crores in 1974-75 (B.E.). Expressed as a ratio of the Central Government's disposable income, the net saving was estimated to rise from 12.4 per cent in 1972-73 to 12.8 per cent in 1973-74 (R.E.) and further to 13.7 per cent in 1974-75 (B.E.).

TABLE 5.2

Capital Formation by the Central Government and its financing

(Rs. crores)

	1972-73 (Accounts)	1973-74 (R.E.)	1974-7 (B.E.)
I. Gross capital formation out of budgetary resources of the Central Government . .	**2,627**	**2,734**	**3,094**
(i) Gross capital formation by the Central Government	677	768	868
(ii) Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy . .	1,950	1,966	2,226
II. Gross savings by the Central Government .	**447**	**510**	**522**
III. Deficit (I—II) . .	**2,180**	**2,224**	**2,522**
Financed by:			
V. Draft on other sectors of the domestic economy	**1,894**	**1,715**	**1,635**
(i) Domestic capital receipts . . .	1,063	1,065	1,510
(ii) Budgetary deficit .	831	650	125
V. Draft on foreign savings	**286**	**509**	**8 87**

* After taking into account the post-budget concession the budgetary deficit was Rs. 126 crores.

NOTE : Gross capital formation in this table includes loan given for capital formation on a gross basis. Consequently domestic capital receipts include loan repayments to the Central Government.

5.15 The total development expenditure of the Central Government in terms of the above classification comprises both the outlay on capital formation as well as the current expenditure on social and economic services, according to the budget estimates, these two taken together would amount to Rs. 4244 crores in 1974-75, showing an increase of 10.3 per cent as against a decline of 2.5 per cent recorded in 1973-74 (R.E.). As a proportion of total expenditure, the expected development expenditure as computed above declined from 50.3 per cent in 1972-73 (Accounts) to 46.4 per cent in 1973-74 (R.E.) following the economy measures effected in August, 1973. In 1974-75 (B.E.), however, the development expenditure would form 49.0 per cent of the total expenditure.

5.16 A further strengthening of the inflationary forces, a disappointing rabi crop, followed by an unfavourable monsoon in the post-budget months confirmed that the economic situation would deteriorate further if additional corrective steps were not taken immediately. In the wake of the shortfall in foodgrains output, imports of foodgrains on commercial basis had to be arranged to maintain the public distribution system, making the earlier provision of Rs. 100 crores made for food subsidy inadequate. Likewise, the continuous increase in the Consumer Price Index resulted in successive instalments of dearness allowances falling due, thus making the budgetary provision of Rs. 120 crores made in this regard grossly insufficient. Additional provision of Rs. 125 crores and 112 crores had to be made respectively, on the items. Additional requirements of the defence services, due to improvements in the emoluments of the defence personnel had to be met with a further allocation of Rs. 75 crores. Escalation in project costs due to the price rise, had to be met by providing an additional amount of Rs. 152 crores in respect of the core sector of the Plan so as to keep the physical content of the Plan unimpaired. Increased provision for interest payments became necessary in conformity with the general step-up in interest rates in the post budget period. Since some of the States had been afflicted by natural calamities like floods and drought, it appeared that the Centre might have to help them out by increased assistance, although no provision was made in this regard. Furthermore, as a result of additional dearness allowance payments to staff, escalation in other costs and decline in earnings, the railways' deficit was also expected to increase to Rs. 29.19 crores.

5.17 Taking together all these impending increases in expenditure, it became obvious that the budgetary deficit would greatly exceed the original estimate of Rs. 126 crores in the Central budget, unless measures were taken to improve resources position and also to achieve further economies in expenditures wherever possible.

5.18 Thus, the deterioration in budgetary situation together with the unabated price rise compelled Government take a series of anti-inflationary measures in July, 1974. In the difficult situation faced by the country payment of large sums of money by way of additional wages and dearness allowance and increased spending power in the hands of certain classes of income recipients would have only given an upward thrust to prices and would have further aggravated the inflationary situation. Thus, some effective steps were urgently necessary in order to break the vicious circle of money incomes chasing prices to curb inflationary pressures and promote savings, even though this might cause some temporary hardship to the sections of the community affected by these measures.

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* Tax revenues *plus* non-tax revenues *minus* current transfer payments.

5.19 Accordingly, three Ordinances (since replaced by Acts of Parliament) were issued in early July,1974 with a view to directly checking the expansion of demands through curtailing disposable income in the hands of certain classes of people. The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Ordinance, 1974 provided for compulsory deposit of whole of additional wages and salaries and half of additional dearness allowance. This covered nearly 18 million employees in the Government, public and private industrial sectors and was expected to result in an accretion of about Rs. 450 crores in the current year and about Rs. 550 to Rs. 600 crores in the next year. These funds will remain frozen with the Reserve Bank of India and will be repaid in five annual instalments (together with interest due thereon) from the expiry of the period for which the respective deposits are required to be made.

5.20 The Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 provided for limiting the after-tax profits distributed by companies to 33-1|3 per cent of such profits, or to 12 per cent of the face value of the equity shares of the company and the dividend payable on its preference shares, whichever is less. It is estimated that this scheme would lead to a reduction of nearly Rs. 60 crores in dividend payments and this amount will be available to companies for expansion or diversification. Following the curb on dividend distribution, it was also found necessary to impose certain restrictions on the frequency of issues of bonus shares. Accordingly, the time lag between two successive announcements of bonus shares by a company was increased from 18 to 40 months.

5.21 By a third Ordinance, a Compulsory Deposit Scheme was introduced covering all income tax payers whose aggregate net annual income exceeded Rs. 15,000, the rate of compulsory deposit prescribed was 4 per cent of the aggregate net annual income upto Rs.25,000; Rs. 1,000 plus 6 per cent of the excess over Rs. 25,000 in the slab of Rs. 25,001—Rs. 70,000; and Rs.3,700 plus 8 per cent of the excess over Rs. 70,000 in cases where income exceeds Rs. 70,000. The amount of deposits expected under the scheme is Rs. 55 crores in the current year and Rs. 55 crores in the next year. These deposits shall also remain immobilised with the Reserve Bank of India and will be repaid in five annual instalments (together with interest due thereone) commencing from the expiry of two years from the end of the financial year in which the deposit is made.

5.22 To supplement these anti-inflationary measures and to raise additional resources to meet the growing expenditure, a Second Finance Bill was presented to the Parliament on July 31, 1974. This Bill sought to raise additional resources of Rs. 136 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 232 crores in a full year. Apart from raising the rates of union excise duties on a number of items leading to additional revenue of Rs. 110 crores in the current year, the highlight of this Bill was a novel monetary-fiscal measure in the form of a tax at the rate of 7 per cent on the gross interest earned by scheduled banks on loans and advances made in India. It was left to the banks to pass on the incidence of this tax (which was estimated to increase the rate of borrowing by one per cent on an average) to their borrowers. The revenue from this measure is expected to be Rs. 25 crores in the remaining months of 1974-75 and Rs. 60 crores in a full year. To syphon off some of the unintended profits made by indigenous producers of certain non-ferrous metals such as copper and zinc and manufactures thereof, excise duties were stepped up. Two more items, i.e., paper and cotton fabrics were also brought within the purview of the auxiliary excise levy.

5.23 In an effort to reduce the growing deficit in the railways' budget, railway fares and freight were further increased in August, 1974 to yield Rs. 140 crores in the remaining months of the current year and about Rs. 250 crores in a full year.

5.24 The additional resources mobilisation efforts at the Centre in the current year are expected to yield a total sum of Rs. 690 crores in the current year and of about Rs. 935 crores in a full year. In this context, it is interesting to note that the five year yield of these measurers would be more or less equal to the target of additional resources mobilisation, set in the Draft Fifth Plan for the Centre. Concurrently, measures to effect additional economies in expenditure were also mooted and the decisions taken so far are likely to result in a saving of about Rs. 200 crores.

5.25. The trends in the collections of major central taxes so far indicate that whereas the revenue from customs duties may register a substantial increase over the budget estimates, the revenue from union excise duties might show a shortfall due to a slow growth in industrial output. The collections from income and corporation taxes may be in accordance with the budgetary anticipations or even show some marginal improvements. As for capital receipts, the market borrowing programme has resulted in raising a net amount of Rs. 494 crores as against Rs. 498 crores envisaged in the Central budget. The net collections from Small Savings are also expected to be higher than the budget estimate of Rs. 360 crores. There is also a likelihood of external assistance exceeding the budget expectations.

5.26. After the presentation of their budgets, several State Governments have taken further steps to improve their resource position. Their market borrowings have also been higher than originally expected. On the other hand, some States are required to spend more on relief expenditures as well as on emoluments to their employees.

5.27 Taking all factors into account, it would appear that the overall deficit at the Centre and States in the current year would be larger than

Rs. 141 crores anticipated at the time of the presentation of the Budgets for 1974-75. The persistence of a large budget deficit, despite a massive additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 1048 crores by the Centre and States taken together in a single year, (which in a full year would amount to Rs. 1475 crores) is indicative of the combined impact of inflation and stagnation of real output on government finances.

Finances of State Government's in 1974-75

5.28 The budgets of the State Governments for 1974-75, like that of the Central Government, have also been faced with the difficulties of financing the rising costs of administration and development activities resulting from inflation. In their case, however, increased expenditures have been cushioned to a considerable extent by the devolution of resources under the Sixth Finance Commission's Award in the form of statutory grants as well as by the rescheduling of their debts to the Centre as recommended by the Commission. Compared with 1973-74, such additional transfers in 1974-75 are placed at Rs. 760 crores—Rs. 410 crores on account of debt relief and Rs. 350 crores in respect of statutory grants. However, what is noteworthy in this year's States budgets is the comparatively greater efforts made by them in mobilising additional resources which should impart a better balance to their budgetary position than hitherto.

5.29 An analysis of the State budgets reveals that their combined expenditure in 1974-75 (B.E.) would show an increase of 4.1 per cent compared to an increase of 12.6 per cent in the revised estimates for 1973-74. The development expenditure budgeted at Rs. 5069 crores for 1974-75 shows an improvement of 8.4 per cent as compared to almost a similar increase (9.3 per cent) recorded in 1973-74 (R.E.) In contrast to the increase of 20.7 per cent in non-developmental expenditure noticed last year, the budgeted non-developmental expenditure of Rs. 2,040 crores for 1974-75 shows a decline of 5.3 per cent over the previous year. The main factors responsible for this welcome change are a steep decline in the budgetary provisions for expenditure on account of natural calamities (from Rs. 362 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 55 crores in 1974-75 and the appropriation for 'reduction or avoidance of debt' (from Rs. 275 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 144 crores in 1974-75).

5.30 The current revenues of the States (including the yield from measures taken for mobilisation of additional resources) in 1974-75 are budgeted at Rs. 5758 crores and show an increase of about 11 per cent, i.e. the same as recorded in the preceding year. While the growth in the States own tax revenues in 1974-75 is expected to be 13.9 per cent as against 14.4 per cent in the preceding year, their total tax revenues are expected to go up by only 9.7 per cent because of lack of any significant improvement in their share of Central taxes ; in 1973-74 on the other hand, the growth in the total tax revenues of the was as high as 13.1 per cent. It may be of interest to note that in the current year, the growth in States, own tax revenue at 13.9 per cent is much higher than the growth of 8.8 per cent to be recorded in the States was as high as 13.1 per cent. It may be of interest to note that in the current year, the growth in States' own Tax revenue at 13.9 per cent is much higher than the growth of 8.8 per cent to be recorded in the Centre tax revenues (before deducting the share of the States). This presumably reflects the effect of a sharp rise in the general price level on States' tax revenues whose tax structure is predominantly oriented towards taxes on commodities and services. As regards non-tax revenues (othter than surpluses deficits of States' non-departmental commercial undertakings), the receipts in 1974-75 are expected to be higher by about 12 per cent as against an increase of 7.4 per cent in the preceding year.

5.31 Some States have taken steps to raise additional resources from the agricultural sector which generally carries much lighter tax burden than income from other activities. Neverthless, overall progress in this area is still insignificant. No State has so far shown any initiative to implement the report of the Raj Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income. The States' revenue from land revenue and agricultural income tax during the current year shows only a marginal increase, from Rs. 156 crores in 1973-74 (RE) to Rs. 161 crores in 1974-75 (BE). In the field of indirect taxation all the major taxes are expected to be buoyant in 1974-75. The tax net in the current year has been widened by introducing a new tax on accommodation in luxury hotels. It is encouraging to note that current year's bugets show a decline in the overall losses of the departmental underttakings (viz., the excess of working expenses including interest on capital employed over the receipts) from Rs. 36 crores in 1973-74 (RE) to only Rs. 4 crores. However, it has to be observed that the performance has not been uniform in respect of all undertakings. While the surpluses from forest, and mines and minerals have increased, and the losses of multipurpose river scheme have shown a decline, irrigation (commercial) and electricity scheme continue to incur losses.

5.32 The grants from the Centre to the States, both on plan and non-plan accounts have been showing an upward trend and in thier 1974-75 budgets, the State have taken credit for Rs. 1121 crores as against Rs. 1041 crores in 1973-74 (RE). The absence of Central grants for natural calamities has been compensated, by and large, by the increase (from Rs. 131 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 482 crores in 1974-75) in statutory grants recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission. Even so, as a proportion of their current receipts, the share of Central grants in 1974-75 has come down to 19.5 per cent, from 20.4 per cent in 1972-73. Likewise, because of a considerable decline in loan assistance to State, the total

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*Including the Union Territories with legislature.

†The percentage increase would be less if adjustment is made for the change in the Plan concept of working out the surpluses of public undertakings.

transfer of resources from the Centre to the States has been lower at 40.3 per cent of the States' total receipts in 1974-75 than in the revised estimates of 1973-74.

5.33 Despite additional resources mobilisation of Rs. 155 crores in the 1974-75 budgets, the States had to mobilise further resources in the post-budget period for meeting the increased cost of projects, for relief expenditure on account of droughts and floods, and for grant of dearness allowances to their employees. The total of these measures together with the measures taken at the time of the presentation of the budgets aggregates Rs. 358 crores for the current year and nearly Rs. 540 crores in a full year. Many States have also revised their electricity tariffs and irrigation rates and, in addition to withdrawing exemptions on land, revenue, have also raised the surcharges on it. Although efforts in the current year for resource mobilisation look impressive and over the five-year period might almost yield the Fifth Plan target of Rs. 2550 crores set for the States in this respect, a large proportion of these resources might be pre-empted by non-plan expenditure. Thus vigorous efforts will need to be made if the physical targets of the Fifth Plan are to be met. In this context, the need for a determined effort to tax the farm sector, earning of adequate profits from State commercial enterprises and greater vigour in collecting arrears of taxes and interest and instalments of overdue loans and advances cannot be over-emphasised.

5.34. The gap between the total outlays of the States and their revenues is expected to be narrowed down to Rs. 1351 crores in 1974-75 (BE) as compared to the gap of Rs. 1655 crores estimated for 1973-74. This gap is the current year is to be met almost wholly by way of capital receipts (including loans from the Centre and repayment of loans by third parties), leaving a deficit of only Rs. 145 crores; this compares very favourably with the budget deficit of Rs. 140 crores in the revised estimate for 1973-74*.

Performance of Public Sectors Undertakings

5.35 The Draft Fifth Plan has projected the public autonomous undertakings' saving to grow from 1.3 per cent of GNP in 1973-74 to 2.4 per cent in 1978-79. In the past, the performance of these undertakings has left much to be desired and viewed against this background, the achievement of saving rate set for them in the plan would require more strenuous efforts than ever before on their part to improve their operational efficiency and to earn higher return on the invested capital. More realistic pricing policies may also made a significant contribution to increasing the internal resources of the public sector enterprises.

5.36. Fortunately, there is growing evidence that despite such odds as power cuts, shortage of crucial raw materials, labour unrest, transport bottleneck etc. the performance of a large number of public sector undertakings is tending to improve, particularly since 1973-74. Provisional data relating to non-departmental commercial undertakings of the Central Government reveal that the total net profit (before tax) on the 118 public sector undertakings in operation on March 31, 1974 amounted to Rs. 150.15 crores in 1973-74 as compared to Rs. 83.95 crores in 1972-73 by 101 running concern. This has resulted from a net profit of Rs. 246.56 crores earned by 77 enterprises and a loss of Rs. 96.41 crores incurred by 41 undertakings. Among the profit (pre-tax) earning enterprises, the most prominent were Indian Oil Corporation (Rs. 30.81 crores), Bharat Heavy Electricals (Rs. 27.00 crores), the Shipping Corporation of India (Rs. 14.88 crores), Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Rs. 24.51 crores), Hindustan Steel (Rs. 4.71 crores) and Madras Refineries (Rs. 6.71 crores); and those which have sustained losses, in particular, are Heavy Engineering Corporation (Rs. 7.30 crores), Nevyeli Lignite Corporation (Rs. 12.16 crores) and Bokaro Steel Ltd. (Rs. 10.43 crores). It may be noted that the last mentioned enterprises is not fully commissioned. The losses incurred by the enterprises are partly attributable to lower utilisation of installed and developed capacities. During 1973-74, 34 enterprises declared dividends amounting to Rs. 13.29 crores at rates vary from one per cent to twelve per cent as against a total dividend of Rs. 17.15 crores declared by 31 enterprises during 1972-73.

5.37 Another measure of profitability of Central Government public sector undertakings is the return on capital employed i.e. ratio of gross profits (after providing for working expenses and depreciation but before deducting interest and tax liability) to capital employed and this is estimated to have been around 5.2 per cent in 1973-74, which is about the same as in 1972-73.

5.38 Based on the provisional operating results reported by the public sector enterprises for the first half of 1974-75, it is anticipated that their profits before tax for 1974-75 would be of the order of Rs. 273.24 crores. On present indications, a number of public sector undertakings are likely to achieve substantially the physical targets set for the year and accordingly, the overall performance of the public sector as a whole might show considerable improvement in 1974-75.

5.39 The Railway finances have been under strain for quite some time, as is evident from the fact that as against an anticipated surplus for Rs. 24 crores in the Budget for 1973-74, the revised estimate for that year reveal a decline of Rs. 75 crores or about 10 per cent) in their earning from goods traffic, following a decline in freight carried by 7 million tonnes and a decline of Rs. 18 crores in their passenger and other coaching earnings. In addition there was an increase of about Rs. 35 crores in their working expenses. mainly on account of the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The Railway Budget for 1974-75 had been prepared on the assumption that the goods traffic to be carried during the year would be about 217 million tonnes. Allowing for this and even after taking credit for Rs. 136.38 crores from the revision in fares and freights the emerging deficit had been anticipated at Rs. 52.79 crores. In the event since the anticipated level of increase in goods traffic was not materialising and further increases in expenditures on account of the implementation of Miabhoy Award, sanction of several instalments of dearness allowance, additional cost of fuel., became inevitable, there was a further deterioration in the revenue position. In the absence of suitable remedial measures, the cumulative impact of all these factors would have raised the estimate of the railway deficit to a staggering figure of Rs. 299.6 crores. In order to cover a part of this huge gap, a supplementary railway budget was presented to the Parliament on August 21, 1974 with proposal to revise fares and freight yielding a net provenue of Rs. 140.1 crores. Besides some economy measures were also taken to supplement these proposals and thereby bring down the railway deficit to Rs. 109.1 crores which would be covered by borrowings from the General revenues.

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* The final accounts for 1973-74 reveal that the actual deficit in that year was Rs. 175 crores.

5.40 The finances of posts and telegraphs, on the other hand, continued to show a healthy surplus although there was some set back in the size of this surplus in 1973-74. As against the surplus of Rs. 37 crores in 1972-73, the surplus in 1973-74 (RE) was only Rs. 11 crores and showed a deterioration of Rs. 40 crores over the budget estimates. However, following the upward revision in the postal and telecommunication tariffs in the 1974-75 budget, which is expected to yield an additional amount of Rs. 42.8 crores in the current year (or about Rs. 57 crores in a full year), the surplus of posts and telegraphs is again likely to go up to Rs. 65 crores in 1974-75 (B.E.).

5.41 The overall performance of departmental undertaking of the State Governments continues to be unsatisfactory in the current year. The losses of irrigation (commercial) and multipurpose river schemes alone are in the vicinity of Rs. 150 crores annually, and they are not able to meet even their working expenses, let alone the interest on working capital and an adequate provision for the depreciating assets. The working results of the State Electricity Boards are also none too happy. The rate of return on capital employed (after meeting working expenses and depreciation) has remained much below the norm (11.0 per cent, including 1.5 per cent of electricity duty) laid down by the Venkataraman Committee.

5.42 Although several States have taken measures in 1974-75 to raise electricity rates, it is doubtful whether these revisions would lead to a significant improvement in the financial position of State Electricity Boards since the operational costs have also risen in the wake of rising prices and grant of dearness allowances to their employees in this context it needs to be stressed that there is considerable scope for effecting economics in operational costs as well as for reducing transmission losses. If the electricity boards can over come these problems and this is accompanied by a more rational tariff policy these undertakings can be made financially viable.

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1974-75

CHAPTER 6

MONETARY TRENDS AND CREDIT POLICY

6.1 In the sphere of monetary policy, the current year was characterised by a considerable slowing down in expansion of money supply, an increase in the entire structure of interest rates and a more effective restraint on growth of bank credit, thus helping to keep the growth of demand within the economy under check. Although there is no precise correlation between the rate of growth of money supply and prices the exercise of greater monetary discipline thus far in 1974-75 has helped to reduce the strength of inflationary forces operating in the economy.

6.2 The growth of money supply went up steeply in the period covered by the Fourth Plan. After 1971-72, the gap between the growth rate of real-national income and of money supply with the public widened considerably. From an average of 8.6 per cent in the two years, 1967-68 to 1968-69, the money supply increased by 10.8 per cent in 1969-70 and by 11.2 per cent in 1970-71. In 1971-72, an increase of money supply by 13.1 per cent accompanied by a steep fall in national income growth from, 4.9 per cent in 1970-71 to 1.4 per cent in 1971-72. There was a further increase in money supply by 15.9 per cent in 1972-73 when the rate of growth of national income was negative. In 1973-74 the rate of increase in money supply was still 15.3 per cent but this was accompanied by a moderate improvement in growth of 3.1 per cent national income. In 1974-75 so far, the rate of increase in money supply was 4.3 per cent between March 31, 1971 and January 17, 1975, as compared with the increase of 9.4 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. This signifies a visible reduction in the rate of growth of money supply even though it has been accompanied by expectations of almost no growth in the economy in the current year. The trend in the rate of growth of monetry resources, which includes money supply with the public and time deposits, has also been similar to that money supply. In the current financial year up to January 17, 1975, the expression of aggregate monetary resources was 8.6 per cent compared to 13.9 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year.

6.3 Since 1961-62, the proportion of currency in total money supply has shown a decline trend. From 72.2 per cent at the end of 1961-62, the percentage of currency to money supply with the public came down to an average level of 62.1 per cent in the three years, 1971-72 to 1973-74. As on January 17, 1975, the percentage to currency to money supply came down to 55.7 per cent as compared to 58.0 per cent a years ago. There has been an absolute decline of Rs. 34 crores (0.5 per cent) in currency with the public during the current financial year till January 17, 1975 in contrast to an increase of Rs. 518 crores (9.5 per cent) during the corresponding period in the previous year. The progressive decline in the ratio of currency to money supply over the last few years has resulted in raising the value of money multiplier and this has increased the magnitude of expansionary impulses, associated with any even level of deficit financing.

TABLE 6.1

Growth in money supply and monetary resources

Year (end of the period)	Increase in money supply with the public: Rs. crores	Increase in money supply with the public: Percentage	Increase in monetary resources: Rs. crores	Increase in monetary resources: Percentage	Currency as percentage of money supply
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961-62	188	6.6	295	7.4	72.2
1968-69	437	8.1	854	11.4	63.1
1969-70	632	10.8	1035	12.4	62.1
1970-71	723	11.2	1244	13.2	61.0
1971-72	945	13.1	1665	15.6	59.3
1972-73	1291	15.9	2178	17.7	57.9
1973-74	1446	15.3	2506	17.3	58.4
1974-75 (Till Jan. 17, 1975)	468	4.3	1464	8.6	55.7
1973-74 (Till Jan. 18, 1975) . .	887	9.4	2017	13.9	58·0

Factors Affecting Money Supply

6.4 In 1971-72 and 1972-73, the increase in net bank credit to Government was mainly responsible for the increase in money supply. In 1973-74, the increase of 22.0 per cent in bank credit to commercial sector was the most important factor which contributed to the increase in money supply, even though there were also considerable additions to foreign exchange assets of the banking sector and to net bank credit to Government. During 1974-75 so far (till January 17, 1975), the decline in the rate of growth of money supply was made possible mainly by a slow down in the expansion of bank credit to commercial sector. The slow down in the rate of growth in net bank credit to Government also helped to moderate the expansion of money supply in the current year.

6.5 Another important factor which has contributed to the recent decline in the pace of expansion of money supply is the sizeable fall in net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector. The increase in Government's net currency liability representing rupee notes, rupee coins and small coins with the public, has also been lower in 1974-75 so far compared to last year. However, the contractionary effect of the non-monetary liabilities which include time deposits of the banking sector was lower in the current financial year compared to the previous year.

6.6 The increase in net Reserve Bank of India credit to Government (Centre and States) has amounted to Rs. 627 crores during the current financial year (March 31, 1974 to January 17, 1975) as compared to an increase of Rs. 821 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. The net R.B.I. credit to Central Government increased by Rs. 617 crores and to State Governments by Rs. 10 crores during the current financial year so far (till January 17, 1975) as compared to the increase of Rs. 754 crores and Rs. 67 crores for the Central and State Governments respectively in the corresponding period of the previous year. Restraints on budgetary expenditure have contributed to the lower rate of growth in net R.B.I. credit to Government. Net R.B.I. credit to State Governments has shown a smaller increase in the current financial year due mainly to higher devolution of funds from the Central Government in terms of the Award of the Sixth Finance Commission and increase in the States' resource mobilisation efforts.

6.7 With the increase in the statutory liquidity ratios of the scheduled commercial banks, details of which are given later in this chapter, the increase in commercial banks' credit to Government in the form of investments in Government securities (including treasury bills) amounted to Rs. 438 crores in the current financial year till January 17, 1975 which is considerably more than the level of Rs. 210 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. It is thus obvious that the overall contraction in the rate of growth of bank credit to Government has been due entirely to a decline in the rate of growth of R.B.I. credit to Government.

6.8 The increase in bank credit to commercial sector of Rs. 915 crores or 9.8 per cent till January 17, 1975 in the financial year 1974-75 has been markedly lower than the increase of Rs. 1362 crores or 17.7 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. Till July 1974, bank credit to commercial sector was showing a higher rate of increase; the increase during the first four months of 1974-75 (April to July) was Rs. 563 crores compared to an increase of Rs. 69 crores in the corresponding months of 1973-74. As a result of package of credit control measures introduced in July 1974, which are discussed later on, bank credit to commercial sector showed an increase of Rs. 352 crores since the last Friday of July, 1974 till January 17, 1975 as compared to an increase of Rs. 1293 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. An important factor responsible for the decline in the rate of growth of bank credit to commercial sector during 1974-75 so far, has been the steep decline in R.B.I. credit in the form of bills rediscounted under the new bill market scheme, after July 1974. There was also a declaration in the rate of growth in other banks' credit to commercial sector since July 1974.

Seasonal Variations in Bank Credit

6.9 During the busy season of 1973-74, scheduled commercial banks, credit expanded by a record figure of Rs. 1109 crores, including Rs. 188 crores by way of food procurement advances and Rs. 921 crores of other advances. In addition, bills rediscounted under the new bill market scheme increased by Rs. 244 crores against an increase of only Rs. 19 crores in the busy season of 1972-73. Thus, the gross credit (including bills rediscounted) increased by as much as Rs. 1353 crores (20.7 per cent) during the busy season of 1973-74 compared to Rs. 916 crores (17.4 per cent) in the busy season of 1972-73. On the other hand, the growth of aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks decelerated to Rs. 670 crores (6.9 per cent) in the busy season of 1973-74 compared to Rs. 811 crores (10.2 per cent) in the busy season of 1972-73. In particular, time deposits showed a much smaller rate of increase of Rs. 266 crores (4.7 per cent) in the busy season of 1973-74 compared to Rs. 476 crores (10.5 per cent) in the busy season of 1972-73. The step up in the rate of growth of bank credit and slower rate of increase in bank deposits, particularly in the later half of the busy season i.e., from January, 1974 onwards, coupled with the enlargement in banks' investments in Government securities, necessitated a steep increase (Rs. 253 crores) in commercial banks' borrowings from R.B.I. and a decline of Rs. 217 crores in the banks' cash balances with R.B.I. during the busy season of 1973-74.

6.10 The liquidity position of scheduled commercial banks thus became tight during the busy season of 1973-74 due to slower rate of growth of bank deposits, monetary measures taken by the R.B.I. which called upon the banks to increase their investments in Government and other approved securities and the spunt in demand for bank credit arising from hike in domestic and international prices, energy crisis and higher demand for credit from priority sectors, export credit and requirements of public sector enterprises.

6.11 The uptrend in bank credit continued in the first half of the 1974 slack season (May to July) when bank credit expanded by Rs. 240 crores compared to an increase of Rs. 117 crores during the corresponding period of the 1973 slack season. Advances for food procurement showed a lower order of increase of Rs. 58 crores during this period as compared to an increase of Rs. 98 crores in the corresponding period of 1973. However, bills rediscounted declined by Rs. 35 crores in the first half of the 1974 slack season compared to a smaller decline of Rs. 10 crores in the corresponding period of the 1973 slack season.

6.12 Consequent to credit restraint measures taken in July, 1974, scheduled commercial banks' between declined in absolute terms by Rs. 147 crores between the last Fridays of July and October, 1974—the later half of the 1974 slack season—in contrast to an increase of Rs. 229 crores in the corresponding period of last year. Advances for food procurement declined by Rs. 227 crores during the later half of the 1974 slack season against a smaller decline of Rs. 156 crores during the corresponding period of the previous slack season. Bills rediscounted also showed a marked decline of Rs. 136 crores whereas in the corresponding period of the 1973 slack season there was an increase of Rs. 25 crores in bills rediscounted.

6.13 Thus, during the 1974 slack season as a whole gross bank credit of the scheduled commercial banks declined by Rs. 78 crores (including a declined of Rs. 171 crores in bills rediscounted) compared to an increase of Rs. 361 crores in the slack season of 1973. Advances for food procurement declined significantly by Rs. 169 crores during the slack season of 1974 compared to a decline of Rs. 58 crores in the slack season of 1973. Gross bank credit, including bills rediscounted but excluding advances for food procurement, increased by Rs. 91 crores during the slack season of 1974 compared to an increase of Rs. 419 crores in the slack season of 1973.

6.14. The declration in the rate of growth of bank deposits, which started in the busy season of 1973-74, continued during the slack season of 1974. The overall deposit growth of Rs. 880 crores or 8.5 per cent during the 1974 slack season was lower than the growth in bank deposits of 899 crores or 10.3 per cent in the slack season of 1973. The rate of increase in time deposits declined appreciably from 12.9 per cent in the slack season of 1973 to 9.5 per cent in the slack season of 1974; the rate of increase in demand deposits of 7.2 per cent in the slack season of 1974 was still higher than the rate of increase of 6.7 per cent in the 1973 slack season.

6.15. The increase in interest rates offered on term deposits towards the end of July 1974, on top of the general increase in interest rates on savings and term deposits from April 1, 1974, did not result in increasing the rate of growth in aggregate deposits, although there was a marked shift from demand deposits of time deposits after July 1974. During the latter half of the 1974 slack season, while time deposits increased by Rs. 292 crores demand deposits declined by Rs. 2 crores.

6.16. During the current busy season so far October 25, 1974 to January 17, 1975), scheduled commercial banks' credit has expanded by Rs. 372 crores as compared to the expansion of Rs. 518 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. Credit for food procurement has declined by Rs. 37 crores in contrast to an increase of Rs. 136 crores in the corresponding period of the last busy season. The non-food credit has thus increased by Rs. 409 crores in the current busy season till January 17, 1975 compared to an increase of Rs. 382 crores in the corresponding period last year. There has been an acceleration in the pace of expansion of bank credit since mid-December 1974. If this tendency persists, expansion of non-food bank credit during the current busy season may exceed the unduly large increase that took place in the last busy season. As such, the situation needs to be kept under close observation.

6.17. Accretion to bank deposits at Rs. 411 crores during the period end October 1974 to January 17, 1975 is also about the same as that of Rs. 422 crores recorded in the corresponding period of the previous busy season. The deposit growth rate has generally improved since the third week of December, 1974.

6.18. Since the beginning of the current financial year, aggregate deposits of the scheduled commercial banks have shown an increase of Rs. 1446 crores or 14.2 per cent (till January 17, 1975) compared to an increase of Rs. 1480 crores or 17.2 per cent during the corresponding period in the previous year The increase in interest rates on term deposits in July, 1974 has led to a shift in asset preferences of the depositors towards time deposits to some extent. It also appears that the availability of more attractive interest rates on company deposits have induced some depositors to switch over from bank deposits to company deposits.

6.19. Expansion of money supply of Rs. 320 crores (2.9 per cent) during the current busy season (October 25, 1974 to January 17, 1975) has been lower than the increase of Rs. 387 crores (3.9 per cent) in the same period of the last busy season. The increase in bank credit to commercial sector amounted to Rs. 538 crores as compared to Rs. 845 crores in the corresponding period of the last busy season. Net bank credit to Government has increased by Rs. 260 crores between October 25, 1974 and January 17, 1975 compared to an increase of Rs. 43 crores in the same period of the previous busy season. The contractionary effect of the decline in net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector has gone up to Rs. 204 crores in the current busy season so far compared to Rs. 76 crores over the same period in the previous year.

TABLE 6.2

Seasonal variations in scheduled commercial banks' data

(Rs. crores)

	Slack season			Busy season				
	1972	1973	1974	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1973-74 (Oct. 26 to Jan. 18)	1974-75 (Oct. 25 to Jan. 17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bank Credit	67	246	93	355	897	1109	518	372
Of which:								
(a) Food procurement advances .	—1	—58	—169	—71	6	188	136	—37
(b) Other advances	68	404	262	426	891	921	382	409
2. Bills rediscounted under the new bill market scheme	—10	15	—171	—3	19	244	107	60
3. Aggregate deposits	705	899	880	624	811	670	422	411
(a) Demand deposits	262	252	316	310	335	404	195	144
(b) Time deposits	433	647	564	314	476	266	227	267
4. Borrowings from RBI	—16	56	—270	4	17	253	211	16
5. Deposits with RBI	30	419	92	14	40	—217	38	—92
6. Investments in Govt. and other approved securities	620	282	439	239	4	157	109	89
(a) Government securities . . .	519	187	326	144	—89	73	35	47
(b) Other approved securities . .	101	95	113	95	93	84	74	42
7. Credit-deposit ratio (end of the period) .	66.2	67.3	68.8	71.7	70.3	73.7	69.7	69.5
8. Investment-deposit ratio (end of the period)	36.3	32.9	33.6	31.3	33.0	32.2	32.6	33.2

6.20. Investment-deposit ratio of banks at 33.2 per cent on January 17, 1975 was higher by 0.6 percentage point compared to 32.6 per cent a year ago. The credit-deposit ratio at 69.5 per cent on a January 17, 1975 is slightly lower than 69.7 per cent a year ago reflecting a marginal improvement in the banks' liquidity position so far.

6.21. Conditions in the money market indicated a relative easiness after July 10, 1974. The call money rate at Bombay which was ruling steady at the ceiling level of 15 per cent from December 14, 1973 till July 10, 1974, fluctuated widely thereafter. It touched the low level of 10 per cent on September 13, 1974 and again on November 8, 1974 and December 8, 1974, and in between, it fluctuated between 10 per cent and 15 per cent which is the ceiling under the inter-bank agreement reached on 14th December, 1973, Since October, 1974 call money rate was generally higher compared to last year but in the first week of November, the first month of the 1974-75 busy season, the rate was lower by 2-3 percentage points compared to the corresponding week of the previous year. However, as the busy season gathered momentum in the middle of December 1974, the call money rate was maintained at the maximum permissible limit of 15 per cent between December 16, 1974 and January 3, 1975.

Developments in Credit Policy

6.22. As reported in the last year's Economic Survey, a member of measures were undertaken in 1973-74 to reduce the lendable resources of the commercial banks. These included an increase in statutory and net liquidity ratios and increase in statutory cash reserve to be kept with the Reserve Bank. In addition, there was an upward adjustment including rates. In the busy season of 1973-74 a ceiling on credit expansion was attempted for the first time. However, in the context of development such as the energy crisis and the consequent demand from oil companies, the enhanced requirements of exports and other priority sectors and public sector undertakings, an attempt to adhere to the ceiling would have had adverse effects on the economy.

6.23. Keeping in view the lower order of deposit growth and a large expansion in credit in the previous busy season and in pursuance of the need for reducing the rate of increase in bank credit and of money supply, the Reserve Bank directed that during the slack season period of 1974-75, the banks should restrict credit expansion to 33 to 35 per cent of their aggregate deposit accretion. Since the additional cash reserve requirements of 2 per cent introduced in June, 1973 expired on June 28, 1974, the minimum of statutory liquidity requirements, under Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, was raised from 32 per cent of total demand and time liabilities to 33 per cent with effect from July 1, 1974. Another 2 per cent of statutory cash reserve requirements introduced in September 1973 for a period of one year were, however, further renewed in September, 1974. In order to facilitate more orderly planning of credit expansion in the 1974-75 busy season banks were also directed that in planning their operations, they should keep maximum credit expansion for the year as a whole to 63 to 65 per cent of their deposit accretion which would result in credit-deposit ratio of around 71 per cent at the end of April 1975 as against credit-deposit ratio of 73.7 per cent at the end of April 1974. While continuing the emphasis on provision of refinance to banks on a discretionary basis, banks were directed to bring down the sanctioned bill rediscount limits to about 40 per cent of the level existing in April 1974 by the end of the slack season. In terms of this directive, the outstanding level of bills rediscounted was to be brought down from Rs. 279 crores at the end of April 1974 to a level of Rs. 100—110 crores by the end of October, 1974. In addition, in order to further rationalise the structure of interest rates, the maximum rate of interest on export credit was increased from 8 to 9 per cent per annum in the case of exports other than on deferred payments and from 6 to 7 per cent in the case of exports on deferred payments. The interest rate on food procurement credit was also raised from 8.5 per cent to 9 per cent.

6.24. The objectives of the 1974 slack season policy were more than achieved. The incremental credit-deposit ratio during the slack season was restricted to about 11 per cent, partly on account of larger decline in food procurement advances. Scheduled commercial banks' borrowings from Reseve Bank also declined by Rs. 270 crores and bills rediscounted stood at the level of Rs. 108 crores by the end of the slack season. The over fulfilment of the target was however, partly due to a package of monetary measures taken on July 22, 1974 to raise the cost of credit steeply.

6.25. With effect from April 1, 1974, the rates of interest on deposits with banks were revised upwards ranging from 0.25 to 1.0 percentage point for various categories of deposits. In the case of savings deposits, the increase was by one percentage point. Simultaneously, the interest payable by the Reserve Bank on additional deposits maintained by Commercial banks under Section 42(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act was raised from 4.75 per cent to 5.25 per cent. On July 22, 1974, when the Reserve Bank announced the increase in the Bank rate from 7 per cent to an all time high of 9 per cent, the minimum lending rate of the banks was raised to 12.5 per cent from 11 per cent, to which level it had been raised from 10 per cent on December 1, 1973. The concessional rate of interest charged on export credit was also raised from 9 per cent to 10.5 per cent in respect of packing credit and that on food procurement credit from 9 to 11 per cent in the case of Food Corporation of India and from 9 to 12 per cent in the case of State Governments/Agencies. The minimum lending rates on advances against commodities covered under selective credit control measures were also raised by 2 percentage point. In the supplementary budget presented on July 31, 1974, gross interest carned by scheduled banks on loans and advances was subject to a tax of 7 per cent; which would have led to a further increase of upto one per cent in banks' lending rates. Simultaneously, rates of interest on fixed deposits of commercial banks were raised so that the maximum rate of interest payable on deposits of over 5 years raised from 8 per cent to 10 per cent.

6.26. With effect from August 1, 1974, the rate of interest on food procurement credit to Food Corporation of India was further raised from 11 to 12 per cent. Subsequently, effective from September 25, 1974, the maximum rate of interest on export packing credit was raised from 10.5 to 11.5 per cent and on deferred payments credit from 7 to 8 per cent.

6.27. On October 29, 1974, the Reserve Bank announced the credit policy for the 1974-75 busy season. The policy calls for a continuing restraint on credit creation while, at the same time, providing for greater selectivity in the deployment of credit for sustaining investment, augmentng production and facilitating better distribution of essential" commodities". The order of priorities indicated are agriculture, exports, small scale industries, particularly those producing inputs for 'core' sector and wage good industries, manufacturing units in the public sector and core industries in the private sector, mainly those producing fertilisers, pesticides and other needs of agriculture and those engaged in the production of goods needed for mass consumption (such as controlled varieties of cloth, edible oils and sugar). In order to enable banks to meet the genuine requirements of additional credit during the busy season, the minimum statutory balances which the scheduled banks are required to keep with the Reserve Bank were reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent of the total demand and time liabilities, the reduction was 0.5 per cent w.e.f. December 14, 1974, and a further 0.5 per cent w.e.f. December 28, 1974. As a result, about Rs. 120 crores of additional loanable resources became available to banks by the end of December, 1974. The minimum net liquidity ratio was reduced from 40 per cent to 39 per cent w.e.f. December 28, 1974, the maximum rate chargeable for refinancing remaining unchanged at 18 per cent. The banks' ordinary recourse to the Reserve Bank for refinance at the Bank rate would continue to be limited to one per cent of their demand and time liabilities as on September 27, 1974. In addition, when the overall level of advances for food procurement exceed Rs. 300 crores, an amount equal to 50 per cent of the excess provided by each particular bank would be refinanced by the Reserve Bank. When the overall level of public food procurement exceed Rs. 450 crores, the full amount of the excess would be refinanced. Any further excess to refinance would be strictly at the discretion of the Reserve Bank.

6.28. On account of the continued strength of inflationary pressures in the economy, the credit policy for the 1974-75 busy season envisages the continuation of selective credit controls on commodities which are subject to speculative tendencies. Moreover, as hitherto, banks will be required to keep down the financing of Multani Hundis and such other financial transactions. However, since bank credit does not play a predominent role in financing trade in many agricultural commodities selective credit controls can at best have only a marginal influence in stabilising their prices.

6.29. In order to provide an additional source of finance to the commercial sector, the Reserve Bank introduced in November 1970 a new Bill Market Scheme. Since until the 1973-74 busy season industry did not experience any shortage of credit, the bill market mechanism was not extensively used. However, when stricter credit limits were set in the 1973-74 busy season, the new bill market scheme provided a readily available mechanism for securing additional credit. During the busy season of 1973-74, there was a significant increase of Rs. 244 crore in the bills rediscounted by the Reseve Bank. As a measure of stricter credit control, the Reserve Bank, as part of its credit policy of the 1974 slack season, asked banks to bring down sanctioned rediscount bill limits by the end of October 1974 to 40 per cent of the level outstanding in April 1974. With effect from June 18, 1974, the minimum rate of discount in respect of bills tendered by drawees for discount by scheduled commercial banks was raised from 9.5 per cent to 11 per cent but the rate of discount in respect of bills discounted at the instance of drawers remained unchanged at 9.5 per cent. It was stipulated that the rate of interest on drawee bills should be on par with the rate of interest on the cash credit accommodation extended to the same borrower. This was done to avoid the buyers obtaining credit cheaper than under the cash credit system for inventory purchase. When the minimum lending rate was increased to 12.5 per cent in July, 1974, the rate of interest on drawees' and drawers bills was increased to 12.5 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The return flow of funds under the bill market scheme was quite satisfactory during the slack season.

6.30. The financial accommodation provided by the banking system against bills under the new bill market scheme is an improvement over the normal cash credit by the banks in view of its shorter maturity period and improved supervision by the Reserve Bank. The new bill market scheme is designed to impart flexibility to the money market by evening out liquidity within the banking system. Thus for the current busy season, the Reserve Bank has made it clear that in view of the advantage that the bill financing has over the system of cash credit for purposes of regulating the end uses of credit, flow of Reserve Bank funds through the new bill market scheme would be encouraged in preference to assistance through refinance. A basic rediscount quota would be available to each bank equivalent to 10 per cent of its total inland bills purchased and discounted as on September 27, 1974. This accommodation amounting to about Rs. 100 crores would be made available to the banks at the Bank rate. Additional limits would be made available at the discretion of the Reserve Bank at a rediscount rate ranging from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

6.31. Since November 1965, the Reserve Bank has been keeping a watch on the cash credit and other facilities granted by banks to large borrowers under the Credit Authorisation Scheme. Export packing credit was brought within the purview of the Credit Authorisation Scheme in July 1974. The Credit Authorisation Scheme, however, is designed to approve limits equivalent to the requirements of borrowers at peak levels and actual drawals related to immediate needs are supervised by the internal control system of banks. In order to ensure better supervision of larger accounts, the Reserve Bank in July 1974 asked each bank to scrutinise the accounts of their fifty biggest borrowers and ensure that there was proper utilisation of credit. A study group was also set up to examine various aspects relating to follow up and supervision by bank of the end use of credit extended by them. Arising from the interim report of the study group the Reserve Bank issued guidelines to banks on November 8, 1974 in respect of advances against inventories in the form of raw materials, finished goods and receivables for selected ten major industries, which should be applied to both the existing and new borrowers in the public and private sectors. As a result of the report of another study group appointed to suggest measures for co-ordination and cooperation among banks in respect of multiple financing, the Reserve Bank issued guidelines to banks to extend credit facilities on a participation basis. The principal provision of these guidelines issued on August 8, 1974 is that wherever the credit limits to any one borrower in the public and private sectors (including Electricity Boards) was in excess of 1.5 per cent of a bank's total deposits, credit should be extended through a joint participation/consortium basis.

6.32. Unlike the previous busy season, the Reserve Bank has not indicated any quantitative ceiling on the credit expansion during the current busy season. The objectives of preventing an excessive expansion of credit and of ensuring its proper end use are sought to be achieved by discussions with the individual banks, which are ultimately responsible for allocations of credit to individual borrowers in terms of the board priorities indicated by the Reserve Bank. Since financial assistance provided by the Reserve Bank to commercial banks is as expansionary as deficit financing, scarce bank credit has to be deployed cautiously and with flexibility so as to ensure that excessive inventory build up is halted and credit needs of essential production are adequately met. At the same time, it is inevitable that given the need for restraint on credit expansion, demand for credit by every borrower from the banks cannot be met. The purpose of the credit control will be defeated if the potential borrowers do not use the credit for the designated purposes and delay the repayment of borrawed funds. There is a need for more effective arrangements to increase the commercial banks' supervision over their large borrowers.

Deployment of Bank Credit

6.33. Since nationalisation of commerical banks, there has been a considerable increase in the expansion of bank credit to priority and neglected sectors, namely, agriculture, exports, small scale industries, road and water transport operators, retail and small business, professional and self-employed persons and education. The percentage of advances by public sector banks to agriculture and other neglected sectors has increased from 14.9 per cent of the total outstanding advances in June, 1979 to 25.7 per cent in June, 1974. Similarily, the percentage of bank credit for exports to total bank credit increased from 6.8 per cent in June 1969 to 10.3 per cent in June 1974. During the busy season of 1973-74, the expansion of bank credit for public sector undertak-exeorts, priority sectors, and public sector undertakings accounted for 72.1 per cent of the total increase an bank credit, the balance of 27.9 per cent having been deployed for residual sector which includes large and medium scale industry and wholesale trade in the private sector. Inclusive of bills rediscounted, the bank credit to the residual sector accounted for 41 per cent of the increase in gross credit during the busy season of 1973-74 as compared to 6½ per cent in the busy season of 1972-73. In the slack season of 1974, while there was an absolute decline in bank credit for food procurement and exports, the bank credit to priority sectors and public sector undertakings continued to grow. There was also an increase of Rs. 121 crores in bank credit (excluding bills rediscounted) to the residual sector in the slack season of 1974 compared to an increase of only Rs. 34 crores in the slack season of 1973.

TABLE 6.3

Deployment of bank credit

(Rs. crores)

	Slack season		Busy season	
	1973	1974	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
1. Public food procurement	—58	—169	+6	+13
2. Exports	+69	—86	+114	+214
3. Priority sectors	+155	+144	+122	+273
Of which:				
Small scale industries	+49	+103	+82	+161
4. Public sector undertakings	+146	+83	+86	+125
5. Residual sector (large & medium scale industries and wholesale trade in the private sector)	+34	+121	+569	+309
6. Total bank credit	+346	+93	+897	+1109
7. Bills rediscounted with RBI	+15	—171	+19	+244
8. Gross bank credit (6+7)	+361	—78	+916	+1353

6.34 The decline in export credit in the 1974 slack season has been attributed to faster turn-round of funds. However, there have been complaints from exporters that banks were not according due priority to export credit which it is hoped will be corrected in terms of the current busy season policy. The large expansion in bank credit to public sector enterprises represents an increasing level of output. However, in part, expansion of bank credit to some public sector enterprises was necessitated by difficulties faced by them in collecting their dues from State Governments. To that extent, expansion of bank credit to the public sector undertakings constitutes a substitute for overdrafts by the State Governments. Among the priority sectors, the small scale industry seems to have been the greatest beneficiary. In the interest of proper deployment of credit, it is essential to distinguish between small industry producing wage goods or goods otherwise considered vital for the economy and that part of industry which caters to less essential needs. The data on sectoral allocations also bring out the fact that the residual sector, consisting of large scale industry and trade in the private sector have had to face much tighter financial discipline than ever before. This has helped to weaken the inflationary psychology.

Credit Policy, Stability and Growth

6.35. The foregoing account clearly brings out the determined efforts made by the monetary authorities to reduce the rate of growth of bank credit in the current year. In combination with greater fiscal discipline displayed by the Central and State Governments in 1974-75, there has been a visible reduction in the rate of growth of money supply. As a result, there seems to have been some reduction in the pressure of excess demand in the economy. However, considering the fact that the overall growth rate of the economy in 1974-75 is likely to be insignificant, the current rate of growth of money supply is still indicative of a continuing imbalance in aggregate demand and supply.

6.36. During the earlier part of the year, a distinguished group of economists came out with a plan to immobilise about 25 per cent of the existing money supply as a means of effecting a sharp reduction in prices. With current incomes of households remaining unaffected initially, the implied liquidity squeeze in the Economists' proposal would have had no significant effect on household spending particularly if the immobilised currency notes and bank deposits represent past savings. As regards business firms, there is no doubt that an immobilisation of a part of their deposits, unaccompanied by any reduction in their current liabilities, could give rise to a severe liquidity squeeze, forcing them to reduce their inventories. Insofar as their existing stock of inventories was in excess of their normal requirements of production, a reduction in inventories would accentuate downward pressure on prices, without affecting output. However, the effects of the squeeze would vary from industry to industry, depending on the size of inventory holdings in relation to output, and there is no reason to believe that more essential sectors of the economy would escape unhurt. As a result, a decline in industrial production could not be ruled out. Such a decline need not persist if prices of industrial inputs declined in the wake of reduced demand for them. However, this could happen only to prices of industrial materials of agricultural origin since these alone were likely to be very sensitive to changes in demand and supply. Prices of imported raw materials and of other domestic materials whose prices are administratively controlled (steel, cement and coal) are unlikely to fall and, as a result, a reduction in inventories would most probably lead to a decline in their production (or to a forced piling up of inventories with producers). Thus, a serious dislocation of industrial activity might become unavoidable. It is obvious that the inflationary excesses of last two years cannot be corrected without a certain degree of dislocation. However, in view of the various market imperfections and structural rigidities, a sudden large liquidity squeeze could add significantly to unutilised capacity and unemployment in industry. The fact that an inflationary rise in prices is not associated with an increase in output does not warrant the conclusion that a sudden sharp fall in prices can be engineered through an indiscriminate credit squeeze without affecting industrial output. This is not to deny that a firm control of growth of money supply must form an essential ingredient of an effective anti-inflationary package. However, given the inherent complexity of economic processes, a safer method of gaining control would be to operate on increments to money supply. This is precisely what the Government have done in the current year.

6.37 More recently, certain sections of industry have been arguing that the credit policy had become unduly restrictive and that it would land the economy into a major recession. Judging by the trend of industrial output thus far in the current year and comparing it to the behaviour of industrial production in the corresponding period of the previous year, one does not get the impression that there has been a general slackening of the rate of growth. In fact, the industrial growth rate in 1974-75 is likely to be higher than that of 1973-74. It is, of course, true that there is considerable excess capacity in our industrial system. However, this phenomenon is basically due to continued shortages of certain critical inputs and this situation cannot be remedied through an increase in demand, facilitated by a more rapid expansion of bank credit. Indeed, any attempt to liberalise provision of credit on a large scale will strengthen the basic inflationary forces, which are still very strong, without ensuring any compensatory increase in real output. The general acceptance of the argument that every industry is entitled to higher credit limits in proportion to increase in prices would imply that we have almost given up hopes for stabilising the price level. While credit needs of industries producing mass consumer goods and of sectors such as export have to be fully met so as to facilitate increased production, the overall emphasis must still be on restraint.

6.38. Recently, there has been considerable discussion of the increasing diversion of loanable funds to companies in the form of deposits. However, precise details of the magnitude of company deposits are not available. It is no doubt true that these deposits provide industry with funds which are not only cheaper than bank credit but are also not subject to social control. As such, company deposits reduce somewhat the effectiveness of credit controls. In order to plug this loophole, the Reserve Bank has recently directed that non-banking companies in the corporate sector accepting deposits in the form of unsecured loans should bring them down from the present ceiling of 25 per cent of their paid-up capital and free reserves, net of accumulated losses, to 15 per cent by the end of December, 1975.

6.39. The deceleration of deposit growth rate in the current year indicates that in a regime of rapidly rising prices, a mild increase in interest rates is not effective in inducing people to hold more of their savings in financial assets. Ways and means have to be found to reverse this tendency. At the same time, unorthodox proposals for indexation are also not a practical proposition in an economy where inflationary pressures are basically due to sluggishness of agricultural output and a deterioration in our terms of trade. Our best hope is still to deal with inflation by striking at its roots.

CHAPTER 7

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FOREIGN TRADE

Introduction

7.1 The international environment for India's economic development has been on the whole highly unfavourable in 1974-75. The world-wide inflation, which was initially due to the convergence, for the first time in postwar history, of the cyclical upswing in the level of economic activity in major industrial countries, gained further momentum in 1974-75 in the wake of a steep increase in prices of oil and foodgrains. Higher oil prices have brought about a massive shift in structure of international payments, giving rise to new sources of uncertainty an orderly management of the world monetary system. While inflation in industrial countries has led to a considerable increase in unit values of our exports, the combined impact of inflation in industrial countries and of a steep increase in prices of petroleum, imported foodgrains and fertilisers has been to bring about a massive deterioration in India's terms of trade. The fact that this deterioration has been superimposed on an almost static level of national income serves to further emphasise the harshness of the adjustment imposed on the Indian economy by external events.

Movements in Reserves and Balance of Payments

7.2 Detailed balance of payments data are at present available only tip to March 1973. In the absence of this information for more recent periods, the main features of India's balance of payments position in the last year or so have to be inferred from such indicators as movements in foreign exchange reserves, customs trade returns, receipts of external assistance, etc.

7.3. The net outcome of India's external transactions is ultimately reflected in the movement in foreign exchange reserves. Table 7.1 brings out the variations in our foreign exchange reserves position. It turns out that during the first nine months of the current financial year (April—December, 1974) India's foreign exchange reserves showed a nominal increase of Rs. 2.8 crores. However, nominal changes in the level of foreign exchange reserves may not always reflect the full impact of external transactions on the balance of payments, since, in times of need, the reserves are augmented by availing of the drawal facilities from the International Monetary Fund. In fact, in April and May, 1974 India drew a sum of Rs. 294.2 crores from the IMF against her gold and first credit tranche. She also drew a further sum of Rs. 193.9 crores towards the end of October 1974 under the IFM's Oil Facility. Thus in the current financial year. India's total drawings from the IMF have amounted to Rs. 488.1 crores. But for the amounts drawn from the IMF, India's foreign exchange reserves would have declined by about Rs. 485.3 crores during the first nine months of 1974-75. This amount, representing, as it does, the excess of payments over receipts indicates the real gap in our balance of payments during this period. On present indications, there is likely to be a significant deterioration in India's reserve position in the final quarter of 1974-75.

TABLE 7.1

India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

(Rs. crores)

End of Year/Month	Gold* & Foreign Exchange	SDRs*	Total reserves	Variations in reserves	Accruals of fresh SDRs	Variations in reserves excluding fresh accruals of SDRs (5-6)	Net Drawings from (+)/ repayments (—) to IMF	Variation in reserves gross of transactions with IMF (7-8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1967-68	538.6	..	538.6	60.2	..	60.2	24.4	35.8
1968-69	576.7	..	576.7	38.1	..	38.1	—58.5	96.6
1969-70	728.9	92.0	820.9	244.2	94.5	149.7	—125.4	275.1
1970-71	620.6	111.7	732.3	—88.6	75.4	—164.0	—176.3**	12.3
1971-72	662.9	185.8	848.7	116.4	74.7	41.7	..	41.7
1972-73	661.4	184.9	846.3	—2.4	..	—2.4	..	—2.4
1973-74	763.3	183.7	947.0	100.7	..	100.7	62.6	38.1
Dec. 1974 (a) . . .	769.9	179.9	949.8	2.8	..	2.8	488.1	—485.3

* Between December 20, 1971 and June 1972 the rupee equivalent of foreign currencies, other than the Canadian dolar, was derived from central rates. Canadian dollars were valued at the monthly average of spot buying and selling rates in New York. From July, 1972 onwards sterling has been valued at the average of the spot buying and selling rates of the Reserve Bank of India; other foreign currency balances including holdings of Canadian dollars, have been converted into rupees on the basis of cross rates based on monthly averages of spot buying and selling rates in London upto April, 1974 and on the basis of the average of spot buying and selling rates in London from May, 1974. Gold and SDRs, however, have been valued throughout at their pre-December 1971 rupee prices.

** Includes outlay for purchase of gold abroad for gold quota payments to the IMF.

(a) Provisional.

7.4. The adverse turn in India's overall balance of payments in 1974-75 stands in contrast to a fairly satisfactory position during 1973-74. Reflecting in the main the effects of a drawal of Rs. 62.6 crores in February 1974 from the I.M.F. under its Compensatory Financing Facility, India's foreign exchange reserves had, notwithstanding a trade deficit of Rs. 437.7 crores (customs data), recorded an increase of Rs. 100.7 crores during 1973-74. In the absence of drawal on the I.M.F., the reserves position would have still shown an improvement of some Rs. 38 crores. This favourable outcome was partly due to a rise in the share of exports effected against payments in convertible currencies. There are indications that due possibly to a reduction in leakages of foreign exchange for illegal purposes, the net receipts from invisibles also recorded some improvement. The net aid receipts in 1973-74 were also comparatively higher and, to an extent, constituted another favourable factor.

7.5. In the current financial year, the pressure on India's balance of payments has essentially emanated from a sharp rise in the value of imports. Thus far aggregate export performance has, in value terms, shown an encouraging improvement. Receipts from external assistance have also somewhat improved. It is likely that, as a consequence of the recent action taken against smugglers under MISA, the leakages in foreign exchange may also have diminished. However, the large payments for substantial quantities of foodgrains which India had to import in the current year at high commercial prices and the heavy foreign exchange cost of imports of crude oil and fertilizers have exerted a substantial pressure on the balance of payments.

Balance of Trade

7.6. Data pertaining to imports and exports are available from customs returns for the whole of the year 1973-74 and the first eight months of 1974-75. According to these data, exports during 1973-74 aggregated to Rs. 2483.2 crores being about 26 per cent higher than in 1972-73. On the other hand, the value of total imports came to Rs. 2920.9 crores representing a sharp increase of 56.4 per cent over 1972-73. Thus the year 1973-74 recorded a large trade deficit of Rs. 437.7 crores as against a surplus trade balance of Rs. 103.4 crores in 1972-73. The sharp increase in the import bill during, 1973-74 was largely on account of the high prices of petroleum and petroleum products (POL) as well as a rise in prices of other principal imports like fertilisers, non-ferrous metals and iron and steel. Besides a step-up in imports of foodgrains and vegetable oils, whose prices too, witnessed record increases, also contributed to the increase in the total import bills.

7.7 During the first eight months of 1974-75 (April—November) the trend towards the larger expansion of imports relative to the growth of exports has continued. In this period while exports moved up by about 36.2 per cent, the rise in the value of imports was nearly 54 per cent. The total value of exports and imports during April to November, 1974 came to Rs. 2026.8 crores and Rs. 2451.3 crores* respectively, resulting in an adverse trade balance of Rs. 424.5 crores as against only about Rs. 105.2 crores in the first eight months of 1973-74.

7.8. During 1973-74, our exports benefited from increases in the world prices of many commodities. At the same time the upsurge in international prices imposed heavy burdens by way of additional import costs which, in the overall tended to more than offset the advantage of increased export realisations. According to the unit value indices of exports and imports, with 1958 as base, compiled by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, while the average unit value of exports recorded a rise of about 22.3 per cent in 1973-74, there was simultaneously a rise of 45.8 per cent in the average unit value of our imports. As a consequence, our overall terms of trade deteriorated by over 16 per cent. The available data do not indicate any significant improvement in our terms of trade in 1974-75.

7.9. The large trade gap which emerged in 1973-74 was accompanied by significant shifts in the regional direction of our trade. In particular, our imports from the OPEC group of countries recorded a sharp rise from 10.7 per cent in 1972-73 to 18.2 per cent in 1973-74. Similarly, the proportion of our imports from North America increased from 19.6 per cent in 1972-73 to 22.8 per cent in 1973-74. On the other hand, imports from ECM countries (including U. K.) declined from 30.9 per cent in 1972-73 to 23.4 per cent in 1973-74. On the export side, a major feature was that the proportion of our exports to convertible currency areas increased from 67.6 per cent in 1972-73 to 78.4 per cent in 1973-74. The share of East European countries in India's exports during 1973-74 was a little over one-fifth of her total exports and was about the same as in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Imports

7.10. The aggregate value of imports during 1973-74 (Rs. 2921 crores) was slightly more than one and-a-half times the 1972-73 level of Rs. 1867 crores. While there was a decline in the imports of cashew-nuts, raw cotton, pulp and waste paper, paper and paper-board, electrical machinery and transport equipment, there were substantial increases in the imports of foodgrains, vegetable oils, petroleum and petroleum products, fertilisers and fertiliser raw materials, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel and capital goods. The total value of the imports of these seven items taken together increased by over 90 per cent in 1973-74 as compared to the previous year.

7.11. The broad trends in the growth of our imports since 1971-72 are brought out in the following table in terms of major commodity groups :

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* The imports figure may turn out to be larger, when November data are revised to take account of further information on imports of foodgrains and petroleum and petroleum products.

TABLE 7.2

India's Imports by Major Commodity Groups

(Rs. crores)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	April to September		Percentage change during April-September 1974 over April September 1973
				1974-75	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Food	131.2	80.8	473.1	252.1	131.4	+91.9
2. Raw cotton	113.4	90.9	52.0	14.1	32.8	—57.0
3. Raw jute	..	1.1	12.2	1.7	11.4	—85.1
4. Animal & vegetable oils and fats	46.5	24.9	64.9	24.9	21.4	+16.4
5. Fertiliser & fertiliser materials	111.3	145.7	226.1	194.0	78.0	+148.7
6. Petroleum & petroleum products	194.1	204.0	560.3	586.5	152.6	+284.3
7. Metals	340.0	334.9	382.3	247.7	166.3	+48.9
8. Machinery & transport equipment	470.6	532.0	629.0	318.8	284.6	+12.0
9. Others	417.4	453.1	521.0	293.2	233.2	+25.7
Total Imports	**1,824.5**	**1,867.4**	**2,920.9**	**1,933.0**	**1,111.7**	**+73.9**

7.12. Due to successive shortfalls in the production of foodgrains during 1971-72 and 1972-73, about 4.4 million tonnes of foodgrains valued at Rs. 473.1 crores had to be imported in 1973-74. As against this, the actual imports in 1972-73 were of the order of 0.8 million tonnes valued at Rs. 81 crores. Food grains imports thus accounted for over 16 per cent of total imports in 1973-74 as compared to only 4.3 per cent in 1972-73. Higher prices of foodgrains compounded the effects of a steep increase in the quantity of imported foodgrains. The aggregate imports of three major items viz, food, petroleum and petroleum products and fertilisers amounted to about Rs. 1251.5 crores in 1973-74 as against Rs. 410.4 crores in 1972-73.

7.13. Imports of raw cotton declined from Rs. 91 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 52.0 crores in 1973-74, with the quantity imported showing a decline of 50 per cent. However, due to higher import prices, the decline in value terms was not commensurate with the decline in quantity. Raw wool imports on the other hand, increased by 80.9 per cent to Rs. 16.1 crores. In this case also, the quantum of imports declined from 10.0 thousand tonnes in 1972-73 to 7.4 thousand tonnes in 1973-74.

7.14 There was a substantial increase in the import quantum of animal and vegetable oils and fats, from 1.1 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 24.9 crores in 1972-73 to 2.1 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 64.9 crores in 1973-74. The unit value of vegetable oils & fats was nearly 40 per cent higher and contributed substantially to the increased value of these imports.

7.15. Imports of fertilisers and chemical products went up by over 38 per cent from Rs. 282 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 389.3 crores in 1973-74. About four-fifths of this increase was on account of the higher value of imports of fertilisers alone. The aggregate imports of fertiliser and fertiliser raw materials amounted to 3.83 million tonnes valued at Rs. 226.1 crores. In terms of quantity, these were higher by only about 7 per cent as compared to 1972-73 but in terms of value the increase was as much as 55 per cent. The combined unit value of fertilisers and fertiliser raw materials rose from Rs. 407.5 per tonne in 1972-73 to Rs. 591 per tonne in 1973-74.

7.16. The largest increase in the value of imports occurred in the case of petroleum and its products (POL). The total imports of POL at Rs. 560.3 crores in 1973-74 represented an increase of 175 per cent over the import bill of Rs. 204 crores in 1972-73. While there was an increase of less than 14 per cent in the quantity of imported POL, the unit value increased sharply by 142 per cent. POL thus formed about 19.2 per cent of the total import bill in 1973-74 as against only 9.2 per cent in 1972-73.

7.17. Imports of pulp and waste paper declined marginally in 1973-74. Paper and paper-board imports also declined by Rs. 2.5 crores. While imports of electrical machinery and transport equipment registered a decline, non-electrical machinery and manufactures of metals recorded sharp increases. Altogether, the imports of capital goods, the price increases included, went up by only 18.1 per cent. The slowing down of the tempo of domestic industrial activity and the high prices abroad seem to have inhibited the imports of capital goods.

7.18 While increasing in terms of value, the imports of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals declined significantly in quantity terms. Imports of iron and steel amounted to 1012 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 242.6 crores in 1973-74 compared to 1222 thousand tonnes valued at Rs. 225.8 crores in 1972-73, the average rise in unit values being about 30 per cent. Similarly, in the case of imports of non-ferrous whereas the value of imports went up from Rs. 104.2 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 133.0 crores in 1973-74, the quantity imported declined from 1806 lakh kg. to 1592 lakh kg. As a result of sharp increases in prices of copper, nickel, lead, zinc and tin, the rise in their unit values ranged between 15 to 48 per cent.

7.19. The trends in the imports of principal items brought out above would show that the large expansion in our imports during 1973-74 was principally due to higher prices abroad rather than any substantial rise in the quantum of our import trade. Excluding foodgrains and vegetable oils for which the quantities imported in 1973-74 were larger, there was no significant rise in the quantum of our other imports. In face of restricted availability and high commodity prices abroad, there was only a limited scope for alleviating domestic shortages through imports and the general escalation of import costs had the effect of pushing up the costs of domestically manufactured goods.

7.20. During the first eight months of 1974-75 (April-November) the value of India's total imports at Rs. 2451.3 crores went up by 54 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of 1973-74. Commodity-wise details are, however, available for the period April-September, 1974. Of the total increase of about Rs. 821.3 crores in the value of our imports in these six months, imports of POL, fertilisers, food and iron and steel accounted for a little less than 89 per cent or Rs. 729.4 crores of the increase in the value of imports. Non-ferrous metals accounted for another 2.8 per cent of the increase in the total value of imports. The value of the imports of raw cotton, raw jute, pulp and waste paper and non-metallic mineral manufactures on the other hand registered a decline.

Import Licensing

7.21 Due to the time lag between the issuance and utilisation of import licences, there is no strong correlation between the value of imports and the value of import licences issued during any particular year. Compared to a rise of 56.4 per cent in the value of our imports in 1973-74, the value of import licences issued during this period increased by 26 per cent. the total value of licences issued in this year being Rs. 2333 crores as against Rs. 1856 crores in 1972-73. In the overall value of licences issued, the Government sector accounts for the major share. During 1973-74, licensing in favour of this Sector recorded an increase of about 35 per cent in the value of licences issued and formed about 71 per cent of the total value of the licences issued. In the case of private sector, there was only a small increase of 8 per cent. There was no change in the overall direction of the import policy for 1973-74. However, there was some further, liberalisation of imports in order to provide a stimulus to exports.

7.22 The trends in the issue of import licences to principal categories of importers since 1970-71 are shown in the following table :

TABLE 7.3

Category-wise Trends in Import Licensing

(Rs. crores)

Categories	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	April-October 1973-74	April-October 1974-75	Percentage change Col. 7/6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Established Importers . . .	41.8	40.8	55.3	38.5	14.3	19.7	+38
2. Actual Users	311.9	368.3	376.0	483.4	199.4	359.8	+80
3. D.G.T.D. Units	385.0	252.7	171.2	198.2	85.4	91.1	+7
4. Small Scale Industries . . .	83.3	118.0	86.4	82.9	29.6	34.9	+18
5. Registered Exporters . . .	94.7	93.4	136.0	151.3	77.3	77.7	neg.
6. Capital Goods	127.1	252.2	268.0	261.6	148.3	101.1	—32
7. Customs Clearance Permits . .	32.9	32.0	58.1	65.4	35.5	63.3	+78
8. State Trading Agencies . . .	444.6	587.6	620.9	948.3	549.8	607.3	+10
9. Others	112.7	108.7	83.8	104.1	62.5	67.6	+8
Total	**1,633.9**	**1,853.7**	**1,855.7**	**2,333.7**	**1,202.0**	**1,422.4**	**+18**

7.23 Excepting Established Importers and Small Scale Units, the value of licences issued to all other categories was considerably higher in 1973-74. The largest increase took place in case of State Trading Agencies due to the canalisation of many of our import items through these agencies. The value of licences under this category increased from Rs. 620.9 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 948.3 crores in 1973-74 i.e. by 53 per cent. Another category for which there was a considerable increase of 28.5 per cent in the value of licences issued was that of actual Users This was on account of the preferential treatment accorded to them on the basis of their export performance and liberalisation of import limits for spares and components. On the other hand, import licences issued to Established Importers declined by 30.4 per cent due to a reduction in their quotas in respect of 26 items, like spare parts of various types of equipment, drugs and medicines, motor vehicle parts, and instruments.

7.24 During the first seven months of 1974-75, the value of import licences issued showed an increase of 18 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The value of import licences issued to actual users rose by 80 per cent during this period. Extension of priority treatment to larger number of industries, simplification of procedures and grant of replenishment licences on repeat basis are among the factors leading to an increase in value of licences issued to this category. The value of licences issued to small scale units also went up by 35 per cent due to the concession given to small scale industries for placing orders straightway on the foreign suppliers and to arrange imports to cover their requirements for the first six months of the year on a repeat performance basis, as well as enhancement of facilities for import of raw materials, components and spares to units set up in backward areas.

Exports

7.25 According to DGCI&S data, India's total exports during 1973-74 amounted to Rs. 2,483.2 crores, being Rs. 512.4 crores or 26 per cent higher than exports of Rs. 1,970.8 crores realised in 1972-73. This compares with an annual compound rate of growth of nearly 9.7 per cent during the first four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1968-69 to 1972-73). With the increase recorded in 1973-74, the annual average rate of growth of value of exports during the entire Fourth Plan period works out at 12.8 per cent.

7.26 The rate of growth of 26 per cent in our export earnings during 1973-74, though significant in view of the constraints on domestic production does not compare favourably with the trend in the growth of world trade or the overall expansion in the exports of developing countries. During 1973, for instance, the value of world exports grew by 37.8 per cent and exports of developing countries (excluding oil exporting developing countries) rose by over 45 per cent. As against this India's exports in 1973 went up only by 31.6 per cent. While the less developing countries (excluding oil exporting developing countries) increased their share in world exports from 11.7 per cent in 1972 to 12.4 per cent in 1973, our share in world exports declined from 0.66 per cent in 1972 to 0.63 per cent in 1973. Besides, the growth of our exports lagged far behind the expansion in imports and led to the accentuation of the imbalance in our external trade.

7.27 Export earnings during 1973-74 benefited to a large extent due to higher unit value realisations as a result of the increase in world prices of many commodities. According to the DGCI&S volume index of exports with 1958 as base, the overall increase in the volume of our exports in 1973-74 was only 3.6 per cent compared to 11.3 per cent in 1972-73. Thus of the total increase of 512.4 crores in export earnings during 1973-74 only 14 per cent could be attributed to volume increases, the remaining 86 per cent was due to higher unit value realisations.

7.28 During 1973-74, there was no change in the exchange rate system and the central value of the rupee remained fixed at Rs. 18.97 in terms of pound sterling. India's exchange rate policy in recent years has helped to maintain the competitiveness of India's exports in face of severe inflationary pressures at home. In a world of floating currencies it is hardly realistic to expect a complete stability in the exchange rate arrangements. However, it is worth noting that in 1973-74 even on a trade weighted basis, the effective exchange rate of the rupees vis-a-vis currencies of eleven of her trading partners, accounting for nearly 60 per cent of our foreign trade declined by no more than 2.89 per cent.

7.29. Commodity-wise, the main items which recorded a significant increase in export earnings during 1973-74 were oilcakes, cotton, fabrics, engineering goods, handicrafts, fish and fish preparations, cotton apparel, sugar, groundnuts, iron-ore and art-silk fabrics. These ten items together contributed nearly 89 per cent of the increased export earnings of Rs. 512.4 crores during 1973-74. On the other hand, items for which the value of exports declined included jute manufactures, tea, leather and leather manufactures, mica, cotton yarn and mineral fuels and lubricants. Table 7.4 in the text below shows the trends in exports by major commodities from 1971-72 to 1973-74, as also during April—September, 1974.

7.30 Exports of jute manufactures during 1973-74 declined by 9.1 per cent in value terms, i.e. from Rs. 250.0 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 227.4 crores in 1973-74. This decline was due both to a fall in the quantity exported and lower unit value realisations. Due mainly to lower offtake of the major markets —the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.— the quantum of jute manufactures exports registered a decline of 3.1 per cent as compared to 1972-73. The fall in domestic production on account of shortfall in supply of power to the industry and 33 day long strike in January-February 1974 also contributed to a decline in exports. The unit value realisations dropped by 6.1 per cent reflecting in part the impact of the reduction in export duty in June and August 1973. The earlier expectation that jute manufactures would secure a substantial relative price advantage over synthetic substitutes due to the rise in petroleum prices did not materialise during 1973-74 as the effect on the cost of production of synthetic polypropylene turned out to be very marginal.

7.31 Tea exports also registered a small decline of Rs. 2.4 crores in value. The unit-value of tea suffered slightly, and the adverse trend was reinforced by a decline of 1.5 per cent or 2.9 million kg. in the quantum of tea exports from India as compared to the 1972-73 level.

7.32 Exports of leather and leather manufactures also recorded a small decline of 1.9 per cent, from Rs. 174.5 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 171.4 crores in 1973-74. Another item which suffered a reverse was mineral fuel and lubricants and exports fell sharply by about 52 per cent from Rs. 31.96 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 15.32 crores in 1973-74. Exports of mica also declined from Rs. 16.61 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 12.99 crores in 1973-74, due to a decline of 18.2 per cent in unit value and 4.5 per cent in quantity.

TABLE 7.4

Exports — Major Commodities

(Values in Rs. crore)

Item/Group	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Percentage variation in 1973-74 over 1972-73	April-September		Percentag change in Apr.— Sept. 1974 over Apr.- Sept. 1973
					1974-75	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Oilcakes	40.2	74.8	170.6	+128.0	43.6	90.5	—51.8
2. Tobacco	45.1	63.9	70.9	+11.0	56.2	45.7	+23.1
3. Fish & fish preparations	42.0	54.5	88.4	+62.3	31.8	41.7	—23.4
4. Tea	156.3	147.3	144.9	—1.7	88.1	60.0	+46.8
5. Coffee	22.1	32.9	46.0	+39.7	32.8	26.4	+24.5
6. Sugar	30.2	13.3	42.2	+218.0	100.7	5.6	+1705.4
7. Cashew kernals	61.3	68.8	74.4	+8.2	66.1	46.2	+43.0
8. Groundnuts	5.8	5.4	32.5	+501.8	10.6	5.7	+87.6
9. Iron Ore	104.7	109.8	132.8	+21.0	49.3	55.2	—10.8
10. Cotton Fabrics	76.7	100.9	192.2	+90.4	93.6	77.3	+21.1
11. Cotton apparel	14.0	29.9	63.7	+113.5	48.3	15.9	+204.2
12. Art silk fabrics	7.5	9.6	27.9	+190.6	10.7	8.2	+30.7
13. Jute manufactures	265.3	250.0	227.3	—9.1	169.4	111.2	+52.3
14. Leather & leather manufactures (excl. footwear)	90.8	174.5	171.4	—1.9	76.5	93.3	—18.0
15. Engineering goods	122.3	141.0	201.3	+42.8	141.1	75.9	+85.8
16. Handicrafts	81.7	119.7	164.1	+37.1	84.7	59.0	+43.5
17. Others	442.3	574.5	632.6	+10.1	411.1	257.0	+60.0
	1608.2	1970.8	2483.2	+26.0	1514.6	1074.8	+40.9

7.33 Among primary exports, the most outstanding performance was in respect of oilcakes. Exports of oilcakes increased from Rs. 74.77 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 170.60 crores in 1973-74, *i.e.* Rs. 95.83 crores or 128 per cent, the gain being due to higher unit value realisations as well as a larger volume of exports. The quantum of oilcakes exports went up by 22.3 per cent to 1224.5 thousand tonnes during 1973-74. The increase in unit price, from Rs. 747 to Rs. 1393 per tonne was, however, much more substantial. The major portion of oilcakes exports was to Japan, U.K., Italy and Netherlands. The spurt in oilcakes exports was assisted to a great deal by the restriction imposed by U.S.A. on the export of soyabean meal and non-availability of fish meal from Peru. Demand for oilcakes was particularly strong from the enlarged EEC and Japan but this could not be fully exploited due to constraints on domestic production.

7.34 Cotton fabrics—both mill-made and handloom—was another item which played a leading role in the expansion of exports during 1973-74. The value of their exports amounted to Rs. 192.2 crores which was Rs. 91.3 crores or 90.4 per cent higher than in 1972-73. The quantity of cotton fabrics exports increased by almost 44 per cent in the case of both mill made and handloom fabrics and their respective unit values went up by 32 and 35 per cent. The comfortable supply position of raw cotton and a more favourable turn in demand conditions abroad due to cotton textiles becoming more competitive than synthetic fabrics, contributed to the sharp improvement in the performance of cotton textiles. In addition to regular sales to the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and the U.K., increased exports to Japan helped in the expansion of exports of cotton textiles. The exports of cotton apparel which is an item with a relatively high value-added element increased from Rs. 29.85 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 63.74 crores in 1973-74, thus registering an increase of 113.5 per cent.

7.35 The other items which registered increases in export earnings in 1973-74 were unmanufactured tobacco, coffee, cashew kernals, coir yarn and manufactures and handicrafts. Exports of coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, cashew kernals and coir yarn and manufactures benefited from a rise in their unit-values. Exports of handicrafts recorded a significant increase of Rs. 44.4 crores, from Rs. 119.7 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 164·1 crores in 1973-74. Exports of pearls and stones alone which are a predominant component of this item went up by around 37 per cent, the increase being mainly in respect of markets like Hongkong, the U.S.A., Belgium and Japan.

7.36 Exports of sugar during 1972-73 had suffered a severe set-back as a result of the shortfall in domestic production. Assisted by the upswing in the world prices and the increase in domestic output, this item made an appreciable recovery in 1973-74. Exports of sugar amounted to Rs. 42.2 crores in 1973-74 as against Rs. 13.3 crores in 1972-73. The unit value realisations were about 30 per cent higher than in 1972-73. A significant feature of sugar exports during 1973-74 was that oil producing countries like Indonesia, Iran, South Yemen Republic and Kuwait emerged as important buyers.

7.37 Among non-traditional exports, the performance of engineering goods improved further, and the value of these exports went up from Rs. 141 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 201 crores in 1973-74, *i.e.* by about 43 per cent. Considering that the rate of growth of exports of engineering goods had shown a declining tendency in earlier years, the improved performance in 1973-74 is indicative of greater profitability of sales abroad.

7.38 Notwithstanding the difficulties arising from rail movements and labour unrest, iron ore exports increased from Rs. 110 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 132.8 crores in 1973-74, showing an increase of 21 per cent in value. The quantity exported also rose by about 15 per cent and unit value realisations were better by over 5 per cent. Exports of fish and fish preparations rose by an impressive 62 per cent and touched a level of Rs. 88.4 crores during 1973-74. The unit value of these exports improved by about 20 per cent and the quantity exported by 35 per cent. More than half of these exports went to Japan and U.S.A.

7.39 On an overall view, the growth of our export earnings during 1973-74 was largely the outcome of improved export price realisations, thanks to the continuation of expansionary conditions in the world markets. We took advantage of the prevailing world conditions by raising the quantum of exports of commodities like cotton fabrics, oilcakes, sugar, fish and fish preparations, art silk fabrics and coffee also. The performance of engineering goods exports also improved. At the same time, the quantum of some of our main traditional exports like jute manufactures, tea and coir yarn and manufactures registered a small decline and remained below the levels reached in earlier year. Looked at in this light, our export performance in 1973-74 does not intrinsically indicate any significant break-through. The commodity boom is already on the wane and international prices of items like oilcakes have come down. Two of our major export items *viz,* jute manufactures and tea did not benefit from price rise. The experience during 1973-74 is also indicative of our inability to fully exploit market opportunities when they arise due to constraints and bottlenecks in domestic production. This emphasises the imperative need for a speedy removal of impediments to domestic production of exportables and wherever possible domestic consumption has to be curbed so as to generate adequate exportable surpluses in order to derive fuller advantages of the market situations developing abroad.

7.40 During the first eight months of 1974-75 (April—November) the total value of India's exports came to Rs. 2026.8 crores, representing an increase of 36.2 per cent over the aggregate export earnings of Rs. 1488.1 crores in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This high rate of growth reflects the combined effects of some reversal of the earlier unfavourable trends in the case of our two major traditional exports, namely jute manufactures and tea, the continuing improvement in the performance of item like cotton fabrics and engineering goods as well as items like unmanufactured tobacco, coffee, pepper and mica and the fortuitous circumstances for larger exports of sugar and to an extent of silver.

7.41 Commodity-wise details of exports are so far available only for the first six months of 1974-75 (April to September). A noticeable feature of our export trade in this period was that the export value of two of our principal traditional items, namely jute manufactures and tea registered substantial gains. The export value of jute manufactures at Rs. 169.4 crores recorded an increase of 52.3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. In terms of quantity, there was an increase of 28.6 per cent and unit value also rose by 18.4 per cent. Exports of tea at Rs. 88.05 crores recorded an increase of 46.8 per cent during this period. The unit value of tea exports, which had remained practically unchanged during 1973-74, recorded a welcome increase of about 49.2 per cent. The spurt in demand for tea in London market was due to a severe drought which affected production of tea in East Africa.

7.42 Among other traditional items, cotton fabrics showed improved performance during this period. The value of exports of cotton fabrics rose by 21.1 per cent over that in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the case of mill-made fabrics, there was a decline in the quantity of exports by 28.8 per cent but this was more than offset by a 67.9 per cent rise in unit-value. In respect of handloom fabrics the quantity of exports rose by 2.7 per cent accompanied by an increase in unit value by 24·5 per cent. Exports of cotton apparel went up from Rs. 15.88 crores in April—September, 1973 to Rs. 48.31 crores in April—September, 1974

7.43 The other traditional items which improved their export performances were cashew kernals, unmanufactured tobacco, coffee, pepper and mica. The value of exports of cashew kernals rose by 43 per cent. The rise in earnings was attributable to an increase in unit-value by 36.3 per cent. Similarly in the case of tobacco, there was a rise of 20.3 per cent in unit-value, leading to a gain value of exports by Rs. 10.5 crores. Exports of coffee fetched about Rs. 6.5 crores more because of a significant rise in unit value by 36.4 per cent. The value of exports of pepper recorded a rise of Rs. 1.6 crores aided by an increase in unit-value by about 54·9 per cent. In the case of mica exports, there was a reversal in the earlier trend of a price decline, and its unit-value rose by about 118 per cent, thereby doubling the value of exports. The rise in unit-value of mica is traceable to the strengthening of demand following increases in the prices of synthetic substitutes.

7.44 The largest increase in export earnings during April—September, 1974 was recorded by sugar. The value of sugar exports during this period—Rs. 100.7 crores—was as much as Rs. 95.1 crores higher than in April—September, 1973. The exceptional rise in the prices of sugar in the international markets combined with brisk overseas demand greatly helped our sugar exports. The unit-value of sugar went up from Rs. 1294.6 to Rs. 4187.0 per tonne. If the buoyancy in the sugar market continues, it may not be difficult to realise the target of sugar exports during 1974-75.

7.45 Exports of engineering goods also recorded a substantial increase. The exports of oilcakes, however, declined by 51.8 per cent owing to a fall in the quantity and unit value of exports. A recovery in the Peruvian fish catch and good sunflower crops in U.S.S.R. seem to have led to a decline in demand and prices of oilcakes. Iron ore exports also declined by Rs. 5.94 crores during April—September 1974-75.

7.46 There are indications that in the latter half of 1974-75, the high rate of growth of exports observed in the first half of the year would taper off to a considerable exten. In regard to some items, the momentum in exports gained ealier is already weakening. Allowing for a continued increase in exports in respect of some commodities, the outlook for the year as a whole is that our aggregate exports may touch a level of around Rs. 3100 crores and will be some 25 per cent higher than in 1973-74. Given the large increase in imports now expected for 1974-75, this order of increase in exports will imply a substantial deterioration in India's balance of trade.

Trade Policy Developments

7.47 The broad framework of export policy which includes provision of import replenishment for selected export products, grant of cash compensatory support, drawbacks of customs and excise duties, supply of strategic inputs at international prices, concessions in freight charges and liberal credit facilities at concessional rates remained unchanged during 1974-75. In order to make the import policy more export-oriented, certain selective measures were adopted. For certain products, where the rate of import replenishment was less than 50 per cent, an additional allocation of 10 per cent of normal replenishment was allowed in the current year. It was also decided to allow certain slected export industries to supplement their supplies of furnace oil by utilising part of their REP entitlements. The scheme of compulsory export obligation was extended to two more industries viz. Tungsten Carbide Tips and Tools and Domestic Refrigerators. The policy for 1974-75 stipulated that if export performance of the 28 industries under compulsory export obligation fell below 5 per cent of their respective production, they would be liable to a cut in imports, apart from being ineligible for preferred sources of supply. With a view to seizing the opportunities offered by rising commodity prices abroad, quantitative restrictions on the export of basmati rice were abolished. The ban on the export of silver and silver products in force since 1943 was lifted in February 1974. Exports of naphtha were also allowed. With effect from 24th December, 1974 the export duty on hessian carpet backing has been substantially lowered and brought to the level of the rates for jute canvas, jute webbings etc.

7.48 A new feature of the export drive in 1974-75 was the creation of an export processing zone (EPZ) for electronic equipment and components near Santacruz airport at Bombay. The zone commenced its operations in September, 1974.

7.49 Despite considerable strains on the balance of payments in the wake of the oil crisis, the overall import policy for 1974-75 remained fairly liberal. The other salient features of the policy were simplification of import licencing procedures, liberalisation of imports of spare parts and components, preferential treatment to export linked industries and a widening of the role of state trading agencies. Small scale industries in the priority sector were allowed, during the first half of the year, to enter into direct negotiations for their import requirements with the foreign suppliers and for that purpose, 50 per cent of the value of licences issued to them during 1973-74 was made automatically valid by way of repeat operation of licences. Manufacturer-exporters were also allowed 'repeat operation' facilities in respect of import replenishment licences and release orders for canalised items. In the case of small scale industrial units, import licences for raw materials, spares and components, issued during 1973-74 were made automatically valid on a repeat basis for 50 per cent of their value.

7.50 Some modifications were introduced in the system of preferential treatment accorded to actual users in the priority sector. Accordingly, priority sector units exporting 10 per cent or more of their production during 1973-74 continued to be eligible for facilities for further expansion of export production and for imports from preferred sources of supply. In the non-priority sector, units exporting 20 per cent or more of their production were allowed priority treatment. Industrial units exporting 25 per cent or more of their production were permitted imports of a higher proportion of their requirements against free foreign exchange.

7.51 The policy for import of spare parts and components was liberalised with a view to facilitating greater utilisation of installed capacity. The limit for the import of spare parts by large scale units was raised to 2½ per cent for the value of imported machinery as against 2 per cent in the earlier years. Similarly the maximum limit for the grant of emergency licences to actual users for the import of spare parts was raised to Rs. 20,000 in the case of large scale units and Rs. 8,000 for small scale units. Small scale industries set up in the backward areas or by engineering graduates were allowed import licences for raw materials and components to the extent of 70 per cent of the value of installed machinery subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 lakhs.

7.52 With a view to securing economies of large scale buying and reduction in import costs, the role of public sector agencies was further widened by canalising 10 more items through these agencies, raising the total number of canalised items to 210. For securing efficient arrangements for procurement and distribution of raw materials, the Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre (IRMAC) set up by the State Trading Corporation expanded its activities for 'off-the-shelf' deliveries to actual users and registered exporters and also functioned as an indenting house. The MMTC is also making arrangements for meeting the requirements of actual users on 'off-the-shelf' basis and for providing indenting facilities to export units in respect of minerals and metals imports. The Steel Bank run by HSL has also made arrangement for maintaining stocks of critical and strategic categories of steel for 'off-the-shelf' delivery against valid import licences or release orders.

7.53 The import policy also introduced arrangements designed to facilitate conversion deals, under which raw materials would be allowed to be imported for export processing. Certain items which were not allowed for imports earlier were put on the Actual Users List. On the other hand, a number of items for which indigenous capacities had developed were removed from the permissible list for imports. Imports of about 61 items which were earlier allowed to actual users without restriction were put on the restricted list. These included industrial roller chains, tungsten oil filaments, pure iron, ball and roller bearings of certain sizes some drugs and medicines etc.

7.54 Several measures were taken during the year to develop closer commercial and economic relations with other countries. A new Trade and Payments Agreement was concluded with Bulgaria and an agreement for a Commercial Development Programme with West Germany was signed. Two other new agreements concluded were with Iran and Kuwait. Another significant development was that accord was reached with Bangladesh to switch over from rupee payments system to payments in convertible currencies for trade transactions with effect from 1975. In a recent meeting of the Indo-ECC Joint Commission, agreements have been reached whereby ECC would allow duty free entry of our jute and coir products into the U.K. and Denmark for another year. Negotiations are being conducted for further relaxations in quota and tariff restrictions by the EEC to facilitate a larger flow of our exports of other commodities, including 'sensitive commodities' into the EEC market. The EEC is also likely to liberalise its GSP scheme for 1975.

External Assistance

7.55 The volume of external assistance received by India was showing a continuous decline for some years and it touched a low level in 1972-73. The nominal value of aid received by India, however, showed an increase in 1973-74. The increase was in no way commensurate with the enlarged foreign exchange expenditures which India had to incur consequent upon the rise in international prices of essential items of her imports. The proportion of her imports financed by gross inflow of assistance from abroad fell from 60 per cent in 1967-68 to 36 per cent in 1972-73 and despite the increase in assistance, it declined further to 29 per cent in 1973-74. Aid receipts are estimated to show a further rise in 1974-75, and according to available indications, India's import bill would also swell up substantially in 1974-75.

7.56 The gross inflow of aid from all sources abroad, after having fallen from Rs. 1196 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 666 crores in 1972-73, rose to Rs. 849 crores in 1973-74. It is estimated that in 1974-75 gross aid disbursements may increase to Rs. 1081 crores, mainly on account of larger availability of IDA loans and larger receipts of grants relatable to the U.N. Emergency Operations Scheme. A part of the increase in the value of disbursements since 1973-74 is due to exchange rate changes. If allowance is made for the substantial rise in prices in the donor countries or for the increase in import prices, it would appear that the real value of gross aid to India since 1973-74 may well have not increased substantially.

7.57 Considering India's large debt servicing payments by way of repayments of principal and interest charges, the volume of gross aid disbursements does not provide any clear indication of the net transfer of external resources to India. Net of the reverse flows arising from debt servicing payments, there was a substantial decline in the transfer of resources from Rs. 863 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 159 crores in 1972-73. In 1973-74, the net transfer of resources increased to Rs. 254 crores and for 1974-75, it is estimated to increase to Rs. 480 crores though even at this level, it would be Rs. 48 crores less than the net transfer of resources in 1968-69. Moreover, the real value of net transfer of aid since 1973-74 is much lower than the nominal figures, due to inflation in the donor countries. The following table brings out the trends in the inflow of gross and net external assistance to India in recent years:

TABLE 7.5

Inflow of External Assistance: Gross and Net

(Rs. crores)

Items	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75**
I. Gross Disbursements	1196	903	856	791	834	666	849	1081
of which								
(a) PL 480 food*	285	131	128	57	112	4	..	..
(b) PL 480 Non-food	57	27	41	32				
(c) Other Food Assistance	45	55	19	36	32	..	..	21
II. Total Debt Servicing	333	375	412	450	479	507	595	601
of which								
(a) Amortisation Payments . . .	211	236	268	290	299	327	399	401
(b) Interest Payments	122	139	144	160	180	180	196	200
III. Net Inflow of Assistance (I—II) . .	863	528	444	341	355	159	254	480

*Includes assistance by way of imports under rupee payment terms and under convertible currency credits.

**Estimates.

NOTES : (1) Gross aid disbursements take into account debt relief inclusive of debt rescheduling/postponement etc. Debt service payments relate to those involving foreign exchange and through export of goods.

(2) USSR Wheat assistance and credits secured for financing a part of the oil imports from Iran and Iraq are not included in the gross aid disbursements. However, likely aid disbursements in 1974-75 from assistance made available under the U.N. Emergency Operations Scheme are included.

7.58 Over the years India's debt servicing obligations have been showing a continuous rise and have been imposing a heavier burden on her balance of payments. Debt service payments, comprising of amortisation and interest payments more than quadrupled from an amount of Rs. 142 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 595 crores in 1973-74. In 1974-75 these are estimated to increase further to Rs. 601 crores. The mounting debt service burden which, in recent years has been as high as 25 per cent of annual export earnings, has had the effect of diminishing the net resources available from assistance from abroad for financing import requirements. In 1973-74, for example, as much as 70 per cent of gross utilisation merely offset the deet sbrvicing payments. It has been important in this context to ensure that the assistance which India receives is usable in the most flexible manner and is disbursed quickly. As an important aspect of the improved quality of aid, India has sought debt relief and has met with some limited success in this endeavour. For the four years 1968-69 to 1971-72, the Aid-India Consortium provided India with debt relief, on an average, of U.S. Dollar 100 million a year. In 1972-73, $ 148 million was given as debt relief and in 1973-74 about $ 135 million. For 1974-75, a total debt relief of $ 194 million is anticipated. In view of the growing severity of the pressure on the balance of payments, in the wake of steep increases in prices of oil, food and fertilisers, the need for greater external assistance of the requisite quality, including larger debt relief, has become more acute. The utility of debt relief as a means of alleviating the distress of the countries most seriously affected by the recent economic events was recently recognised when the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly recommended to the donor countries the provision of substantial debt relief.

7.59 At its meeting held in June 1974, at Paris, the Aid India Consortium agreed that for avoiding a set-back to India's economic development, non-project assistance, including debt relief, of about U.S. $ 800 million and project assistance of about U.S. $ 600 million should be committed for India for 1974-75. The pledge of $ 1400 million for 1974-75 compares favourably with that of $ 1200 million indicated by the Consortium for the year 1973-74, though a part of the increase is likely to be offset by the price rise in the donor countries.

7.60 During the first nine months of 1974-75, fresh aid authorisations have amounted to Rs. 724 crores, which is marginally higher than Rs. 721 crores during the corresponding period last year. Besides, India has received assistance from Iran and Iraq in the form of deferred credits for financing a part of the supplies of crude oil made by them.

7.61 India is a beneficiary under the United Nations Emergency Operations Scheme meant to assist the countries most seriously affected by the recent economic events. India has so far been allocated $ 32.5 million from the Special Fund of the Secretary-General of the U.N. The ECC has allocated to India $50 million from the first tranche of its bilateral assistance under the U.N. Emergency Operations Scheme. Some of the other donors are the U.K. (£ 20 million) and Sweden. Assistance under the U.N. Emergency Operations Scheme is meant to be additional to normal development aid and is intended to enable the assisted countries to maintain unimparied their essential imports on the context of the recent price rise. However, the assistance so far in sight is much below the amount required for enabling countries like India to meet their essential import requirements.

Implications of Recent Economic Developments vis-a-vis Export Strategy

7.62 The steep increase in the price of fuel, fertilisers and food involves a big jump in India's import bill. If we have to meet these essential requirements without a cut in the import of other vital goods—raw materials and capital goods—there has to be a major increase in our exports.

7.63 Unfortunately, the recent recession in the level of economic activity in industrial countries does not constitute a favourable development. However, considering that India's exports of manufactures account for only a small part of world trade in manufactures, it should still be possible for us to increase our exports significantly. Our trade relations with East European countries impart an added measures of stability to our exports.

7.64 It is now obvious that the export targets underlying the draft Fifth Plan will have to be substantially raised for ensuring viability of India's balance of payments and we have to think in terms of a minimum rate of growth of exports in volume terms of at least 10 per cent per annum.

7.65 In working out a viable export strategy, the limited export potential of most of India's traditional export products such as jute manufactures, tea, oilcakes, tobacco, sugar and spices has to be recognised. In the case of these commodities, the growth of our exports is likely to be constrained either by the sluggishness of international demand or by the uncertain supply prospects which are rooted in the relatively poor performance of Indian agriculture. Nevertheless, in respect of all these commodities, we need to undertake adequate defensive action so as to ensure that our present share of international trade does not decline any further. As regards sugar, the short-term export prospects are still very bright provided we can manage to increase the production. There are no doubt limits to the growth of area under sugarcane. However, considering that only about 30 per cent of sugarcane is used for the production of sugar, it should be possible through suitable measures to increase the production of sugar by diverting more of sugarcane from the gur and khandsari industries.

7.66 Among our tradiional exports, cotton textiles offer a significant growth potential on the assumption that the industrial countries do not witness a prolonged industrial recession. We have a highly ambitious export target in the Fifth Plan for cotton fabrics, involving more than a doubling of exports over the five year period. This target is certainly attainable if we can ensure a rapid increase in production of exportable varieties at prices which are internationally competitive. Exports of garments from India in the last three or four years have increased very rapidly. However, whereas world trade in this sector is of the order of nearly Rs. 2,000 crores our exports are worth only about Rs. 50 crores. This is an area where through proper promotional efforts, backed up by adequate availability of basic raw materials, we can hope to raise our exports to about Rs. 250 crores by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

7.67 Exports of leather and leather goods offer a considerable growth potential. In order to fully exploit this potential vigorous steps are necessary to increase the production of quality finished leather. Marine products are another area of exciting growth prospects.

7.68 It goes without saying that engineering goods and chemicals and allied products must provide the main motive force for a rapid growth of our exports. We have a considerable comparative advantage in the production of engineering goods and if it is ensured that exports on balance are more profitable than domestic sales, we can easily bring about a 20 to 30 per cent annual growth in the export of engineering goods. Currently, only about 4 per cent of India's engineering goods output is exported, and a small number of firms account for the bulk of exports. There is every reason to believe that if exporting becomes more profitable, more and more firms would look upon exports as a part of their normal operations. There are also very considerable possibilities for increasing our exports of iron ore. In order to make full use of the available opportunities, it will be necessary to have a coordinated plan for the development of iron ore as well as pellets, mining and port facilities.

7.69 The foregoing account brings out the vast export opportunities in respect of product groups such as textiles, engineering goods, marine products, leather goods and chemicals and allied products. In all these industries, all major exporting firms would need to work out concrete programmes for expansion of their exports in the next five years and effective arrangements will have to be made to provide these firms with the needed imports and other facilities on a stable long term basis so as to create the required degree of confidence in expansion.

CHAPTER 8

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1975-76

8.1 Forecasting the rate of growth of an economy in which agriculture accounts for nearly one-half of national income is always a risky venture. In any such evaluation, one has to take note of the continuing operation of a number of domestic constraints as well as the increased uncertainty of the international trading environment which may act as inhibiting factors in any marked step-up in the rate of growth of national income during 1975-76. Nevertheless, the available information in respect of some important sectors of the economy points to an improvement in the overall performance of the economy in the coming year even though no dramatic changes can be expected in the short run.

8.2 Reference has been made earlier in this *Survey* to the limited impact of the Green Revolution on agricultural production, as also to a certain deterioration in the quality of seeds which has affected the production of wheat since 1971-1972. Nevertheless, considering the fact that since 1970-71 the irrigation potential has increased by nearly 3 or 4 million hectares and that the high-yielding varieties now cover a much larger area, it should be possible to sustain a higher growth rate in agricultural output in the years to come. Uncertainty regarding the availability of fertilisers and a steep increase in their prices since May 1974, however, complicate the picture and make it difficult to form a definite judgement about the likely growth of agricultural production in the coming years. It is, of course, obvious that a substantial increase in the rate of growth of food production is greatly dependent on the achievement of a breakthrough in the productivity of rice and coarse grains. Among commercial crops, only raw cotton offers some promise in the short run, even though the expectations aroused earlier by the discovery of new varieties such as MCU-5 and Hybrid-4 have had to be modified considerably since then.

8.3 As for industrial production, the power supply is expected to maintain a rate of growth of about 10 per cent in 1975-76, assuming normal rainfall. The production of coal and steel can also be expected to show an upward trend. These factors should provide a significant stimulus to increased production in industry, provided that the transport bottleneck ceases to be as important a constraint as was the case in the past. However, the international trading evironment has become more unfavourable and this may well affect exports of some of our industrial products. Greater utilisation of industrial capacity would facilitate a significant increase in industrial output. Yet it has to recognised that fuller utilisation of capacity in capital goods and intermediate products is linked in an important manner to the progress of public sector investment. If the stringency of financial resources stands in the way of a significant step-up to investment in the public sector, this will affect capacity utilisation. Morever, one has to take note of the inevitable fluctuations in the production of important industrial raw materials of agricultural origin. Nevertheless, on current expectation, the 1975-76 is likely to be higher than in 1974-75.

8.4 In the short run, we have only a limited margin of manoeuvrability in bringing about a sharp acceleration in the overall rate of growth. Nevertheless, economic policy planners must grapple in 1975-76 with the task of raising the rate of growth of national income in years to come beyond the trend rate of 3 to 3.5 per cent which seems to have become the unenviable lot of the economy in the last fifteen years. This is by no means going to be an easy task since inflationary tendencies in the economy are still very strong and any expansionist policy will have to be so devised as not to, accentuate the existing pressures in the economy. A premature general reflation of demand will give a fresh lease of life to inflationary expectations, and in that event, prices may tend to rise even faster than in the last two years. It is, therefore, imperative that the needed stimulus to the economy must be planned in the context of continued overall emphasis on fiscal and monetary restraint.

8.5 Although there has recently been considerable talk of a recession, the available indicators point to a gradual increase in the industrial production in the coming months. Of course the insistence of some segments of industry to maintain prices, in face of consumer resistance, at a level yielding abnormally high profit margins of the last two years, might lead to some temporary reduction in capacity utilisation in certain sector. However, in all such cases, the emphasis must be on persuading industry to pursue more realistic price policies than for the Government to relax prematurely the fiscal and credit curbs. All the same one cannot rule out the possibility that the current state of business psychology, coupled with uncertain prospects for some of our industrial exports, and the sluggishness in public sector investment may require some adjustment in current policies in the future. Both the timing and the extent of needed adjustment will be influenced by the trend of export demand as well as by the state of the domestic food economy. However, as of now, it appears that in the background of acute inflationary pressures in the last two years, our response to such a situation should be to sustain business confidence in investment and export markets through more selective stimuli rather than a general reflation of demand.

8.6 In recent years, Government have made impressive efforts to mobilise additional financial resources both by way of taxation and market borrowings.

Unfortunately, a major proportion of the resources is thus mobilised has been absorbed by the increase in non-developmental expenditure, particularly on pay and allowances. As a result, the public savings potential implicit in additional resource mobilisation efforts has not been realised. Since an increase in the saving rate is an essential condition for sustaining higher rates of investment, new strategies will have to be worked out to raise the rate of saving. On account of a steep increase in prices in the last two years. this is admittedly not going to be an easy task. Yet a fuller utilisation of the substantial excess capacity that now exists in the public sector alone would make a significant contribution to enlarging the pool of public sector savings. A more realistic pricing policy for public sector enterprises would also help to generate new savings. Similarly, adoption of more effective methods of tax administration designed to reduce tax evasion would not only help to raise public sector savings but also enhance the effectiveness of our tax system in reducing inequalities in income and wealth. Moreover, pursuit of flexible pricing policies for industrial products in general would not only help to reduce the hold of black money on our economy but would also improve Government revenues and public savings.

8.7 There are also considerable opportunities for diverting more of available savings for higher priority investment both in the public sector and in the private sector. Currently, the bulk of national savings originate in the household sector but only one-half thereof takes the form of financial assets whose deployment is generally subject to social control. It is likely that the rapid inflation of the last two years may have reduced the attractiveness of savings in the form of financial assets such as bank deposits. It is necessary to forstall such a development through a policy-mix which is conducive to increased savings in the form of approved financial assets. Ways and means have also to be found to ensure that the available savings in the corporate sector are ploughed back into expansion in high priority industries rather than being diverted to projects which are very low on the list of national priorities.

8.8 In any viable strategy for raising the standard of living one can hardly over-emphasise the importance of reducing the rate of population growth. The family planning programme has helped to create greater awareness of the population problem in the country. It has been estimated that currently about 15 per cent of couples of child bearing age practice family planning. The birth rate also shows a declining tendency. Nevertheless, overall progress has fallen considerably short of the initial expectations. It is, therefore necessary to reorient our family planning programme so as to ensure that it gains the required momentum.

8.9 The steep increase in the price of petroleum since January, 1974 represents a major structural change in international economic relation. It is obvious that in order to ensure continued viability of India's balance of payments in the years to come, we must not only reduce our dependence on imported sources of energy but also greatly intensify our export promotion efforts. As a result of higher oil prices, we shall have to think in terms of a minimum increase of 10 per cent per annum in the export volume. The rapid increase in the value of our exports in the past two years was mostly due to higher prices and in terms of volume, the export growth of about 4 per cent per annum observed since 1968-69 does not indicate any major breakthrough. In 1974-75, we had to draw heavily on the resources of the IMF to finance our payments gap. The IMF is expected to operate an expanded oil facility in 1975 and this should provide us with some more time for adjustment to the new realities. However, we must plan ahead for the days when there will be no oil facility in the IMF and we will be called upon to start repaying to the our existing debts. In his contex, the task of export promotion assumes very great importance. In the last fifteen years, India's economic structure has been greatly diversified. As such, we now have the capacity to achieve a major breakthrough in exports provided exporting, on balance becomes as remunerative as, if not more attractive than, sales in the home market. The world trading environment in 1975 is not likely to be conducive to a major expansion of world trade. Nevertheless, since our share of world export in manufactures is insignificant, given an active promotional policy, we should be in a position to raise our export earnings by a substantial amount.

8.10 As regards the agricultural sector, a significant increase beyond the observed trend rate of growth of about 3 per cent annum will require a major reorientation and strengthening of our agricultural programmes. At the same time, we must not fall a prey to the romantic illusion that there are ready-made shortcuts to the modernisation of agriculture. In the short run, there are limits to an increase in the production of foodgrains. Moreover, one cannot lose sight of the inevitable fluctuations in output from year to year. As such, while adopting every possible measure to increase food production, the utmost emphasis must continue to be laid on strengthening the system of procurement and public distribution of foodgrains.

8.11 As will be obvious from the analysis contained in the earlier part of this *Survey*, there is an urgent need to revitalise the seed industry in the country. Arrangements for the production of breeder seeds need to be greatly expanded and for this purpose, it is necessary to have a fresh look at the resources which are being earmarked for agricultural research. There must also be an augmentation of the capacity of the National Seeds Corporation and the other public sector agencies to cope with the increasing demand for quality seeds.

8.12 It is equally essential to step-up the rate of expansion of net area under irrigation, from about 1 million hectares per annum in the past five years, to about 2 million hectares per annum in the coming years. This would require that various major and medium irrigation works which are under construction or in advanced stages of planning should not be starved of funds on account of over-run of cost. It will be necessary to resolve the inter-State disputes over the distribution of river waters with greater speed and efficiency. A failure to settle these disputes involves a significant national loss of potential output which would have been made possible by a faster expansion of the area under irrigation. In addition, more effective arrangements will have to be made for the speedy exploitation of vast groundwater resources in Eastern and North Eastern India.

8.13 No less important is the task of making full use of the existing irrigation potential. The Command Area Development Programme contemplated in the draft Fifth Five year Plan can make a significant contribution to increase agricultural output, provided the administrative structure has the necessary degree of flexibility and adaptability. The programme has been slow in getting organised. It is necessary to impart a greater degree of momentum to this programme so as to ensure that practical answers to various organisational and technical problems are speedily found.

8.14 At a time when we spend large amounts of money on imported fertilisers, it is distressing to find that a sizeable proportion of domestic capacity goes unutilised. Inadequate supply of power has contributed to this state of affairs. Nevertheless, there is evidence to suggest that power cuts cannot be an adequate explanation for our failure to make full use of available capacity. There have been visible gaps in the operation of a number of fertiliser units. Considering the heavy social costs of idle capacity in this crucial area, these gaps must be filled in with utmost speed. New fertiliser schemes which are now contemplated will also have to be speedily implemented. Any delay in their completion will have a serious adverse effect on our ability to increase fertiliser consumption by the end of the Fifth Plan to about 7 million tonnes.

8.15 To sum up, India's economy in 1975-76 will have to reckon with a highly uncertain international environment. Nevertheless, the overall outlook will be greatly influenced by the trend of agricultural output. The resumption of an orderly process of growth with stability is, therefore, crucially dependent on our ability to impart a new element of dynamism to Indian agriculture.

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1.1 : GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (i.e. National Income)

	Gross National Product (Rs. crores)		Net National Product (Rs. crores)		Per Capital Net National Product (Rs.)		Index Numbers of Net National Product (Base 1960-61)		Index Numbers of Per Capita Net National Product (Base 1960-61)	
	At Current prices	At 1960-61 prices	At current prices	At 1960-61 prices	At current prices	At 1960-61 prices	At current prices	At 1960-61 prices	At current prices	At 1960-61 prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61 . . .	14003	14003	13267	13267	305.7	305.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1961-62 . . .	14803	14516	13991	13732	315.1	309.3	105.5	103.5	103.1	101.2
1962-63 . . .	15728	14881	14796	13994	325.9	308.2	111.5	105.5	106.6	100.8
1963-64 . . .	17976	15684	16975	14769	365.8	318.3	127.9	111.3	119.7	104.1
1964-65 . . .	21112	16869	20000	15884	421.9	335.1	150.7	119.7	138.0	109.6
1965-66 . . .	21865	16112	20636	15081	425.5	310.9	155.5	113.7	139.2	101.7
1966-67 . . .	25198	16348	23810	15257	481.0	308.2	179.5	115.0	157.3	100.8
1967-68 . . .	29714	17788	28166	16616	556.6	328.4	212.3	152.2	182.1	107.4
1968-69 . . .	30560	18431	28859	17180	557.1	331.7	217.5	129.5	182.2	108.5
1969-70 . . .	33883	19444	31968	18152	604.3	343.1	241.0	136.8	197.7	112.2
1970-71* . . .	36730	20365	34627	19035	640.1	351.8	261.0	143.5	209.4	115.1
1971-72* . . .	38899	20672	36599	19299	660.6	348.4	275.9	145.5	216.1	114.0
1972-73* . . .	42136	20574	39592	19130	698.3	337.4	298.4	144.2	228.4	11.4
1973-74† . . .	52193	21214	49290	19724	849.8	340.1	371.5	148.7	278.0	11.3
Annual Growth rate during										
Third Plan . .	9.3	2.8	9.2	2.6	6.9	0.3				
1966-67 . . .	15.2	1.5	15.4	1.2	13.0	(—)0.9				
1967-68 . . .	17.9	8.8	18.3	8.9	15.7	6.6				
1968-69 . . .	2.8	3.6	2.5	3.4	0.09	1.0				
1969-70 . . .	10.9	5.5	10.8	5.7	8.5	3.4				
1970-71 . . .	8.4	4.7	8.3	4.9	5.9	2.5				
1971-72 . . .	5.9	1.5	5.7	1.4	3.2	(—)1.0				
1972-73 . . .	8.3	—0.5	8.2	(—)0.9	5.7	(—)3.2				
1973-74 . . .	23.9	3.1	24.5	3.1	21.7	0.8				
Annual growth rate during Fourth Plan.	11.3	2.9	11.3	2.8	8.7	0.5				

*Provisional

†Quick estimates.

1.2 : ESTIMATES OF NET NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

(At 1960-61 Prices)

Industry Group	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70*	1970-71*	1971-72*	1972-73*	1973-74†
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing mining and quarrying	52.5	44.2	43.0	45.9	44.9	45.1	46.2	44.8	42.1	43.2
2. Manufacturing construction, electricity gas and water supply	19.2	23.6	24.1	22.9	23.4	23.3	22.3	22.4	23.6	22.6
3. Transport, communication and trade . . .	14.1	16.4	16.6	15.9	16.1	16.1	15.8	16.1	16.8	16.3
4. Banking and insurance, real estate & ownership of dwelling and business services . .	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3
5. Public Administration and defence and other services .	10.5	12.4	12.9	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.6	13.4	14.2	14.5
6. Net domestic product at factor cost	100.5	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.9	101.0	100.9
7. Net factor income from abroad .	(—)0.5	(—)1.0	(—)1.0	(—)1.0	(—)1.0	(—)1.0	(—)0.9	(—)0.9	(—)1.0	(—)0.9
8. Net national product at factor cost	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

***Provisional.**

†Quick estimates.

1.3 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION : AREA AND YIELD INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : Triennium ending 1961-62—100)

Year*	Index numbers of		
	Area**	Production**	Yield per hectare†
1	2	3	4
1960-61	100.0	100.0	100.0
1961-62	101.0	102.4	101.4
1962-63	101.9	102.8	100.9
1963-64	102.6	106.8	104.1
1964-65	102.1	104.9	102.7
1965-66	101.6	102.2	100.6
1966-67	102.2	102.8	100.6
1967-68	103.0	109.1	105.9
1968-69	104.8	118.0	112.6
1969-70	105.6	122.9	116.4
1970-71	106.7	128.3	120.2
1971-72	105.7	127.6	120.7
1972-73	106.2	127.7	120.2

*The Agricultural year is July-June.

**Three-year moving averages.

†Derived from columns 2 and 3.

1.4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base : Triennium ending 1961-62—100)

Group/Commodity	Weight	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Foodgrains	65.9	102.1	89.9	91.9	117.1	115.7	123.5	133.9	132.0	121.2	130.3
(a) Cereals . . .	57.9	101.6	90.9	95.1	119.5	120.0	127.2	138.9	137.5	126.6	137.1
Rice	34.8	101.8	90.0	89.6	110.7	116.5	118.5	123.8	127.0	115.7	129.0
Wheat . . .	8.4	98.8	93.4	102.4	148.7	157.1	180.6	214.2	237.3	222.3	198.4
Inferior Cereals . .	14.7	102.8	91.8	104.0	123.5	107.4	117.4	131.4	105.8	98.0	121.6
(b) Pulses	8.0	105.5	82.4	68.9	100.0	84.3	96.7	97.7	91.7	80.3	80.5
of which :											
Gram . . .	3.9	106.2	71.7	61.5	101.4	70·2	94.2	88.3	86.3	77.1	68.1
B. Non-Foodgrains . . .	34.1	103.8	107.1	103.7	115.6	113.2	120.5	126.6	128.9	119.4	134.1
(a) Oilseeds . . .	11.4	102.7	98.0	99.4	121.0	105.7	117.1	133.4	131.0	109.1	129.2
of which :											
Groundnuts . . .	5.4	101.5	92.1	95.3	123.8	100.0	110.8	132.0	133.5	84.4	125.3
Rapeseed and Mustard .	1.7	107.7	103.8	98.2	125.4	107.7	125.1	158.0	114.6	144.6	135.4
(b) Fibres . . .	5.0	106.6	98.8	109.0	121.8	97.5	114.6	100.2	133.8	112.8	126.7
Cotton . . .	3.3	119.1	104.1	113.0	123.9	116.9	119.4	102.2	149.1	123.0	132.1
Jute	1.3	82.8	89.6	107.3	126.6	58.7	113.2	99.1	114.1	99.9	123.9
Mesta	0.3	81.5	95.3	89.4	93.2	66.3	82.7	91.8	84.2	81.4	107.0
(c) Plantation crops . .	3.3	96.7	112.8	118.1	118.4	126.3	123.9	138.8	138.3	148.3	153.5
Tea	2.9	96.2	109.7	112.6	115.2	120.5	117.9	125.4	130.5	136.5	141.4
Coffee . . .	0.3	100.4	114.9	141.2	103.2	132.3	114.5	198.5	124.1	163.9	154.9
Rubber . . .	0.1	99.3	188.3	204.3	240.3	264.9	305.5	343.6	377.3	419.1	466.8
(d) Miscellaneous . . of which :	9.4	106.4	115.6	93.7	97.3	118.9	126.3	122.1	113.4	119.7	135.1
Sugarcane (gur) . .	7.8	108.1	121.0	90.0	92.7	121.5	130.6	122.3	109.6	120.3	132.9
Tobacco . . .	1.4	97.7	95.3	114.9	119.9	117.4	109.6	117.7	136.2	121.0	143.5
C. ALL COMMODITIES .	**100.0**	**102.7**	**95.8**	**95.9**	**116.6**	**114.8**	**122.5**	**131.4**	**130.9**	**120.6**	**131.6**

Note : Figures from 1966-67 onwards are provisional and, therefore, subject to change.

1.5 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION*

	Unit	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Foodgrains	Million tonnes	69.34	82.33	72.35	95.05	94.01	99.50	108.42	105.17	97.03	103.61
(a) Cereals	,,	57.63	69.59	62.40	82.95	83.60	87.81	96.60	94.07	87.12	93.86
Rice	,,	28.65	34.60	30.59	37.61	39.76	40.43	42.23	43.07	39.25	43.74
Wheat	,,	8.87	11.00	10.39	16.54	18.65	20.09	23.83	26.41	24.73	22.07
Jowar	,,	6.74	9.90	7.58	10.05	9.80	9.72	8.10	7.72	6.97	8.99
Bajra	,,	3.46	3.29	3.75	5.19	3.80	5.33	8.03	5.32	3.93	7.09
Other cereals . . .	,,	9.91	10.81	10.09	13.56	11.58	12.24	14.42	11.56	12.24	11.97
(b) Pulses	,,	11.71	12.73	9.94	12.10	10.42	11.69	11.82	11.09	9.91	9.75
of which :											
Gram	,,	5.42	6.26	4.22	5.97	4.31	5.55	5.20	5.08	4.54	4.01
B. Non-Foodgrains	,,										
(a) Oilseeds** . . .		5.50	6.87	6.40	8.30	6.85	7.73	9.26	8.75	6.86	8.68
of which :											
Groundnut	,,	3.68	4.70	4.26	5.73	4.63	5.13	6.11	6.18	4.09	5.80
Rapeseed and mustard .	,,	0.86	1.35	1.30	1.57	1.35	1.56	1.98	1.43	1.81	1.69
(b) Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	,,	7.43	11.41	12.77	9.79	12.83	13.78	12.98	11.63	12.76	14.05
(c) Cotton (Lint)	Million bales (@)	3.99	5.24	4.58	5.45	5.14	5.26	4.50	6.56	5.42	5.82
(d) Jute	,,	4.47	4.14	4.48	6.32	2.93	5.66	4.94	5.68	4.98	6.18
(e) Mesta	,,	1.15	1.11	1.30	1.27	0.91	1.13	1.26	1.15	1.11	1.46

*Figures from 1955-56 to 1965-66 are adjusted estimates with 1965-66 fully revised estimates as base. From 1966-67 onwards the figures are provisional and subject to revision.

**Includes groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castoreseed.

@Bale-180 kgs.

Note : Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

1.6 : STATEWISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS, 1968-69 TO 1973-74

(Thousand tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals		Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food-grains
				Jowar Bajra and Maize.	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh . .	1968-69	4340.5	3.0	1817.8	435.5	6596.8	250.1	6846.9
	1969-70	4700.0	4.0	1980.9	452.1	7137.0	262.6	7399.6
	1970-71	4786.4	10.3	1601.5	558.0	6956.2	449.5	7405.7
	1971-72	4717.1	10.8	1661.3	521.7	6910.0	379.6	7290.5
	1972-73	4256.5	9.7	1702.4	439.7	6408.3	299.4	6707.7
	1973-74	5352.2	13.0	2041.7	543.0	7949.9	380.8	8330.7
Assam	1968-69	2250.8	4.7	14.0	3.0	2272.5	31.9	2304.4
	1969-70	2057.5	6.9	6.5	2.3	2073.2	35.7	2108.9
	1970-71	1980.5	12.1	6.7	2.7	2002.0	32.3	2034.3
	1971-72	1908.1	48.0	6.4	2.9	1965.4	30.9	1996.3
	1972-73	2177.1	160.4	5.9	4.9	2348.3	48.0	2396.3
	1973-74	2066.3	48.2	7.6	4.4	2126.5	44.7	2171.2
Bihar	1968-69	5197.4	1259.0	1029.3	378.0	7863.7	1006.2	8869.9
	1969-70	4009.0	1200.0	878.2	350.3	6437.5	1108.2	7445.7
	1970-71	4154.3	1258.9	1128.9	351.7	6893.8	987.4	7881.2
	1971-72	5273.2	2493.7	139.4	271.3	8177.6	889.3	9066.9
	1972-73	4464.5	3136.4	811.6	251.0	8663.5	656.0	9319.5
	1973-74	4140.2	1650.0	954.5	261.3	7006.0	673.1	7679.1
Gujarat	1968-69	230.0	620.5	1265.7	105.9	2222.1	123.8	2345.9
	1969-70	447.4	591.6	1880.1	172.3	3091.4	129.6	3221.0
	1970-71	597.5	939.4	2516.4	187.6	4240.9	165.2	4406.1
	1971-72	517.5	897.4	2459.8	186.0	4060.7	161.3	4222.0
	1972-73	147.9	547.6	1312.8	94.1	2102.4	112.0	2214.4
	1973-74	467.9	950.9	1937.7	151.8	3463.3	165.2	3628.5
Haryana	1968-69	265.0	1522.0	399.0	195.0	2381.0	625.2	3006.2
	1969-70	371.0	2119.5	709.0	180.1	3379.6	1187.8	4567.4
	1970-71	460.0	2342.0	1013.0	123.1	3938.1	813.2	4751.3
	1971-72	536.0	2402.0	808.0	115.1	3861.1	684.3	4545.4
	1972-73	462.0	2231.0	646.0	149.0	3488.0	589.8	4077.8
	1973-74	540.0	1810.0	863.0	136.0	3349.0	489.5	3838.5
Himachal Pradesh . .	1968-69	98.5	259.1	500.0	81.2	938.8	22.1	960.9
	1969-70	113.8	300.0	443.7	103.6	961.1	21.2	982.3
	1970-71	123.9	246.2	482.6	65.4	918.1	31.6	949.7
	1971-72	103.6	394.5	330.3	87.8	916.2	29.1	945.3
	1972-73	85.7	333.1	392.8	73.9	885.5	28.2	913.7
	1973-74	117.5	282.8	435.5	71.6	907.4	29.6	937.0
Jammu & Kashmir . .	1968-69	487.3	210.0	332.6	35.0	1064.9	34.3	1099.2
	1969-70	482.1	250.0	370.1	18.3	1120.5	31.0	1151.5
	1970-71	396.9	124.8	377.4	14.9	914.0	30.4	944.4
	1971-72	370.1	168.0	374.3	17.1	929.5	29.1	958.6
	1972-73	342.7	174.3	389.6	19.0	925.6	28.8	954.4
	1973-74	460.1	174.3	324.6	21.6	980.6	29.8	1010.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	1968-69	2001.1	160.0	1917.4	585.3	4663.8	385.6	5049.4
	1969-70	2290.0	136.3	2131.5	931.3	5489.1	401.6	5890.7
	1970-71	1952.9	94.6	2492.5	1018.7	5558.7	403.6	5962.3
	1971-72	2097.1	187.2	2343.6	970.5	5598.4	466.1	6064.5
	1972-73	1748.8	109.2	1586.0	917.1	4361.1	238.9	4600.0
	1973-74	2068.8	188.7	2366.0	1030.3	5653.8	497.4	6151.2
Kerala	1968-69	1400.0	..	0.5	10.2	1410.7	16.7	1427.4
	1969-70	1214.9	..	0.6	11.1	1226.6	16.0	1242.6
	1970-71	1298.0	..	0.8	8.1	1306.9	14.0	1320.9
	1971-72	1351.7	..	0.8	7.6	1360.1	13.1	1373.2
	1972-73	1376.4	..	0.6	7.5	1384.5	12.8	1397.3
	1973-74	1353.9	..	0.6	7.5	1362.0	13.7	1375.7
Madhya Pradesh . .	1968-69	3004.6	2007.5	2311.1	490.3	7813.5	1646.5	9460.0
	1969-70	3201.6	2216.0	2053.0	540.9	8011.5	1757.6	9769.1
	1970-71	3697.3	2592.2	2083.4	557.1	8930.0	1991.6	10921.6
	1971.72	3702.4	3189.2	1847.5	542.1	9281.2	2353.1	11634.3
	1972-73	3083.5	2284.8	2507.8	499.5	8375.5	2255.6	10631.2
	1973-74	3537.3	2601.3	1788.1	550.1	8476.8	1935.7	10412.5
Maharashtra . . .	1968-69	1368.8	428.1	4198.2	288.5	6283.6	873.6	7157.2
	1969-70	1431.3	390.5	4034.6	218.1	6074.5	839.4	6913.9
	1970-71	1662.9	451.1	2420.5	279.6	4841.1	775.9	5590.0
	1971-72	1368.5	502.8	2188.8	249.9	4310.0	642.9	4952.9
	1972-73	745.8	248.5	1465.7	139.7	2599.7	451.0	3050.7
	1973-74	1640.5	536.0	3763.7	309.7	6249.9	986.5	7236.4
Manipur	1968-69	300.0	..	18.7	..	318.7	..	318.7
	1969-70	232.0	..	12.8	..	244.8	..	244.8
	1970-71	159.8	..	6.8	..	166.6	..	166.6
	1971-72	158.6	4.2	17.1	..	179.9	..	179.9
	1972-73	152.2	0.2	22.0	..	174.4	..	174.4
	1973-74	238.6	0.1	27.2	..	265.9	..	265.9
Meghalaya	1968-69	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
	1969-70	@	0.2	8.0	0.8	9.0	0.8	9.8
	1970-71	113.9	0.2	7.1	0.3	121.5	0.9	122.4
	1971-72	108.0	0.2	7.5	0.9	116.6	0.9	117.5
	1972-73	110.0	0.2	8.0	1.0	119.2	1.0	120.2
	1973-74	99.4	0.2	8.0	1.0	101.4	0.8	102.2
Nagaland	1968-69	52.9	..	..	..	52.9	..	52.9
	1969-70	49.8	..	..	..	49.8	..	49.8
	1970-71	54.1	..	..	..	54.1	..	54.1
	1971-72	33.2	..	..	..	33.2	..	33.2
	1972-73	34.7	..	6.3	11.5	52.5	1.2	53.7
	1973-74	36.5	..	6.1	11.5	54.1	1.5	55.6
Orissa	1968-69	4698.6	17.4	67.9	245.5	5029.4	400.0	5429.4
	1969-70	4316.6	18.9	76.8	221.5	4633.8	399.1	5032.9
	1970-71	4341.1	18.5	71.6	206.3	4637.5	466.6	5104.1
	1971-72	3619.5	38.7	79.6	225.8	3963.6	390.2	4353.8
	1972-73	3983.1	85.1	76.8	226.6	4371.6	488.8	4860.4
	1973-74	4439.1	82.7	81.5	221.9	4825.2	484.5	5309.7

@Included under Assam.

1.6 : STATEWISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS, 1968-69 TO 1973-74—(*Contd.*)

(Thousand tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals: Jowar Bajra & Maize	Coarse Cereals: Other	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food-grains
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab .	1968-69	460.0	4520.0	954.0	70.2	6004.2	247.9	6252.1
	969-70	572.9	4800.0	1051.7	80.2	6504.8	431.9	6936.7
	1970-71	688.0	5145.0	1106.8	57.4	6997.2	309.1	7306.3
	71-72	920.0	5618.0	1029.8	55.3	7623.1	305.2	7928.3
	1972-73	955.0	5368.0	1017.4	59.2	7399.6	294.0	7693.6
	1973-74	1163.0	5257.0	868.3	89.2	7377.5	342.7	7720.2
Rajasthan	1968-69	57.0	1178.1	1321.9	593.2	3150.2	856.6	4006.8
	1969-70	98.9	1275.3	1739.7	531.0	3644.9	1104.6	4749.5
	1970-71	134.5	1951.2	4176.3	798.8	7060.8	1777.3	8838.1
	1971-72	159.4	1888.7	2366.9	602.1	5017.1	1317.7	6334.8
	1972-73	80.0	1753.5	1833.2	496.2	4162.9	994.9	5157.8
	1973-74	117.6	1789.2	2910.6	607.3	5424.7	1291.5	6716.2
Tamil Nadu	1968-69	3940.0	0.4	730.5	652.3	5323.2	92.1	5415.3
	1969-70	4532.2	0.4	898.9	698.0	6129.5	109.5	6239.0
	1970-71	5303.4	0.5	883.3	670.4	6857.6	116.5	6974.1
	1971-72	5302.0	0.7	826.1	660.6	6789.4	153.7	6943.1
	1972-73	5569.1	0.4	844.1	561.5	6975.1	192.0	7167.1
	1973-74	5595.0	0.4	875.6	596.8	7067.8	190.2	7258.0
Tripura	1968-69	205.1	..	..	..	205.1	1.1	206.2
	1969-70	234.7	..	..	..	234.7	1.1	235.8
	1970-71	256.1	..	..	..	256.1	1.3	257.4
	1971-72	270.8	0.9	..	..	271.7	1.4	273.1
	1972-73	183.3	1.4	..	..	184.7	0.9	185.6
	1973-74	362.0	0.8	..	..	362.8	0.9	363.7
Uttar Pradesh . . .	1968-69	2922.1	6086.6	2368.6	1634.5	13012.0	3284.2	16296.2
	1969-70	3532.9	6314.3	2376.3	1979.8	14203.3	3343.9	17547.2
	1970-71	3700.9	7689.5	3164.3	1960.8	16515.5	3078.2	19593.7
	1971-72	3776.5	7550.1	1599.7	1851.3	14777.6	2919.9	17697.5
	1972-73	3273.0	7515.2	2600.2	1842.9	15231.3	2923.0	18154.3
	1973-74	3840.4	6014.4	2391.5	1633.8	13880.1	1849.8	15729.9
West Bengal . . .	1968-69	6250.0	300.0	40.2	63.8	6654.0	508.3	7162.3
	1969-70	6350.0	400.0	45.9	64.9	6860.8	503.0	7363.8
	1970-71	6140.1	868.1	48.5	59.3	7116.0	375.0	7491.0
	1971-72	6508.4	921.2	38.2	71.1	7538.9	317.0	7855.9
	1972-73	5715.3	688.0	38.8	45.4	6487.5	284.8	6772.3
	1973-74	5798.9	629.9	38.8	56.9	6524.5	340.1	6864.6
All India	1968-69	39761.2	18651.6	19306.5	5875.5	83594.8	10417.8	94012.6
	1969-70	40429.7	20093.3	20722.1	6565.5	87810.6	11690.7	99501.3
	1970-71	42225.2	23832.5	23619.3	6927.2	96604.2	11817.8	108422.0
	1971-72	43068.0	26409.9	18141.5	6454.9	94074.3	11093.4	105167.7
	1972-73	39245.3	24734.6	17285.5	5854.2	87119.6	9906.7	97026.3
	1973-74	43741.7	22072.5	21720.7	6322.5	93857.4	9753.7	103611.1

NOTE :—Production estimates from 1968-69 are provisional and subject to revision.

1.7 : PROGRESS OF SELECTED PHYSICAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Programme	Unit	Achievements during								
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
High Yielding Varieties Programme										
Paddy	Million hectares	0.88	1.78	2.60	4.25	5.45	7.20	8.11	9.40	11.00
Wheat	,,	0.54	2.94	4.80	5.00	6.54	7.86	10.00	11.30	12.2
Maize	,,	0.21	0.29	0.40	0.42	0.47	0.49	0.61	0.65	0.75
Jowar	,,	0.19	0.60	0.70	0.55	0.80	0.69	0.87	1.10	1.35
Bajra	,,	0.06	0.42	0.70	1.14	2.03	1.77	2.50	3.00	3.40
TOTAL HVP	,,	**1.88**	**6.03**	**9.20**	**11.36**	**15.29**	**18.01**	**22.09**	**25.45**	**28.70**
Major & Medium Irrigation (Addl. area)	,,	..	..	1.57†	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.74	19.40@	20.20@
Minor Irrigation Addl. Area	,,	1.36	1.27	1.37	1.35	1.56	1.51	1.57	23.50@	24.90@
Soil Conservation (Addl. area)	,,	1.45	1.42	1.33	1.28	1.33	1.49	2.17	1.60	0.69
Consumption Of Chemical Fertilisers										
Nitrogenous (N)	Millon tonnes	0.74	1.04	1.21	1.36	1.48	1.80	1.84	1.83	2.79
Phosphatic (P_2O_5)	,,	0.25	0.34	0.38	0.42	0.54	0.56	0.58	0.65	0.93
Potassic (K_2O)	,,	0.11	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.24	0.30	0.35	0.36	0.52
Total NPK	,,	1.10	1.55	1.76	1.99	2.26	2.66	2.77	2.84	4.24

@Cumulative level at the end of the year.

†Relates to three years 1966-69

1.8 : NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Population (Millions)	CEREALS Net production (million tonnes)	Net Imports (million tonnes)	Change in Govt. stock (million tonnes)	Net availability** (million tonnes)	PULSES Net availability million tonnes)	PER CAPUT NET AVAILABILITY PER DAY Cereals	Pulses	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Total
							(In ounces)			(In grams)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1956 . . .	397.3	50.43	1.39	(—)0.60	52.42	10.23	12.72	2.48	15.20	360.5	70.4	430.9
1961 . . .	442.4	60.89	3.49	(—)0.17	64.55	11.14	14.10	2.43	16.53	399.7	69.0	468.7
1962 . . .	452.2	61.85	3.64	(—)0.36	65.85	10.24	14.07	2.19	16.26	399.0	62.0	461.0
1963 . . .	462.0	60.19	4.55	(—)0.02	64.76	10.08	13.54	2.11	15.65	384.0	59.8	443.8
1964 . . .	472.1	61.79	6.26	(—)1.24	69.29	8.81	14.14	1.80	15.94	401.0	51.0	452.0
1965 . . .	482.5	67.33	7.45	(+)1.06	73.72	10.85	14.77	2.17	16.94	418.6	61.6	480.2
1966 . . .	493.2	54.60	10.34	(+)0.14	64.80	8.68	12.70	1.70	14.40	360.0	48.2	408.2
1967* . . .	504.2	57.65	8.66	(—)0.26	66.57	7.30	12.76	1.40	14.16	361.7	39.7	401.4
1968* . . .	515.4	72.58	5.69	(+)2.04	76.23	10.57	14.25	1.98	16.23	404.1	56.0	460.1
1969* . . .	527.0	73.14	3.85	(+)0.46	76.53	9.09	14.04	1.67	15.71	397.9	47.3	445.2
1970* . . .	538.9	76.83	3.58	(+)1.12	79.29	10.20	14.22	1.83	16.05	403.1	51.9	455.0
1971* . . .	550.8	84.53	2.03	(+)2.57	83.99	10.32	14.74	1.81	16.55	417.8	51.3	469.1
1972* . . .	562.5	82.31	(—)0.49	(—)4.69	86.51	9.70	14.82	1.66	16.48	420.2	47.1	467.3
1973* . . .	574.2	76.23	3.59	(—)0.47	80.29	8.67	13.51	1.46	14.97	383.1	41.4	424.5
1974* . . .	586.1	82.13	4.78@	(—)0.47	87.38	8.53†	14.41	1.41	15.82	408.5	39.9	448.4

*Provisional.

**Net availability—Col. (3+4—5)

†Relates to net production only.

@Gross Imports.

NOTES : 1. Population figures are bssed on the latest projections made by the Expert Committee set up by the Planning Commission.

2. Production figures relate to agricultural year July-June : 1956 figures correspond to the production of 1955-56, and so on for subsequent years. Figures upto 1965-66 are adjusted estimates of production with 1965-66 fully revised estimates as base; from 1966-67 onwards the figures are provisional and subject to change.

3. Net production has been taken as 87.5% of the gross production, 12.5% being provided for feed, seed requirements and wastage.

4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers are not known. The estimates of net availablility above should not, therefore, be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

1.9 : NET AVAILABILITY, PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

Year	Net Production of food-grains (million tonnes)	Imports (Million tonnes)	Net Availa-bility@ of Food-grains (Million tonnes)	Procure-ment (Million tonnes)	Public Distri-bution (Million tonnes)	Col. 3 as % of Col. 4	Col. 5 as % of Col. 2	Col. 6 as % of Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1956	60.67	1.44	62.65	0.04	2.08	2.3	0.1	3.3
1961	72.04	3.50	75.69	0.54	3.98	4.6	0.7	5.3
1962	72.10	3.64	76.09	0.48	4.37	4.8	0.7	5.7
1963	70.29	4.56	74.84	0.75	5.18	6.1	1.1	6.9
1964	70.61	6.27	78.10	1.43	8.67	8.0	2.0	11.1
1965	78.20	7.46	84.57	4.03	10.08	8.8	5.2	11.9
1966	63.30	10.36	73.48	4.01	14.09	14.1	6.3	19.2
1967†	64.95	8.67	73.87	4.46	13.17	11.7	6.9	17.8
1968	83.17	5.69	86.80	6.81	10.22	6.6	8.2	11.8
1969†	82.26	3.87	85.62	6.38	9.39	4.5	7.8	11.0
1970†	87.06	3.63	89.49	6.71	8.84	4.1	7.7	9.9
1971†	94.87	2.05	94.31	8.86	7.82	2.2	9.3	8.3
1972†	92.02	0.45	96.21	7.67	10.48*	0.5	8.3	10.9
1973	84.90	3.61	88.98	8.42	11.40	4.1	9.9	12.8
1974†	90.66	4.78	95.91	5.68	10.61	5.0	6.3	11.1

†Provisional.

@Net availability = Net Production + Net imports – change in Govt. stocks.

*Excludes exports to Bangladesh.

1.10 : PER CAPITA AVAILABILTY OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Year	Edible oils@ (Kgs.)	Vanaspati (Kgs.)	Sugar (Nov.–Oct.) (Kgs.)	Cotton cloth@@ (Metres)	Man-made fibre fabrics@@ (Metres)	Tea (Grams)	Coffee* (Grams)	Electricity (Domestic) (Kwh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955-56	2.5	0.7	5.0	14.4	N.A.	257	67	2.4£
1960-61	3.2	0.8	4.7	13.8	1.2	287	80	3.4
1961-62	3.2	0.7	5.8	14.8	1.2	309	57	3.8
1962-63	3.1	0.8	5.4	14.4	1.2	294	72	4.2
1963-64	2.7	0.8	4.9	14.7	1.2	298	76	4.4
1964-65	3.6	0.8	5.1	15.2	1.6	309	78	4.7
1965-66	2.6	0.8	5.7	14.7	1.7	337	70	4.8
1966-67	2.5	0.7	5.1	14.0	1.7	365	85	5.2
1967-68	3.2	0.8	4.3**	13.6	1.7	351	53	5.7
1968-69	2.4	0.9	5.0	14.4	1.9	353	75	6.0
1969-70	2.8	0.9	6.1	13.6	1.8	377	59	6.5
1970-71	3.3	1.0	7.3	13.6	1.7	387	113	7.0
1971-72	2.9	1.1	6.7	12.4	1.7	392	45	7.3
1972-73	2.1	1.0	6.1	13.2	1.6	404	66	7.5
1973-74 (P)	3.0	0.8	6.0	12.1	1.5	413	67†	N.A.

P = Provisional.

@Includes groundnut oil, rapeseed and mustard oil, coconut oil and sesamum oil but excludes oil used for manufacture of Vanaspati. In the absence of production figures for coconuts for 1973-74 the figures for 1972-73 have been repeated.

@@Relates to Calendar years : figures for 1955 are shown against 1955-56 and so on.

*Figures relate to Coffee season.

**From 1967-68 the sugar season is Oct.—Sept.

£Relate to 1956.

†As on 30-11-1974.

1.11: PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND TOTAL AVAILABILITY OF FERTILISERS

(In '000 tonnes of nutrients)

Year	Nitrogenous Fertilisers (N)			Phosphatic Fertilisers (P_2O_5)			Potassic Fertilisers* K_2O
	Production.	Imports	Total Availability	Production	Imports	Total Availability	Imports@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1955-56	80	54	134	12	..	12	10
1956-57	79	56	135	15	..	15	15
1957-58	78	111	189	26	..	26	11
1958-59	81	99	180	30	2	32	22
1959-60	81	164	245	49	9	58	4
1960-61	98	119	217	52	..	52	23
1961-62	145	142	287	66	..	66	32
1962-63	178	252	430	80	10	90	40
1963-64	222	226	448	107	12	119	64
1964-65	240	233	473	131	12	143	57
1965-66	233	326	559	111	14	125	85
1966-67	308	632	940	145	148	293	118
1967-68	367	867	1234	194	349	543	270
1968-69	543	842	1385	210	138	348	213
1969-70	716	667	1383	222	94	316	120
1970-71	830	477	1307	229	32	261	120
1971-72	952	481	1433	278	248	526	268
1972-73	1060	665	1725	326	204	530	325
1973-74	1060	659	1719	323	215	538	370

*There is no local production.

@The figures of K_2O imports upto 1964-65 are on July—June basis and thereafter on financial year basis.

1.12 : PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (BASE: 1960=100)

	Weight	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*	1973*	Jan-June 1974*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. MINING AND QUARRYING	**9.72**	**+5.4**	**+9.3**	**+6.9**	**—3.1**	**+10.3**	**+3.3**	**—0.2**	**+6.2**	**+2.2**	**+1.1**	**+3.0**	**+7.0**	**—0.4**	**+5.0**
of which :															
Coal	6.71	+7.0	+9.3	+10.3	—4.7	+8.9	+2.2	+0.7	+5.8	+5.5	—3.2	—1.3	+2.0	+3.3	+3.1
Iron ore	0.59	+13.0	+5.3	+4.2	+4.0	+11.6	+11.8	—3.1	+7.7	+6.0	+6.2	+9.5	+3.4	—1.4	—3.1
II. MANUFACTURING	**84.91**	**+9.2**	**+9.5**	**+7.9**	**+9.4**	**+9.1**	**—1.5**	**—1.4**	**+6.1**	**+7.5**	**+4.9**	No. Ch.	**+7.0**	**+1.0**	**+0.6**
(*a*) *CONSUMER GOODS*	**32.61**	**+7.4**	**+1.6**	**+1.6**	**+6.9**	**+4.3**	**+5.5**	**—4.0**	**+9.0**	**+8.6**	**+6.5**	**+0.3**	**+7.1**	**—4.1**	**+2.0**
of which :															
Food manufacturing	12.09	+8.6	+1.5	—1.5	+8.9	+3.3	+6.8	—12.3	+4.1	+18.6	+13.2	—1.5	+3.2	—4.9	+0.5
Tea**	5.12	+11.6	—3.0	+0.1	+8.9	—3.4	—2.6	+2.3	+4.7	—2.2	+6.3	+2.2	+5.3	+3.9	+9.3
Vanaspati	1.09	+0.4	+9.0	+3.8	—6.5	+19.7	—16.4	+9.6	+20.6	+1.6	+8.2	+13.2	+2.1	—22.6	—10.3
Sugar	3.58	+10.0	—1.8	—17.4	+13.8	+22.9	+4.1	—35.3	+0.6	+76.4	+10.9	—14.3	—6.5	+7.5	+10.8
Cotton cloth	9.39	+0.2	—2.1	—2.3	+5.3	—0.9	—7.1	—3.0	+6.8	—4.9	+1.3	—3.5	+4.6	—0.2	—2.5
Matches	0.50	—2.9	—6.0	—5.9	+1.4	+6.1	+2.6	—5.7	+18.2	+0.4	—22.5	—2.4	—8.9	+2.1	+11.2
Radio receivers	0.61	+21.6	+5.2	+21.8	+13.0	+23.4	+22.2	+19.5	+60.7	+26.8	+2.0	+10.1	—0.7	—14.4	+22.6
Motor-cycles & scooters	0.11	+44.8	—5.1	+7.4	+36.5	+23.8	+8.8	+18.5	+21.2	+27.8	+21.1	+5.1	+4.4	+13.7	—0.2
Bicycles	0.51	—0.1	+6.4	+4.4	+18.4	+11.6	+6.0	+3.8	+15.3	—1.0	+8.0	—9.5	+18.7	+13.1	+3.3
(*b*) *INTERMEDIATE GOODS*	**35.94**	**+8.3**	**+11.0**	**+12.3**	**+6.3**	**+5.6**	**—0.1**	**+0.5**	**+6.6**	**+6.0**	**+2.3**	**+3.1**	**+6.7**	**+1.0**	**+0.7**
of which:															
Cotton yarn	11.79	+8.4	+0.8	+3.6	+8.0	—1.1	—3.0	—0.5	+6.3	—0.7	+3.1	—7.3	+8.5	+2.2	+5.5
Jute manufactures	3.97	—10.9	+24.4	+7.2	—3.0	+4.4	—16.5	+3.7	—7.4	—19.3	+9.4	+11.3	+2.2	—1.8	—19.5
Tyres and tubes	1.48	+14.2	+9.0	+14.1	+9.3	+11.8	+0.3	+6.5	+22.7	+12.0	+1.4	+14.2	+6.0	—0.5	+15.9
Basic industrial chemicals	2.20	+13.6	+13.5	+9.0	+18.8	+8.4	+6.7	+8.5	+6.8	+11.3	+3.0	+5.9	+7.9	+10.5	—1.0
Fertilisers	0.46	+38.9	+20.8	+33.4	+7.9	+4.5	+10.1	+26.6	+28.4	+28.1	+11.3	+30.8	+16.2	+4.6	+3.4
Petroleum refinery products	1.34	+6.0	+8.1	+16.1	+10.2	+8.2	+23.4	+19.5	+10.9	+8.8	+5.8	+6.0	+0.1	+4.9	+14.4
Electric cables & wires	0.68	+4.2	+26.0	+15.1	+13.7	+15.4	—1.2	+4.4	—6.9	+5.5	+10.0	+16.1	+18.1	—0.6	—24.6
Cement	1.17	+5.1	+4.2	+8.9	+3.5	+9.1	+4.6	+2.2	+5.6	+14.1	+2.4	+7.0	+5.5	—4.7	—6.1
Basic metals	7.38	+18.7	+20.5	+20.0	+1.6	+3.7	+5.9	—4.0	+5.9	+9.8	—1.7	—0.7	+8.0	—4.0	—8.9
Paper and paper products	1.61	+5.8	+3.4	+19.0	+5.5	+7.1	+8.7	+4.4	+10.7	+9.0	+7.6	+4.0	+0.2	+7.2	+4.8

(c) *CAPITAL GOODS*	**10.98**	**+17.3**	**+28.4**	**+10.3**	**+20.8**	**+18.4**	**—13.5**	**—5.3**	**—1.0**	**+3.6**	**+6.7**	**—4.5**	**+5.5**	**+9.0**	**—5.2**
of which:															
Diesel engines (vehicular)	0.10	—8.9	—19.5	+13.6	—8.9	+0.7	—29.5	—58.3	—19.1	+9.9	+32.0	—34.8	+47.7	+27.8	+5.2
Diesel engines (stationary)	0.14	+9.6	—3.6	+20.9	+10.3	+19.2	+20.7	+12.3	—1.6	+13.3	—38.7	—9.9	+4.7	+51.0	—9.9
Industrial machinery	0.93	+11.0	+15.0	+15.0	+7.2	—2.3	—4.8	—8.6	+18.1	+11.9	+6.8	—54.3	+38.2	+50.0	+25.0
Power transformers	0.38	+40.1	+28.5	+13.9	+26.0	+30.3	+11.0	+9.3	—7.7	+4.3	+50.9	+15.5	+9.1	+23.2	—19.0
Electric motors	0.27	+19.3	+19.0	+20.4	+10.6	+29.3	+17.1	+3.4	—7.3	+8.9	+37.5	—19.0	+10.6	+16.6	—0.7
Railroad equipment†	3.50	+26.3	+45.7	+10.1	+20.1	+5.8	+29.8	—21.5	—11.8	—6.6	—19.7	—26.4	+13.6	11.5	3.4
Automobiles (motor vehicles)	2.51	+4.2	+4.8	—9.7	+27.4	+8.3	+0.1	—3.2	+13.4	—2.9	+8.7	+6.7	—1.4	+6.9	—2.4
III. ELECTRICITY GENERATED	**5.37**	**+16.3**	**+12.4**	**+15.5**	**+15.0**	**+10.0**	**+8.9**	**+11.0**	**+15.6**	**+12.9**	**+11.1**	**+7.2**	**+9.0**	**—1.8**	**+10.1**
V. ALL INDUSTRIES	**100.00**	**+9.2**	**+9.7**	**+8.3**	**+8.6**	**+9.2**	**—0.4**	**—0.4**	**+6.8**	**+7.5**	**+5.1**	**+1.0**	**+7.1**	**+0.7**	**+1.7**

*Provisional.

**Indices upto 1964 are based on total production figures of Tea as furnished by the United Planters Association of Southern India and Indian Tea Association and the rest are based on those furnished by Tea Board.

†In respect of Railway wagons the Index upto 1964 is based on production figures relating to the private sector only. Thereafter both public and private sectors are included.

Note: The weight shown against each of the categories Consumer Goods. Intermediate Goods and Capital Goods covers about 90% of the total weight which could be attributed to that category. The three categories together cover more than 90% of the weight of the Manufacturing Group.

1.1.3: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Description	Unit	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1973-74*				1974-75*	
												Ist Qrt.	2nd Qrt.	3rd Qrt.	4th Qrt.	Ist Qrt.	2nd Qrt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. MINING:																	
1. Coal (including lignite) .	Mil. tonnes	55.7	70.3	70.9	72.0	75.4	80.0	74.3	74.0	79.3	81.2	20.2	19.7	19.6	21.7	20.8	21.3
2. Iron Ore@ .	Mil. tonnes	11.0	18.1	19.3	19.1	21.2	21.3	22.5	23.2	24.0	22.8	6.1	5.1	5.5	6.1	4.9	5.2
II. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES:																	
3. Pig Iron . .	Mil. tonnes	4.31	7.09	7.00	6.89	7.29	6.39	6.99	6.80	7.27	7.00	1.77	1.78	1.71	1.74	1.61	1.84
4. Steel ingots .	Mil. tonnes	3.42	6.53	6.60	6.33	6.51	6.43	6.14	6.41	6.28	5.76	1.46	1.49	1.43	1.38	1.32	1.58
5. Finished steel .	Mil. tonnes	2.39	4.51	4.49	4.05	4.70	4.80	4.48	4.79	5.02	4.53	1.06	1.13	1.13	1.21	1.01	1.26
6. Steel castings .	'000 tonnes	34	57	53	51	49	46	62	54	70	55	12	15	14	14	14	16
7. Aluminium (virgin metal) .	'000 tonnes	18.3	62.1	72.9	100.4	125.3	135.1	166.8	181.5	173.7	147.9	34.5	35.8	41.7	35.9	26.2	27.8
8. Copper (virgin metal) . .	'000 tonnes	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.3	8.3	12.1	12.1	2.3	2.3	3.7	3.9	2.2	2.2
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES:																	
9. Machine tools .	Mil. rupees	70	294	354	285	254	329	430	550	626	692	151	161	187	192	211	222
10. Sugar mill machinery	Mil. rupees	44	77	94	85	115	139	139	177	182	221	54	72	42	53	61	73
11. Cotton textile machinery† .	Mil. rupees	104	216	169	158	143	196	303	338	309	456	89	101	126	138	153	159
12. Cement machinery . . .	Mil. rupees	6	49	64	79	74	101	42	22	41	70	12	19	17	22	12	33
13. Railway wagons@@	'000 nos.	11.9	33.5	21.2	17.6	16.5	14.9	11.1	8.5	10.8	12.2	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.7
14. Automobiles (total) . .	'000 nos.	55.0	70.7	75.1	69.5	79.5	79.8	87.9	91.3	89.4	99.4	24.9	22.4	25.4	26.7	21.4	21.1
(i) Commercial vehicles†† .	'000 nos.	28.4	35.3	35.5	30.8	35.9	35.5	41.2	30.5	38.1	42.5	9.9	10.0	11.1	11.5	9.5	9.8
(ii) Cars, jeeps and land rovers . .	'000 nos.	26.6	35.4	39.6	38.7	43.6	44.3	46.7	51.8	51.3	56.9	15.0	12.4	14.3	15.2	11.9	11.3
15. Motor cycles & scooters	'000 nos.	19.4	40.7	47.8	56.9	70.8	91.0	97.0	112.7	116.7	124.0	30.2	33.5	30.4	29.9	34.1	35.1
16. Power driven pumps . .	'000 nos.	109	244	311	288	317	359	259	208	278	331	84	87	91	69	49	60
17. Diesel engines (stationary) .	'000 nos.	44.7	93.1	112.2	114.0	119.5	134.2	65.7	69.9	92.8	137.2	32.5	35.1	36.2	33.4	22.7	22.9
18. Diesel engines (vehicular)	'000 nos.	10.8	8.1	6.7	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.2	1.5	2.2	2.6	0.4	0.7	3.7	0.8	0.6	0.9

1.13 : PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Description	Unit	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*	1973-74*				1974-75*	
												Ist Qrt.	2nd Qrt.	3rd Qrt.	4th Qrt.	Ist Qrt.	2nd Qrt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19. Bicycles	'000 nos.	1071	1574	1719	1684	1954	1976	2042	1766	2400	2581	632	612	686	651	614	644
20. Sewing machines	'000 nos.	303	430	400	370	429	340	235	312	334	258	28	36	99	95	77	72
IV. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES :																	
21. Power transformers	'000 k.v.a.	1413	4458	4949	5329	4729	5663	8086	88.71	9712	11631	3292	3031	2802	2506	2882	1987
22. Electric motors	'000 h.p.	728	1753	2095	2028	1865	2283	2721	2348	2768	2908	701	728	691	788	765	753
23. Electric fans.	'000 nos.	1059	1358	1364	1376	1480	1551	1716	2067	2467	2230	499	535	579	617	624	587
24. Electric lamps.	Mil. nos.	43.5	72.1	83.3	73.9	97.8	98.8	119.3	120.6	143.6	133.2	37.6	30.8	33.2	31.6	32.7	39.6
25. Radio receivers	'000 nos.	282	606	761	929	1485	1746	1794	2004	1826	1776	419	392	477	488	513	523
26. Electric cables																	
(i) Aluminium conductors	'000 tonnes	23.6	40.6	52.9	72.6	56.1	61.2	64.2	79.7	77.0	47.6	13.5	14.1	11.5	8.5	4.3	7.2
(ii) Bare copper conductors	'000 tonnes	10.1	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
V. CHEMICAL & ALLIED INDUSTRIES:																	
27. Nitrogenous fertilisers (N)	'000 tonnes	98	233	308	367	543	716	830	952	1059	1060	200	291	275	294	274	236
28. Phosphatic fertilisers (P2O5)	'000 tonnes	52	111	145	191	210	222	229	278	326	323	84	82	82	75	80	77
29. Sulphuric acid	'000 tonnes	368	662	702	858	1034	1197	1053	975	1226	1326	320	339	345	322	294	356
30. Soda ash	'000 tonnes	152	331	348	371	408	427	449	489	483	488	110	114	33	131	111	127
31. Caustic soda	'000 tonnes	101	218	233	278	314	354	371	385	391	424	95	110	112	107	95	105
32. Paper and paper board	'000 tonnes	350	558	580	660	658	723	755	803	733	722	170	180	185	187	189	206
33. Rubber tyres and tubes:																	
(i) Automobile tyres	Million nos.	1.44	2.31	2.43	2.47	3.41	3.62	3.79	4.33	4.30	4.59	1.03	1.21	1.16	1.19	1.16	120
(ii) Automobile tubes	Million nos.	1.35	2.27	2.40	2.77	3.04	2.90	3.45	4.24	4.29	4.28	0.96	1.18	1.06	1.08	0.98	1.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
(iii) Bicycle tyres	Million nos.	11.15	18.46	20.34	22.79	24.58	21.32	19.20	22.36	20.86	23.08	4.79	5.70	5.76	6.83	6.11	6.28
(iv) Bicycle tubes	Million nos.	13.27	18.62	20.75	18.63	17.73	16.79	13.81	14.35	13.81	15.50	2.84	3.85	3.96	4.85	4.58	4.68
34. Cement	Million tonnes	8.0	10.8	11.1	11.5	12.2	13.8	14.4	15.0	15.5	14.7	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.6
35. Refractories	'000 tonnes	567	695	730	749	630	635	683	808	773	697	779	184	177	157	173	206
36. Refined petroleum products	Million tonnes	5.8	9.4	11.9	13.8	15.4	16.6	17.1	18.6	17.9	19.7	4.5	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.3	4.4
VI. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:																	
37. Jute textiles	'000 tonnes	1097	1302	1117	1150	998	944	958	1129	1074	949	252	255	269	173	240	263
38. Cotton yarn	Million kgs.	801	907	902	926	972	962	929	902	972	1000	229	269	270	232	257	268
39. Cotton cloth (Total)	Million metres	6738	7440	7303	7511	7902	7753	7596	7547	7879	7946	1748	2184	2020	1994	2045	2165
(i) Mill sector	Million metres	4649	4401	4202	4258	4297	4192	4055	4039	4210	4083	1020	1079	1055	929	1104	1178
(ii) Decentralized sector	Million metres	2089	3039	3101	3253	3605	3561	3541	3508	3669	3863	728	1105	965	1065	941	987
40. Rayon yarn†††	'000 tonnes	43.8	75.6	80.6	92.2	99.2	98.8	98.1	102.3	113.1	101.8	26.3	24.7	21.8	29.0	29.1	27.0
41. Artsilk fabrics	Million metres	544+	878	862	917	1011	863	947	968	918	846	223	231	201	191	211	N.A.
VII. FOOD INDUSTRIES:																	
42. Sugar**	'000 tonnes	3029	3510	2147	2249	3558	4261	3740	3110	3875	3967	473	90	982	2216	679	89
43. Tea	Million Kgs.	322	376	369	387	398	401	421	430	446	467	127	194	128	18	142	195
44. Coffee	'000 tonnes	54.1	62.1	71.0	72.6	66.6	64.6	72.7	95.6	71.8	87.0	29.5	16.4	11.8	29.3	31.0	14.2
45. Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	340	401	366	423	466	477	558	594	580	449	101	103	125	120	93	58
VIII. ELECTRICITY GENERATED***	Billion Kwh.	16.9	33.0	36.4	41.2	47.4	52.0	55.8	60.7	63.6	64.6	14.9	15.9	16.8	17.0	16.4	17.0

*Provisional.

@Excludes production in Goa; this was 11.8 million tonnes during 1973-74.

@@Includes output in railway workshops.

†Including spinning, weaving and processing machinery.

††Includes buses, trucks and tempos 3 and 4 wheelers.

†††Includes viscose yarn, acetate yarn and staple fibre.

+Relates to calendar year.

**Annual figures relate to the sugar season which is October-September from 1967-68 season. Earlier it was November-October.

***Relates to public utilities only.

N.A.=Not available.

2.1 : BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (R.E.)	1974-75 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
I. TOTAL OUTLAY	**10068**	**11256**	**12398**	**14196**
A. DEVELOPMENT (a)	**5710(b)**	**6695(b)**	**6825**	**8579**
B. NON-DEVELOPMENT	**4358**	**4561**	**5573**	**5617**
1. Defence (net)	1525	1655	1753	1915
2. Interest on public debt	832	867	1079	1170
3. Tax collection charges	205	223	269	291
4. Police	389	424	469	520
5. Others (c)	1407(d)	1392(d)	2003(d)	1721
II. CURRENT REVENUE	**7009**	**8075**	**8913**	**10607**
A. TAX REVENUE	**5575**	**6441**	**7261**	**8013**
1. Income and corporation tax	1009	1188	1300	1370
2. Customs	696	857	974	934
3. Union Excise duties	2061	2324	2634	3044
4. Sales tax	860	989	1135	1303
5. Others	949	1083	1218	1362
B. NON-TAX REVENUE	**1434(e)**	**1634(e)**	**1652(e)**	**2594(f)**
(Of which : contributions/gross surpluses of Public Undertakings for the Plan)	(303)	(296)	(179)	(1007)
III. GAP (I-II)	**3059**	**3181**	**3485**	**3589**
Financed by:				
IV. CAPITAL RECEIPTS (NET) (A+B+C)	**2321**	**2329**	**2695**	**3448**
A. INTERNAL (NET)	**1810**	**2029**	**2186**	**2561**
1. Market loans (net) (g)	488	737	772	788
2. Small savings, prize bonds, premium prize bonds and gold bonds (net)	223	372	350	360
3. State Provident Funds and Compulsory deposits/Income-tax Annuity deposits (net)	178	180	215	206
4. Miscellaneous capital Receipts	921(h)	740(h)	849	1207
B. EXTERNAL (NET)	**378**	**286**	**509**	**887**
1. Loans (net) (Excl. PL 480)	249	283	470	552
(i) Gross Loans	437	494	712	849
(ii) Less Repayments	188	211	242	297
2. Grants (excl. PL 480) (i)	44	9	16	26
3. PL 480 Assistance	85	(—)6	(—)2382	12
(i) PL 480 Loans (net)	98	10	(—)1764	—
(a) Dollar Credit	103	5	—	—
(b) Rupee Credit	(—)5	5	(—) 1764	—
(ii) Investment of deposits of U.S. Govt. counterpart funds (net)	(—)21	(—)18	(—)624	—
(iii) PL 480 Grants	8	2	6	12
4. Accounts under Indo-US Agreement	—	—	741	(—)43

(contd.)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (R.E.)	1974-75 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
5. Miscellaneous External Capital Receipts	—	—	—	340
6. Grants from USA under the Agreement on PL 480 and other funds	—	—	1664	—
C. EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE FOR REFUGEES FROM BANGLADESH	**133**	**14**	—	—
V. OVERALL BUDGETARY DEFICIT (j)	**738**	**852**	**790**	**141**

(a) Includes Plan expenditure of Railways, P & T and non-departmental commercial undertakings out of their own resources as well as development expenditure from loans given by the Central and State Governments to local bodies, non-departmental commercial undertakings (including Electricity Boards) and to other parties. Prior to 1974-75, the contribution of public enterprises had been worked out after deducting from their gross surplus. (i.e. depreciation provision and retained profits) (i) the current replacement expenditure, (ii) own resources utilised for meeting inventory requirements and (iii) repayment of loans. Beginning 1974-75, however, no such deductions have been made as the concept of capital formation in the Draft Fifth Five-Year Plan is on a gross basis.

(b) Includes a notional amount of Rs. 212 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 48 crores in 1972-73 of conversion of loan capital into equity capital given to non-departmental commercial undertakings.

(c) Includes general administration, pensions and ex-gratia payment to former rulers, famine relief, food subsidy, grants and loans to foreign countries (including Bangladesh) and loans to other parties (non-developmental purposes).

(d) Includes (i) relief expenditure of Rs. 295 crores for refugees from Bangladesh in 1971-72 and (ii) Rs. 67 crores in 1971-72, Rs. (—) 34 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 2 crores in 1973-74 (RE) on account of contingency fund transactions.

(e) Includes contribution of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and non-departmental commercial undertakings for the Plan.

(f) Includes gross surpluses of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and non-departmental commercial undertakings for the Plan.

(g) Inclusive of borrowings of Electricity Boards.

(h) Includes notional amount of (1) Rs. 212 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 48 crores in 1972-73 as repayment of loans by public undertakings and (2) Rs. 67 crores in 1971-72, Rs. (—) 34 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 2 crores in 1973-74 (RE) on account of contingency fund transactions

(i) Includes special food gifts.

(j) Overall budgetary deficit denotes net changes in the holdings of treasury bills in the Reserve Bank, increase in ways and means advances to State Governments from Reserve Bank plus changes in cash balances of Central and State Governments. Actual deficit for 1973-74 has been estimated at Rs. 543 crores.

NOTE:—The data in this table are based on the original budgets and do not take into account either the estimates of revenues or expenditures as revealed in the supplementary Budget and the Supplementary Demands for Grant.

2.2 TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (R.E.)	1974-75) (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Final Outlays	**1853.6**	**3406.0**	**6701.1**	**314.8**	**421.8**	**740.4**	**1629.5**	**1661.5**	**1870.0**	**2188.7**	**2651.9**	**2939.2**	**3098.8**	**3601.6**
(a) Government Consumption Expenditure	1241.3	1961.5	4256.0	234.7	269.1	433.0	1109.1	1385.6	1476.9	1669.4	2054.5	2262.1	2331.4	2733.7
(b) Gross Capital Formation	612.3	1444.5	2445.1	80.1	152.7	307.4	520.4	275.9	393.1	519.3	597.4	677.1	767.4	867.9
2. Transfer Payments to the rest of the economy	**931.9**	**1816.4**	**3483.8**	**116.9**	**251.3**	**495.2**	**885.7**	**1176.1**	**1354.7**	**1432.4**	**2006.5**	**2280.1**	**2467.3**	**2544.9**
(a) Current transfers	809.2	1567.1	2982.9	110.9	202.8	426.5	753.8	1048.0†	1163.0	1239.1	1722.7	1851.5	2099.3	2204.5
(b) Capital transfers	122.7	249.3	500.9	6.0	48.5	68.7	131.9	128.1	191.7	193.3	283.8	428.6	368.0	340.4
3. Financial Investments and loans to the rest of the economy (Gross)	**965.7**	**2600.2**	**5075.9**	**72.0**	**301.4**	**570.0**	**1425.4***	**1688.2††**	**1700.0**	**1758.2****	**2051.2**	**2630.0@**	**2735.3**	**2507.3**
4. Total Expenditure	**3751.2**	**7822.6**	**15260.8**	**503.7**	**974.5**	**1805.6**	**3940.6***	**4525.8**	**4924.7**	**5379.3****	**6709.6**	**7849.3**	**8301.4**	**8653.8**

*For 1965-66 excludes Rs. 53 crores as additional payments to IMF, IBRD, IDA & ADB following the change in the par value of the rupee. This is a nominal outlay as it is met by the issue of non-negotiable Govt. of India Securities.

†Excludes conversion of loans amounting to Rs. 33 crores into grants towards amortisation of State market loans.

††Excludes notional loans of Rs. 4 crores for 1968-69 to Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the renewal of its past loans.

**Excludes compensation paid to nationalised banks estimated at Rs. 83.7 crores and additional subscription to the IMF and IBRD paid in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities, estimated at Rs. 113.6 crores.

@Excludes a notional transfer of Rs. 421 crores on account of Centre's assistance to States for clearing their overdrafts with the R.B.I.

2.3 : GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF THE BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (R.E.)	1974-75 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Gross Capital formation by the Central Government	**612.3**	**1444.5**	**2445.1**	**80.1**	**152.7**	**3074.4**	**520.4**	**275.9** (333.9)*	**392.6**	**519.3**	**597.4**	**677.1**	**767.4**	**867.9**
(a) Fixed Assets	598.9	1862.3	2355.4	79.5	177.4	302.0	549.1	448.7	430.3	485.0	566.1	664.8	748.5	865.3
(b) Works Stores	9.8	8.3	99.5	9.9	5.1	(—)38.4	1.2	(—)10.1	(—)27.5	8.3	55.4	59.1	(—)13.2	2.4
(c) Increase in Stocks of Foodgrains . .	8.6	73.9	(—) 9.8	(—)9.3	(—)29.8	43.8	(—)29.9	(—)162.7 (—)104.7*	(—)10.2	26.0	(—)24.1	(—)46.8	32.1	0.2
B. Gross Financial Assistance for Capital Formation .	**992.7**	**2460.3**	**4706.6**	**48.7**	**330.6**	**554.6**	**1285.0**	**1383.7** **(1193.7)****	**1219.5**	**1285.5†††**	**1604.5**	**1950.4**	**1966.4**	**2225.9**
(a) To State Governments	815.7	1373.2	2837.4	41.1	275.2	319.3	739.4	708.6	692.2	740.2	884.8	1062.3	1211.9	1091.3
(b) To Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings†	81.1	932.4	1658.8	5.2	22.0	210.7	492.6	623.0 (433.0)**	444.2	447.0†††	545.1	731.4	633.1	995.8
(c) To others††	95.9	154.7	210.4	2.4	33.4	24.6	53.0	52.1	83.1	98.3	174.6	156.7	121.4	138.8
C. Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources of the Central Govt. (A+B)	**1605.0**	**3904.8**	**7151.7**	**128.8**	**483.3**	**862.0**	**1805.4**	**1659.6** (1527.6)	**1612.1**	**1804.8†††**	**2201.9**	**2627.5**	**2733.8**	**3093.8**

†Public undertakings operated by autonomous Corporations and Companies.

††Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.

*Excludes transfer of Foodgrains to the Food Corporation amounting to Rs. 58 crores.

**Excludes loans to Food Corporation of India for stock piling of foodgrains amounting to Rs. 190 crores.

†††Excludes Rs. 83.7 crores as compensation paid to nationalised banks.

2.4 : PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. crores)

Heads of Development	Third plan (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966-69- (Actuals)	Fourth Five Year Plan							Fifth Five Year Plan	
			Original Out lay (1969-74	1969-70 (Actuals)	1970-71 (Actuals)	1971-72 (Actuals)	1972-73 (Anticipated Expenditure)	1973-74 Anticipated Expenditure)	Fourth Plan (1969-74 (Anticipated)	Fifth Plan Outlay (1974-79)	1974-75 (Outlay)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Agriculture and allied Sectors .	1088.9	1107.1*	2728.2*	332.7*	374.4*	478.0*	579.8*	588.6*	2353.5*	4730.0	638.4
2. Irrigation and flood control .	664.7	471.0	1086.6	193.3	209.7	247.8	311.6	309.8	1272.2	2681.0	385.3
3. Power	1252.3	1212.5	2447.6	469.7	514.3	605.7	645.9	676.2	2911.8	6190.0	766.6
4. Village & Small Industries .	240.8	126.1	293.1	40.3	43.0	48.4	58.8	54.2	244.7	8964.0	68.8
5. Industry and Minerals . .	1726.3	1510.4	3337.7	444.8	465.1	590.7	631.3	741.7	2873.6		1093.3
6. Transport and Communications	2111.7	1222.4	3237.3	410.8	507.5	636.2	744.3	763.2	3062.0	7115.0	1026.6
7. Education	588.7	306.8	822.6	86.5	115.3	158.0	197.4	225.0	782.2	1726.0	184.8
8. Scientific Research . . .	71.6	47.1	140.3	13.5	17.9	24.3	34.8	40.2	130.7	419.0†	60.7
9. Health	225.9	140.2	433.5	40.3	51.4	65.9	84.3	94.8	336.7	796.0	82.5
10. Family Planning . . .	24.9	70.4	315.0	36.9	48.3	59.2	79.7	53.8	277.9	516.0	54.1
11. Water Supply and Sanitation .	105.7	102.7	407.3	50.7	66.1	86.5	130.0	140.5	473.8	1022.0	118.4
12. Housing, Urban and Regional Development	127.6	73.3	237.0	32.4	42.7	52.5	56.7	62.6	246.9	1143.0	110.3
13. Welfare of backward Classes .	99.1	73.6	142.4	21.4	25.3	32.0	39.6	49.2	167.5	726.0**	65.5**
14. Social Welfare . . .	19.4	11.2	41.4	3.7	5.1	6.0	25.4	24.4	64.6	229.0	21.0
15. Labour Welfare & Craftsmen Training	55.8	34.8	39.9	3.8	4.6	4.7	10.8	10.7	34.6	57.0	6.8
16. Other Programmes . . .	173.1	115.8	192.3	29.1	32.8	34.4	44.0	53.4	193.7	1068.0@	160.6@
17. SPECIAL SCHEMES :											
(i) Special Welfare Programmes	..	..	..	..	..	..	60.5	63.1	123.6	..	..
(ii) Crash Scheme for Educated unemployed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.0	54.0	..	..
(iii) Advance Action for Fifth Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120.0	120.0	..	..
Total	**8576.5**	**6625.4**	**15902.2**	**2209.9**	**2523.5**	**3130.3**	**3734.9**	**4125.4**	**15724.0**	**37250.0††**	**4843.7**

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*Includes Buffer Stock : Rs. 140 crores for 1968-69, Rs. 25 crores for 1969-70, Rs. 50 crores for 1971-72, Rs. 25 crores for 1972-73 and Rs. 24 crores for 1973-74. Thus the anticipated figure for buffer stocks during the Fourth Plan works out to Rs. 124 crores against the original Plan Provision of Rs. 255 crores.

**Includes provision for Hill and Tribal areas.

@Includes provision for Nutrition.

†Relates to Science and Technology.

††The Sectoral outlays total upto Rs. 37382 crores. A reduction of Rs. 132 crores would be effected to keep the total at Rs. 37250 crores or alternatively additional resources to this extent would be found.

2.5 : PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT, CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Heads of Development	Third Plan (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966-69 (Actuals)	Fourth Five Year Plan							Fifth Five Year Plan	
			Fourth Plan original outlay 1969-74	1969-70 (Actuals)	1970-71 (Actuals)	1971-72 (Actuals)	1972-73 (Anticipated Expenditure)	1973-74	Total Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Anticipated)	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974-79)	1974-75 (Outlay)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Agriculture and allied sectors	12.7	16.7	17.2	15.1	14.9	15.3	15.5	14.3	15.0	12.6	13.2
2. Irrigation and flood control	7.8	7.1	6.8	8.7	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.0
3. Power	14.6	18.3	15.4	21.3	20.4	19.3	17.3	16.4	18.5	16.6	15.8
4. Village & Small Industries	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	24.0	1.4
5. Industry and Minerals	20.1	22.8	21.0	20.1	18.4	18.9	16.9	18.0	18.3		22.6
6. Transport & Communications	24.6	18.5	20.3	18.6	20.1	20.3	19.9	18.5	19.5	19.0	21.2
7. Education	6.9	4.6	5.2	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.6	3.8
8. Scientific Research	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3
9. Health	2.6	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7
10. Family Planning	0.3	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.1
11. Water Supply and Sanitation	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.4
12. Housing, Urban and regional development	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.3
13. Welfare of backward classes	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.4
14. Social Welfare	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
15. Labour Welfare and Craftsmen training	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
16. Other Programmes	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.8*	7.0**	3.1	2.9	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Includes special welfare schemes.

**In addition to the Special Welfare Schemes, the crash scheme for educated unemployed and provision for advance action on Fifth Plan are also included. For Plan outlays on these schemes please See Table 2.4.

3.1 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(Figures in lakhs)

	March 1961	March 1966	March 1967	March 1968	March 1969	March 1970**	March 1971**	March$ 1972** (R)	March** 1973 P(R)	March P 1974
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. By Branch of Public sector										
1. Central Govt. . .	20.90	26.36	26.88	27.15	27.13	27.25	27.71	28.54	29.18	29.42
2. State Govt. . .	30.14	37.23	37.67	38.03	39.01	39.97	41.52	43.57	45.79	46.86
3. Quasi-Govt. . .	7.73	13.18	14.02	14.84	16.55†	17.94	19.29	21.75	25.78	29.30
4. Local Bodies .	11.73	17.01	17.78	18.00	18.25	18.58	18.78	19.19	19.00	19.30
Total . . .	70.50	93.78	96.34	98.02	100.95†	103.74	107.31	113.05@	119.75	124.87
B By Industrial Classification Division Brief Description										
C. Plantations Forestry etc.	1.80	2.26	2.32	2.46	2.61	2.64	2.76	2.89	3.05	3.24
1. Mining & Quarrying .	1.29	1.60	1.76	1.74	1.74	1.77	1.82	2.55*	4.36	6.14
2. & 3. Manufacturing	3.69	6.70	6.95	7.31	7.57	7.82	8.06	8.85	9.62	10.27
4. Construction . .	6.03	7.66	7.63	7.56		7.97	8.80	9.22	10.17	9.96
5. Electricity, Gas, Water etc.	2.24	3.03	3.37	3.46	3.69	4.02	4.35	4.63	4.94	5.34
6. Trade and Commerce	0.94	1.55	1.66	1.77	2.64†	2.88	3.28	3.78	4.16	4.45
7. Transport & Communications . . .	17.24	20.94	21.15	21.37	21.60	21.88	22.16	22.56	23.03	23.37
8. Services . . .	37.27	50.04	51.50	52.36	53.21	54.75	56.07	58.57	60.41	62.09
Total . . .	70.50	93.78	96.34	98.02	100.95†	103.74	107.31	113.05	119.75	124.87

P=Provisional (R)=Revised.

†Figures derived after the transfer of the employment data of the 14 Nationalised Banks from private to public sector.

*The sudden rise in employment in the public sector was mainly caused by the take over of cooking coal mines by the Govt. and the consequent transfer of employment from private to public sector.

**Includes employment data in respect of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu, since March 1970 onwards.

@Figures for Manipur have been repeated and the figures for Mizoram not taken into account due to non-receipt of returns.

$Figures from March, 1972 onwards are inclusive of those for J & K State.

NOTE:—The Figures may not necessarily add up to the total due to rounding off.

3.2 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

(Figures in lakhs)

Industry		March 1961	March 1966	March 1967	March 1968	March 1969	March 1970**	March 1971**	March 1972** (R)$	March 1973** (R)P	March 1974 (P)
Division	Brief Description										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0.	Plantations, Forestry etc.@@	6.7	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0
1.	Mining and quarrying	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5††	2.5	1.4
2 & 3.	Manufacturing	30.2	38.6	37.5	37.1	37.8	39.0	39.7	39.8	41.0	41.7
4.	Construction*	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.2
5.	Electricity, gas and water etc.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
6.	Trade and Commerce	1.6	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.9†	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
7.	Transport and Communication	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
8.	Services	2.8	8.0	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.1
	Total	50.4	68.1	66.8	65.2	65.3†	67.0	67.6	67.7@	68.5	67.7

P=Provisional.

R=Revised.

@@This includes most of the plantations excluding coffee plantations in which case the coverage is inadequate.

*Coverage in construction particularly on private account is known to be inadequate.

**Includes employment data in respect of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu from March, 1970 onwards.

††The sudden decline in employment in the private sector was mainly caused by the take over of cooking coal mines by the Govt. and the consequent transfer of employment from private to public sector.

†Figures derived after transfer of employment data of the 14 Nationalised Banks from Private Sector to Public Sector.

@Figures for Manipur have been repeated and those for Mizoram not taken into account due to non-receipt of returns.

$Figures from March, 1972 onwards are inclusive of those for Jammu and Kashmir State.

NOTE:—(1) For March 1961 the data relate to non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more workers. Since March, 1966 the coverage has been extended so as to include establishments employing 10 to 24 workers also on a voluntary basis.

(2) The figures may not necessarily add up to the total due to rounding off.

4.1 ANALYSIS OF MONEY SUPPLY VARIATIONS

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding as on March 31, 1969	Variations during							Outstanding as on Jan. 17, 1975P
		1969-70 March 31 to March 31	1970-71 March 31 to March 31	1971-72 March 31 to March 31	1972-73 March 31 to March 31	1973-74 March 31 to March 31P	1973-74 March 31 to Jan. 18, 1974P	1974-75 March 31 to Jan. 17, 1975P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Money supply (1+2) . .	5838	632	723	945	1291	1446	887	468	11343
1. Currency with public. .	3685	336	367	434	640	885	518	—34	6313
2. Deposit money^b . .	2153	295	357	510	651	560	369	502	5030
B. Factors affecting money supply variations (1+2+3+4—5)									
1. Net bank credit to Govt. (a+b)	4647	108	515	1147c	1307	953	1030	1064	9741
(a) Reserve Bank's net credit to Govt. (i)+(ii) . .	3504	13	331	846c	783	762	821	627	6866
(i) To Central Government . . .	3297	81	107	589	1281	664	754	617	6635
(ii) To State Governments	207	—68	224	257	—497f	98	67	10	231
(b) Banks' holdings of Govt. securities . . .	1143	96	183	301	523	191	210	438	2875
2. Bank credit to commercial sector (a+b) . . .	4112	747	869	795	1153	1685	1362	915	10276
(a) Reserve Bank's credit .	74	7	51	100	34	294	155	45	605
(b) Bank' credit . . . (Bank's advances and holdings of private securities)	4038	740	818	695	1119	1391	1207	870	9671
Net foreign exchange assets of banking sector (a+b)	320	256	—36	68c	—26	91	—63	—355	318
(a) Net foreign exchange assets of RBI . .	296	270	—48	78c	—39	91	—63	—355	293
(b) Banks' net foreign exchange assets . .	24	—14	11	—10	14	..	..	..	25
4. Government's net currency liabilities to the public .	341	19	25	26	46	43	32	12	512
5. Non-monetary liabilities of banking sector (a+b+c)	3582	498	649	1092	1188	1326	1475	1169	9504
(a) Time deposits with banks . . .	2532	403	521	720	887	1061	1130	996	7120
(b) Net non-monetary liabilities of the R.B.I.	583	11	109	381c	120	203	61	186	1593
(c) Residual . . .	467	84	19	—9	181	62	284	—13	791
C. Aggregate monetary resources (A+5a). . . .	8370	1035	1244	1665	2178	2506	2017	1464	18463

P=Provisional.

b=Inclusive of 'Other deposits' of RBI.

c =Net of some accounting adjustments effected during the year 1971-72, the increase in 'Net Bank Credit to Govt.' works out to Rs. 972 crores and R.B.I. credit to Govt. Rs. 671 crores. These accounting adjustments have not effected figures of 'money supply' since adjustments have been so made as to neutralise the expansionary influence of one by the contractionary influence of another. However, they have in effect overstated, 'Net Bank Credit to Government Sector' by Rs. 175 crores and resulted in an appreciation of RBI's net foreign exchange assets by Rs. 23 crores during 1971-72. These have been offset by an increase in the non-monetary liabilities of the RBI by Rs. 198 crores which have a contractionary effect on money supply.

f= Includes notional transfer of Rs. 421 crores on account of ways and means advances given by the Centre to the States for clear ing overdrafts with, the Reserve Bank of India.

Note : Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

4.2 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. crores)

	1969-70 Busy Season	1970 Slack Season	1970-71 Busy Season	1971 Slack Season	1971-72 Busy Season	1972 Slack Season	1972-73 Busy Season	1973 Slack Season	1973-74 Busy Season	1974 Slack Season@	1973-74 Busy Season (Oct. 26, 1973 to Jan. 18, 1974,@	1974-75 Busy Season (Oct. 25, 1974 to Jan. 17, 1975@,	Outstanding as on Jan. 17, 1975@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Deposit expansion :													
Demand deposits . . .	172	174	190	202	310	262	335	252	404	316	195	144	4856
Time deposits . . .	149	274	245	422	314	443	476	647	266	564	227	267	6761
TOTAL	321	448	435	624	624	705	811	899	670	880	422	411	11617
II. Credit (increase) . . .	563	226	394	163	355	67	897	346	1109	93	518	372	8077
III. Net inflow of funds (I—II) .	—242	222	41	461	269	638	—86	553	—439	786	—96	39	3540
IV. Borrowings from RBI (increase—)	—203	86	—40	172	—4	16	—17	—56	—253	270	—211	—16	8
V. Investments in securities													
(a) Govt. securities . .	—101	155	39	209	144	519	— 89	187	73	326	35	47	2775
(b) Other approved securities .	47	32	76	45	95	101	93	95	84	113	74	42	1083
VI. Other sources/avenues . .	15	—51	—34	35	34	2	—73	327	—343	77			
VII. Slack season variations expressed as percentage of variations in the preceding busy season	1970 —		1971 —		1972 —		1973 —		1974 —				
1. Return flow of credit . .	—40		—41		—19		—39		—9				
2. Liquidation of borrowings from RBI	42		430		400		329		107				

@Provisional.

4. *Monetary Trends*

4.3 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS—VARIATIONS IN SELECTED ITEMS

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding as on Mar. 31 1969	Variations during							Outstanding as on Jan. 17 1975@
		1969-70 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1970-71 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1971-72 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1972-73 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1973-74 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31@	1973-74 Mar. 31 to Jan. 18@	1974-75 Mar. 31 to Jan. 17@	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Demand deposits	1975.5	310.4	373.0	467.9	657.9	558.0	401.7	513.0	4855.7
Time deposits	2408.9	369.3	510.3	690.6	834.2	1014.1	1077.9	933.3	6760.8
Aggregate deposits . . .	4384.4	679.7	883.3	1158.5	1492.1	1572.1	1479.6	1446.3	11616.5
Borrowings from R.B.I. . .	118.8	119.2	100.1	—130.6	—27.4	315.1	111.2	—415.4	79.8
Cash & Balances with R.B.I. .	255.3	73.7	67.4	50.9	39.0	344.5	534.5	—17.2	813.6
Investment in Govt. securities .	1,091.2	89.4	179.9	289.8	509.9	188.3	203.5	426.3	2774.8
Bank Credit	3463.6	593.8	690.5	515.4	880.6	1353.0	876.9	579.9	8076.9
Bills rediscounted under the new Bill Market Scheme . .	—	—	8.0	33.8	—5.7	218.9	106.3	—86.9	168.1
Gross bank credit (Including bills rediscounted) . . .	3,463.6	593.8	698.5	549.2	874.9	1,571.9	983.2	493.0	8245.0

@Provisional.

4. *Monetary Trends*

4.4 : BRANCH EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

	Number of offices as on		Increase between 19-7-1969 and 30-9-1974	Increase in the no. of offices in Rural Centres*	% of column 5 to colm. 4
	19-7-1969	30-9-1974			
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. State Bank of India	1571	3143	1572	706	44.9
B. Subsidiaries of SBI	894	1670	776	382	49.2
C. 14 Nationalised Banks . . .	4168	9213	5045	2507	49.7
Total of Public Sector Banks (A+B+C)	6633	14026	7393	3595	48.6
D. Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks	1340	3052	1712	746	43.6
E. Foreign Banks	130	131	1	—1	—
F. Non-scheduled Banks	218	124	—94**	—10**	—
Total of all Commercial Banks . .	8321	17333	9012	4330	48.0

*Rural Centres—Places with a population upto 10,000.

**The reduction in the number of offices of the non-scheduled banks is due to :—

(i) the inclusion of some of them in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and

(ii) taking over certain non-scheduled banks by the State Bank of India and other scheduled banks.

Note :—The increase in the number of offices in Rural Centres represents the difference between the number of offices at such centres as on the 19th July, 1969 (classified on the basis of 1961 census) and the number of offices at rural Centres as on the 13th Sept., 1974 (classified on the basis of 1971 census).

4.5 : ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER HITHERTO NEGLECTED SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

(Rs. crores)

	June 1969		June 1970		June 1971		June 1972		June 1973@		June 1974@	
	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Agriculture												
(a) Direct finance*	1,60,020	40.20 (1.4)	612,477	160.38 (4.3)	793,100	206.37 (4.8)	926.583	231.89 (5.0)	1246,326	297.86 (5.5)	1,630,127	391.58 (6.0)
(b) Indirect finance	4,461	122.09 (4.1)	19,076	141.26 (3.9)	23,811	134.59 (3.3)	144,205	156.58 (3.4)	124,361	170.83 (3.1)	208,651	193.10 (2.9)
2. Small scale industries**	50,850	251.10 (8.5)	81,380	369.50 (10.3)	100,288	442.20 (10.8)	116,046	527.10 (11.4)	158,683	644.86 (11.9)	201,409	868.33 (13.2)
3. Road transport operators	2,324	5.49 (0.2)	12,690	24.42 (0.7)	23,276	39.85 (1.0)	31,065	50.43 (1.1)	43,923	62.71 (1.2)	63,470	83.39 (1.3)
4. Retail trade and small business	33,241	19.37 (0.6)	125,773	64.45 (1.8)	147,198	71.98 (1.8)	165,959	77.43 (1.7)	231,742	94.76 (1.7)	320,700	117.68 (1.8)
5. Professional and self-employed persons	7,769	1.91 (0.1)	28,928	6.64 (0.2)	41,554	8.61 (0.2)	57,208	12.16 (0.3)	107,343	21.21 (0.4)	180,173	29.74 (0.5)
6. Education	1,477	0.80 (—)	4,994	2.06 (0.1)	7,088	3.70 (0.1)	7,304	2.92 (0.1)	10,106	3.20 (0.1)	11,733	3.45 (0.1)
TOTAL (1 to 6)	260,142	440.96 (14.9)	885,318	768.71 (21.3)	1,136,315	907.30 (22.0)	1,448,370	1058.51 (22.9)	1,922,484	1,295.43 (23.8)	2,616,263	1,687.31 (25.7)
Total advances by these banks		3,016.76		3,577.60		4,079.76		4,622.00		5,430.00		6,563.00

Provisional.

*Excludes advances to plantations other than developmental finance.

**No. of Units.

NOTES 1. Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to total advances of these banks.

2. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

4.6 : STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF BANK OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND TOTAL CREDIT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND THEIR PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ADVANCES TO PRIORITY SECTORS

State/Union Territories	No. of offices at the end of		Deposits (Rs. Crores)		Bank Credit (Rs. Crores)		Share of priority sectors in Bank Credit (per cent)		Share of Industries Gross output (per cent)
	June 1969	June 1974	June 1969	June 1974	June 1969	June 1974	June 1969	June 1974	June 1969
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	444	928	121.11	309.99	122.09	306.92	24.4	38.5	4.97
2. Assam	67	170	33.20	87.39	12.85	38.90	10.3	37.2	1.52
3. Bihar	269	665	168.67	494.73	52.05	178.33	9.1	30.3	5.76
4. Gujarat	750	1425	401.31	810.89	194.89	504.04	15.9	33.7	8.49
5. Haryana	140	294	48.78	125.59	23.15	87.03	28.2	52.3	2.13
6. Himachal Pradesh	41	143	12.38	56.00	3.49	8.72	2.7	35.6	0.23
7. Jammu & Kashmir	17	91	17.95	37.04	0.86	9.63	30.3	59.0	0.07
8. Karnataka	510	1113	187.79	405.66	143.04	394.55	24.8	33.2	3.89
9. Kerala	331	640	116.79	250.97	76.95	178.72	27.6	45.2	2.98
10. Madhya Pradesh	332	803	107.43	287.53	63.14	178.30	22.3	33.2	4.10
11. Maharashtra	946	1728	902.67	1948.85	911.79	1696.10	12.4	19.9	26.02
12. Manipur	2	9	1.06	3.69	0.15	1.12	..	89.3	..
13. Meghalaya	7	18	8.87	20.41	2.52	1.91	50.0	53.9	..
14. Nagaland	2	7	1.07	3.18	0.06	0.78	40.0	39.7	..
15. Orissa	96	241	29.49	85.72	14.60	45.89	11.2	32.5	2.09
16. Punjab	290	611	185.41	416.87	50.29	184.11	27.9	51.1	2.00
17. Rajasthan	311	613	73.73	171.91	38.20	102.50	16.8	38.7	1.64
18. Tamil Nadu	721	1239	233.48	624.98	311.32	705.30	25.5	25.8	9.39
19. Tripura	5	18	3.76	10.65	0.16	1.28	9.5	62.5	0.01
20. Uttar Pradesh	639	1475	337.15	874.54	153.74	405.23	16.9	39.1	7.18
21. West Bengal	428	903	456.45	1040.93	525.80	892.99	4.4	12.3	15.41
Union Territories									
1. Chandigarh	19	38	34.55	57.66	64.13	167.00	4.2	2.6	0.07
2. Delhi	207	396	359.80	772.46	244.90	553.30	10.2	20.1	1.84
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	83	129	48.68	98.32	19.68	43.63	12.6	35.9	0.04
4. Pondicherry	11	24	5.06	11.76	4.74	12.51	12.9	8.8	0.16
5. All others*	1	20	0.33	4.58	0.01	0.77	..	88.3	0.01
TOTAL	6669	13741	3896.97	9012.30	3034.60	6699.56	14.9	25.2	100.00

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*Include Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

4.7 : CAPITAL MARKET : SELECTED INDICATORS

(Rs. crores)

	Consents/acknowledgements granted by C.C.I. for issue of capital to non-Government companies[1]			Capital raised by non-Govt. Companies†							Deposits with Joint Stock Companies (Non-financial)@		Indices of security prices@@			
				Against Consents			Under exemption order									
	A Bonus	B Others (consisting of initial, further, debentures and loans)	Total	Bonus	Loans	Others[2]	Bonus	Loans	Others[2]	Total	No. of companies accepting deposits	Total amount of deposits	Government and semi-Govt. securities	Debentures of Joint Stock Companies	Preference shares	Variable divi dend industrial securities
1961-62	10.07	171.23	181.30	7.46	15.85	85.19	..	..	15.83	124.06	1208 (570)	97.5	100.9	101.1	83.2	183.7
1965-66	4.90	209.08	213.98	6.24	16.64	83.07	..	..	19.55	125.50	1964 (987)	228.5	94.6	93.9	94.4	76.7c
1969-70	39.12*	108.40	147.52	29.29	10.42	73.36	..	..	22.21	135.28	1535 (685)	451.4b	99.0	93.5	87.6	92.6 94.5d
1970-71	40.59	72.16	112.75	51.80	6.75	63.15	..	..	26.26	147.96	1472g (629)	432.2b	99.0	93.5	87.5	101.9
1971-72	41.19	141.17	182.36	31.81	4.04	50.00	..	..	37.39	123.24	N.A.	N.A.	98.6	99.1	96.7	95.2
1972-73	33.86	159.66	193.52	36.16	6.11	92.20	..	..	38.30	164.00	N.A.	N.A.	98.7	98.4	94.3	96.5
1973-74	60.22	122.21	182.43	50.00	4.52	65.45	..	..	48.00	167.95	N.A.	N.A.	98.8	97.4	94.1	114.6
1973-74 (Upto Sept.) . . .	39.71	79.66	119.37	41.52	3.97	33.46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	98.8h	97.5h	93.9h	112.2h
1974-75 (Upto Sept.) . . .	39.34	97.99	137.33	40.46	0.78	39.92	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	97.7h	96.9h	93.1h	123.8h

1. Refers to calendar years. Figures from 1969-70 onwards are not strictly comparable with those of the preceding years on account of the changes made under the Capital Issues (Exemption) Orders 1966 and 1969. Under 1966 order except for the bonus issues, private companies banking and insurance companies and the government companies are completely exempted from sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 and under 1969 order public limited companies are only required to file a statement of their capital issues proposal provided they conform to stipulated financial criteria, consequently the 'No objections are substituted by Acknowledgement proposals .

2. Comprise of initial, further and debentures.

*Bonus issues include consents for Rs. 2.04 crores to 3 government companies.

†Refers to calendar years. The data do not take into account the capital raised by companies for which no reports were received.

@Figures outside brackets cover both public and private limited companies and those within brackets relate to private limited companies only.

@@For 1961-62, the base is 1952-53=100. From 1965-66 to 1970-71 a revised base 1961-62=100 has been used. From 1971-72 revised base 1970-71=100 has been used.d

b Figures of deposits include certain loans and other receipts that have been exempted from the directions of the R.B.I. issued from time to time. These amounte Rs. 113 crores at the end of March, 1968 Rs. 167 crores at the end of March, 1969 and Rs. 193 crores at the end of March, 1970. Similar data for earlier years are not available.

c, d, e & f relate to 47 weeks, 4 weeks, 39 weeks and 13 weeks respectively.

N.A. Not Available.

h Upto December.

g Include three branches of foreign company.

Note : Consequent upon the nationalisation of some of the banks, all the scrips included in the sub-group 'Banks' in the 'Financial' group under the 'variable Dividend Industrial Securities, have been transferred to sub-group 'other industries' with effect from March, 1970.

4.8 : CAPITAL MARKET : FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(Rs. crores)

	1961–62		1965–66		1969–70		1970–71		1971–72		1972–73		1973–74		April-Sept. 1973–74		April Sept. 1974–75	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	26.7	8.3	45.9	27.1	18.6	17.5	32.3	17.4	28.7	20.3	47.5	28.3	40.9	30.2	25.9	16.5	14.5	22
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (Revised)* . . .	11.5	7.0	29.6	25.3	22.8	19.8	43.9	28.9	39.7	30.3	49.5	39.7	61.1	43.5	31.9	21.2	37.3	20.4
3. Industrial Development Bank of India	..	..	63.0	35.3	51.1	45.1	73.3	55.8	140.4	78.8	92.4	66.6	184.4	118.3	78.8	50.6	110.3	80.9
4. Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	1.1	6.4	3.5	7.4	5.2	1.2	1.8	4.6	3.3@
5. State Financial Corporations . . .	13.3	9.0	23.3	18.8	33.4	22.3	49.6	33.5	64.1	39.6	78.7	44.7	105.7	54.5	36.2	21.2	59.5@	32.8
6. State Industrial Development Corporations	..	..	1.7	1.4	25.9	11.6	19.3	11.0	23.6	14.4	33.5	17.7	26.7	18.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a
7. Unit Trust of India	..	..	2.1	1.7	9.9	8.7	9.2	5.1	13.0	1.6	9.6	5.6	7.9	7.8	3.1	5.5	5.0	6.1
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India																		
(a) Corporate Sector1	5.5	3.9	25.0	9.7	13.4	11.8	17.8	8.1	13.1	5.3	18.0**	11.8	21.3	17.9	9.6	5.4	5.5	10.
(b) Co-operative Sector@@ . . .	0.2	..	..	0.2	2.0	1.3	2.0	..	12.4	1.7	1.4	1.1	4.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	..	10.7

1 Relates to debentures, preference shares and ordinary shares of Joint Stock Companies as also loans to companies both in public and private sector.

*Excluding Guarantee assistance.

@Relate to the period April-August 1974.

**Does not include Rs. 250 lakhs converted into loan out of Rs. 700 lakhs debentures sanctioned earlier.

@@Relates to loans to sugar cooperative societies and an industrial society.

n.a. Not available.

NOTE : 1. In the case of I.F.C. and I.C.I. C.I. figures from 1965-66 are on post devaluation basis.

2. Prior to the institution of the I.D.B.I. the Refinance Corporation for Industry had given refinance facilities of the total value of Rs. 65.5 crores since its inception in 1958 to 31st August, 1964, of which the refinance disbursed totalled Rs. 42.2 crores during the period July 1964 to June 1965, I.D.B.I. which took over the I.R.C.I. disbursed refinancing facilities of Rs. 21.2 crores.

3. Data in respect of S.I.D.Cs. relate to 10 S.I.D.Cs. for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, 16, S.I.D.Cs. and 2 S.I.I.Cs. for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and 13 S.I.D.Cs. and 2 S.I.I.Cs. for the year 1971-72.

4. Since Feb. 1963, the National Industrial Development Corporation has not entertained fresh applications for loans for the purpose of modernisation and expansion of cotton, jute and textile mills and machine tool industry. However, it continues to render consultancy services through its consultancy bureau.

5.1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base : 1961-62=100)

	Agricultural commodities*	Food Articles		Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials	Chemicals	Machinery & Transport Equipment	Manufactures			**All Commodities**
		Total	Foodgrains						Total	Intermediate products	Finished products	
Weight	33.2	41.3	14.8	2.5	6.1	12.1	0.7	7.9	29.4	5.7	23.7	**100.0**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Last week of :												
1965-66 . . .	148	150	159	133	131	144	133	120	124	130	122	**137.5**
1966-67 . . .	182	188	208	133	136	166	151	130	130	148	126	**158.9**
1967-68 . . .	173	194	207	167	147	141	162	132	130	144	127	**160.3**
1968-69 . . .	182	186	193	216	153	172	177	133	139	149	136	**165.1**
1969-70 . . .	201	200	214	188	160	186	193	140	149	174	143	**175.7**
1970-71 . . .	195	200	200	185	163	191	189	151	160	185	155	**180.6**
1971-72 . . .	198	216	223	209	178	179	199	163	173	208	165	**192.3**
1972-73 . . .	240	250	262	249	188	236	208	172	183	229	172	**218.5**
1973-74 . . .	308	322	336	272	288	323	271	216	233	311	216	**284.0**
Average of Weeks :												
1965-66 . . .	142	145	154	133	124	133	126	118	118	125	116	**131.6**
1966-67 . . .	167	171	183	134	134	158	144	126	128	140	124	**149.9**
1967-68 . . .	188	208	228	152	142	156	157	132	131	147	127	**167.3**
1968-69 . . .	179	197	201	192	149	157	169	133	134	145	132	**165.4**
1969-70 . . .	195	197	208	195	155	180	184	136	144	160	140	**171.6**
1970-71 . . .	201	204	207	185	162	197	188	148	155	179	149	**181.1**
1971-72 . . .	200	210	215	195	172	191	197	159	167	197	160	**188.4**
1972-73 . . .	220	240	248	233	181	204	201	168	177	212	168	**207.1**
1973-74 . . .	281	296	296	251	214	299	219	183	206	268	190	**254.0**
1973-74												
April . . .	243	257	264	245	188	247	208	172	186	233	175	**222.9**
May . . .	256	272	270	247	188	267	209	173	187	231	176	**231.6**
June . . .	264	283	276	245	189	283	209	175	188	233	177	**238.6**
July . . .	281	295	289	244	190	312	213	176	192	242	180	**248.4**
August . . .	282	299	294	248	191	306	214	178	195	245	183	**251.0**
September . . .	275	296	289	245	195	294	213	179	200	259	185	**250.3**
October . . .	281	300	293	249	195	304	211	181	207	277	190	**255.2**
November . . .	288	301	308	250	236	298	215	182	214	290	196	**260.0**
December . . .	288	301	305	252	235	308	216	188	216	299	199	**262.1**
January . . .	297	313	313	253	235	321	229	196	222	300	203	**271.2**
February . . .	303	316	320	262	237	326	238	197	227	307	208	**275.0**
March . . .	308	321	331	273	288	323	262	213	233	311	214	**283.3**
1974-75												
April . . .	316	326	350	287	353	324	272	218	242	317	223	**289.9**
May . . .	332	341	371	294	319	326	281	227	246	336	224	**299.1**
June . . .	342	351	376	305	313	335	287	233	249	339	228	**306.0**
July . . .	358	367	392	304	313	342	287	241	254	337	233	**315.1**
August . . .	368	376	412	300	313	353	291	256	261	339	242	**323.4**
September . . .	378	386	437	305	316	356	300	261	262	333	244	**328.9**
October . . .	366	382	431	311	319	330	301	266	262	325	246	**324.8**
November . . .	357	376	417	311	319	320	309	269	257	305	245	**320.0**
December† . . .	354	369	409	309	319	320	313	271	255	303	243	**316.9**

†Provisional.

*Derived Series : Weighted average of the indices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi, gram, arhar, moong, masur, urad, potatoes, onions, oranges, bananas, cashewnuts, tea, coffee, spices and condiments, betelnuts, tobacco raw, cotton raw, jute raw and mesta, hempraw, groundnuts, linseed, castorseed, gingelly seed, rape seed, cotton seed, copra, tanning materials, sugar cane, rubber, logs and timber, bamboos and coir fibre. Figures given under this head against last week of the year are for the month of March every year.

5.2 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—SELECTED COMMODITIES/COMMODITY GROUPS

(Base: 1961-62=100)

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Edible oils	Coal	Mineral oils	Raw cotton	Raw Jute & mesta	Groundnuts	Cotton yarn	Metals	Mill cloth	Jute manufactures	Iron & steel manufactures	Soap
Weight	6.69	3.22	2.68	5.37	1.31	3.02	2.24	1.16	2.52	1.69	2.43	5.59	2.38	3.59	0.44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Last week of:															
1965-66	153	150	180	170	125	131	119	160	164	111	152	112	134	124	131
1966-67	180	216	259	206	131	133	134	124	205	133	165	118	119	128	141
1967-68	196	200	265	144	158	139	146	175	130	129	169	123	106	139	126
1968-69	185	205	205	184	163	149	163	175	187	134	173	129	153	150	138
1969-70	197	234	248	220	168	158	182	129	210	159	211	131	157	157	137
1970-71	195	208	228	209	168	157	239	135	187	197	204	152	172	166	145
1971-72	208	215	284	197	175	180	166	135	190	218	231	161	200	189	147
1972-73	244	228	353	273	188	184	205	160	307	232	253	170	184	204	147
1973-74	329	250	455	379	190	385	338	116	377	234	393	211	267	256	167
Average of weeks:															
1965-66	137	149	191	151	122	125	119	127	142	113	147	108	119	121	122
1966-67	169	178	225	196	128	133	127	141	188	123	160	116	124	126	144
1967-68	200	214	328	182	148	138	142	102	165	132	169	122	106	137	133
1968-69	196	204	223	162	161	141	155	157	149	130	170	126	133	145	131
1969-70	196	215	239	206	166	150	171	139	199	145	189	130	154	151	137
1970-71	201	209	240	232	168	157	209	141	215	174	207	139	171	164	142
1971-72	204	208	272	203	171	172	222	131	197	207	218	157	194	174	146
1972-73	231	222	330	231	177	180	177	147	242	207	239	163	189	198	147
1973-74	283	226	411	349	190	236	277	134	388	227	316	188	203	227	161
1973-74															
April	247	216	360	287	188	184	211	167	332	236	254	171	190	204	147
May	254	213	374	313	190	184	224	165	378	234	256	172	189	204	147
June	262	211	377	325	190	187	238	154	408	225	258	176	178	206	147
July	272	212	411	362	190	188	271	121	471	225	268	178	171	206	157
August	287	212	405	359	190	190	272	131	391	224	277	180	178	212	166
September	285	212	393	350	190	197	272	131	391	224	290	183	189	215	166
October	289	212	411	359	190	197	306	131	379	226	317	188	195	226	166
Novemer	295	237	439	336	190	280	307	126	340	229	351	196	202	241	166
December	286	245	430	348	190	279	294	123	362	225	369	199	204	248	167
January	293	245	437	382	190	269	299	118	384	225	378	200	220	250	167
February	302	248	443	380	190	268	315	120	394	227	385	201	247	256	167
March	318	250	455	380	190	385	335	117	380	231	391	211	267	256	167
1974-75															
April	337	295	450	383	263	384	346	113	382	235	404	229	284	256	167
May	347	356	459	398	263	383	354	114	392	297	410	237	274	257	167
June	357	347	459	412	263	383	356	121	409	311	409	239	254	257	167
July	370	363	479	414	263	383	382	135	414	315	403	246	254	267	167
August	389	380	509	422	263	284	397	147	432	323	404	253	276	280	167
September	404	407	554	418	263	384	411	176	415	312	394	253	282	295	167
October	402	400	556	407	263	396	349	169	363	306	395	255	274	283	203
November	376	392	563	406	263	396	297	155	381	258	393	254	263	282	203
December*	343	402	559	413	263	396	295	149	405	249	391	247	259	282	235

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*Provisional.

5.3: ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

	WORKING CLASS				Urban Non-Manual Employees
	Food Index		General Index		
	1949=100	1960=100	1949=100	1960=100	General Index (1960=100)
Financial Years:					
1955-56	94		96		
1960-61	125		124		100*
1965-66	174		169		132
1966-67	198		191		146
1967-68	228		213		159
1968-69	223@		212		161
1969-70	223	193	215	177	167
1970-71	233	202	226	186	174
1971-72	237	205	233	192	180
1972-73	258	223	251	207	192
1973-74	323	279	304	250	221
Calendar Years:					
1955	92		96		..
1960	126		124		100
1965	172		166		130
1966	190		184		142
1967	222		209		157
1968	228**	196	215**	177	161
1969	220	190	213	175	165
1970	231	200	224	184	173
1971	235	203	230	190	178
1972	250	216	245	202	189
1973	304	262	287	236	212
1973—					
January	264	228	255	210	195
February	267	231	259	213	196
March	273	236	263	216	199
April	281	243	269	221	202
May	293	253	277	228	207
June	300	259	283	233	211
July	317	274	295	243	216
August	323	279	300	247	218
September	323	279	301	248	219
October	331	286	309	254	223
November	336	290	315	259	226
December	334	289	316	260	228
1974—					
January	340	294	321	264	231
February	344	297	325	267	233
March	353	305	334	275	238
April	365	315	344	383	244
May	382	330	357	294	251
June	390	337	366	301	256
July	405	350	378	311	262
August	421	364	390	321	270
September	442	382	406	334	279
October	443	383	407	335	282
November	..	..	402	331	..

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*Relates to the period January to March, 1961.

@Based on four months figures in the interim series (1949=100) and eight months figures as estimated from the new series of Index on base 1960=100.

**Based on seven months figures in the interim series (1949=100) and five months figures as estimated from the new series on base 1960=100.

NOTE :—New Series of All India Index on base 1960=100 has been introduced with effect from August 1968. The Interim series on base 1949=100 has been simultaneously discontinued. Index Numbers from August 1968 on base 1949=100 have been estimated by equating 100 of the new series to 121.54 of interim series in regard to General Index and 115.74 in regard to Food Index.

5.4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES : RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Base : 1961-62=100)

	General Index of Wholesale Prices*	Index for manufactures@	Index for Agricultural commodities@@	Prices of manufactures as per cent of the prices of agricultural commodities
Weight	100.00	32.30	33.20	
1	2	3	4	5
Last month of :				
1965–66	136.8	121.8	147.4	82.6
1966–67	159.4	127.6	181.5	70.3
1967–68	159.7	128.9	172.4	74.8
1968–69	164.8	136.1	181.8	74.9
1969–70	175.9	142.9	200.7	71.2
1970–71	181.6	154.4	194.8	79.3
1971–72	192.2	164.9	197.7	83.4
1972–73	220.0	173.0	240.3	72.0
1973–74	283.3	215.1	308.4	69.7
Average of months				
1965–66	131.6	117.0	141.7	82.6
1966–67	149.9	125.3	166.6	75.2
1967–68	167.3	129.1	188.2	68.6
1968–69	165.4	132.8	179.4	74.0
1969–70	171.6	139.7	194.9	71.7
1970–71	181.1	149.7	201.4	74.3
1971–72	188.4	160.5	199.6	80.4
1972–73	207.1	168.8	219.7	76.8
1973–74	254.0	189.3	280.6	67.5
1973–74				
April	222.9	175.0	243.0	72.0
May	231.6	175.7	256.5	68.5
June	238.6	177.2	264.4	67.0
July	248.4	179.6	281.4	63.8
August	251.0	182.0	281.9	64.6
September	250.3	184.5	275.1	67.1
October	255.2	188.2	280.9	67.0
November	260.0	194.6	288.0	67.6
December	262.1	196.5	287.9	68.3
January	271.2	201.4	297.3	67.7
February	275.0	206.0	303.0	68.0
March	283.3	215.1	308.4	69.7
1974–75				
April	289.9	223.1	316.0	70.6
May	299.1	225.0	332.1	68.1
June	306.0	230.2	341.9	67.3
July	315.1	236.2	357.9	66.0
August	323.4	246.4	367.8	67.0
September	328.9	249.5	378.0	66.0
October	324.9	252.2	365.9	68.9
November	320.0	252.3	356.7	70.7
December +	316.9	251.3	353.5	71.1

†Provisional

*Average of weeks.

@Includes 'Chemicals', 'Machinery and Transport Equipment' and 'Finished Products.'

@@Derived Series: Weighted average of the 'indices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, barely, ragi, gram, arhar, moong, masur, urad, potatoes, onions, oranges, bannanas, cashewnuts, spices & condiments, tea, coffee, betelnuts, tobacco raw, cotton raw, jute raw and mesta, hemp raw, coir fibre, groundnuts, linseed, castor seed, rapeseed, gingelly seed, cotton seed, copra, tanning materials, sugarcane, rubber logs & timber and bamboos.

6.1 : INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(Rs. crores)

End of	Reserves @				Transactions with IMF		
	Gold	SDRs**	Foreign ex-change***	Total (2+3+4)	Drawings	Repur-chases	Out-standing Repur-chase Obliga-tions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	117.8	..	911.4	1029.2	..	..	47.62
1955-56	117.8	..	784.6	902.4	..	7.14	5.95
1956-57	117.8	..	563.3	681.1	60.71	5.95	60.71
1957-58	117.8	..	303.4	421.2	34.52	..	95.24
1958-59	117.8	..	261.1	378.9	..	..	95.24
1959-60	117.8	..	245.1	362.9	..	23.81	71.43
1960-61	117.8	..	185.8	303.6	..	10.71	60.72
1961-62	117.8	..	179.5	297.3	119.05	60.72	119.05
1962-63	117.8	..	177.3	295.1	11.90	..	130.95
1963-64	117.8	..	188.0	305.8	..	23.81	107.14
1964-65	133.8	..	115.9	249.7	47.62	47.62	107.14
1965-66	115.9	..	182.1	298.0	65.47	35.71	136.90
1966-67	182.5	..	295.9	478.4	89.29	43.09	313.13
					(187.5)	(57.5)	(417.5)
1967-68	182.5	..	356.1	538.6	67.50	43.13	337.50
1968-69	182.5	..	394.2	576.7	..	58.50	279.00
1969-70	182.5	92.0	546.4	820.9	..	125.25	153.75
1970-71	182.5	111.7	438.1	732.3	..	153.75	..
1971-72	182.5	185.8	480.4	848.7	..	..	..
1972-73	182.5	184.9	478.9	846.3	..	..	..
1973-74	182.5	183.7	580.8	947.0	62.6	..	62.6
1973-74							
June	182.5	183.9	516.1	882.5	..	..	..
September	182.5	183.9	496.0	862.4	..	..	..
December	182.5	183.9	376.8	743.2	..	..	..
March	182.5	183.7	580.8	947.0	62.6	..	62.6
1974-75*							
April	182.5	182.8	663.3	1028.6	72.8	..	135.4
May	182.5	181.9	768.1	1132.5	221.4	..	356.8
June	182.5	181.9	761.7	1126.1	..	..	356.8
July	182.5	181.9	691.3	1055.7	..	..	356.8
August	182.5	181.9	653.3	1017.7	..	..	356.8
September	182.5	181.9	613.7	978.1	..	..	356.8
October	182.5	181.9	717.1	1081.5	155.2	..	512.0
November	182.5	181.1	746.6	1110.2	38.7	..	550.7
December	182.5	179.9	587.4	949.8	..	..	550.7

@ Gold is valued at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams up to May 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams thereafter. SDRs are valued at Rs. 7.50 per unit.

*Provisional.

**SDRs amounting to Rs. 94.50 crores were allocated to India by the IMF in January 1970, Rs. 75.43 crores in January 1971 and Rs. 74.70 crores in January 1972.

***Holdings of Canadian Dollars from June 1970 to June 1972 are valued at the monthly average of spot buying and selling rates in New York. Other foreign exchange holdings are valued at the par values/Central rates up to June 1972 except for the holdings of Deutsche Marks from May to November 1971, and Yen and pound sterling from September to November 1971 which are valued at the monthly averages of buying and selling rates in London. From July 1972 onwards holdings in sterling are valued at the average of Bank's spot buying and selling rates; other foreign exchange holdings, including those in Canadian dollars, are valued at cross rates based on the monthly averages of spot buying and selling rates in London up to April, 1974 and on the basis of the averages of spot buying and selling rates in London from May 1974.

NOTES : 1. Figures below the line are not comparable with those above the line due to devaluation of the rupee in June, 1966.
2. Data on transactions with IMF shown in brackets for the year 1966-67 are in Millions of U.S. Dollars at the rate of Rs. 7.50 per U.S. Dollar.

6.2 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

(Rs. crores)

1	1961–62 Final 2	1965–66 Final 3	1966–67 Final 4	1967–68 Revised 5	1968–69 Preliminary 6	1969–70 Preliminary 7	1970–71 Preliminary 8	1971–72 Preliminary 9	1972–73 Preliminary 10
1. Imports—Imports c.i.f. . .	996.3	1367.9	1991.1	2055.7	1740.5	1582.3	1720.4	1993.6	2146.5
(a) PL 480 Title 1** . .	86.3	250.3	309.0	292.9	117.9	94.8	49.9	8.6	0.1
(b) Others	910.0	1117.6	1682.1	1762.8	1622.6	1487.5	1670.5	1985.0	2146.4
2. Exports—f.o.b.	668.3	784.5	1086.5	1257.9	1367.4	1403.9	1402.7	1555.4	1895.5
3. Trade Balance (2—1) . . .	—328.0	—583.4	—904.6	—797.8	—373.1	—178.4	—317.7	—438.2	—251.0
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1	..	..
5. Invisibles—									
(i) Receipts²	173.5	206.2	260.6	287.7	320.5	327.0	333.6	366.3	388.6
(ii) Payments	203.0	272.1	398.8	441.1	454.9	476.1	502.8	503.7	526.7
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	(46.0)	(94.4)	(150.2)	(169.8)	(184.0)	189.6)	(203.0)	(198.7)	(217.9)
(iii) Net	—29.5	—65.9	—138.2	—153.4	—134.4	—149.1	—169.2	—137.4	—138.1
6. Current Account (net) . .	**—357.5**	**—649.3**	**-1042.8**	**—951.2**	**—507.5**	**—327.5**	**—473.8**	**—575.6**	**—389.1**
7. Capital transactions—									
(a) Private³—									
(i) Receipts . . .	30.4	34.9	24.5	29.5	20.1	11.7	15.7	13.4	9.9
(ii) Payments . . .	36.4	49.7	57.5	45.0	27.4	33.7	29.8	21.2	23.6
(iii) Net	—6.0	—14.8	—33.0	—15.5	—7.3	—22.0	—14.1	—7.8	—13.7
(b) Government⁴—									
(i) Receipts . . .	108.4	178.6	158.3	250.3	188.4	175.2	286.4	231.9	194.7
(ii) Payments . . .	596.7	166.4	72.5	115.0	118.5	135.7	278.7	98.7	190.3
(iii) Net	11.7	12.2	85.8	135.3	69.9	39.5	7.7	133.2	4.4
(c) Amortisation payments (gross)	—60.3	—84.7	—143.8	—193.8	—184.3	—215.5	—231.0	—249.7	—286.8
(d) Repurchase of rupees from IMF	—60.7	—35.7	—43.1	—43.2	—58.5	—125.4	—154.0	..	..
(e) Banking capital (net) .	—2.5	2.6	5.7	10.3	—12.0	25.8	1.2	15.5	—7.0
8. Error and omissions . .	7.8	—12.4	13.4	—74.8	—113.7	—14.5	—78.7	—65.2	—31.6
9. Total deficit (6 to 8) . .	**—467.5**	**—782.1**	**—1157.8**	**—1132.9**	**—813.4**	**— 39.6**	**—942.7**	**—749.6**	**—723.8**
Total deficit financed by:									
10. External Assistance—									
(a) Loans (excluding PL 480 rupee loans) . .	225.3	471.1	598.4	755.0	—637.8	614.7	632.2	651.9	611.8
(b) Grants (excluding PL 480 Title 1 grants) . .	30.5	43.5	124.6	88.2	95.8	73.4	96.5	112.9	78.5
(c) PL 480 Title 1 (gross) .	86.3	250.3	309.0	292.9	117.9	94.8	49.9	8.6	0.1
Total (a+b+c)	**342.1**	**764.9**	**1032.0**	**1136.1**	**851.9**	**782.9**	**778.6**	**773.4**	**690.4**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Drawings from the IMF (gross)	119.1	65.5	89.3	67.7	..	..	..	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs. . .	..	..	..	..	..	94.5	75.4	74.7	..
13. Decline in reserves(+) increase (—) . . .	6.3	—48.3	36.5	— 70.8	—38.1	—237.8	—88.7	—98.5	33.4
TOTAL (10 to 13) . . .	**467.5**	**782.1**	**1157.8**	**1132.9**	**813.4**	**639.6**	**942.7**	**749.7**	**723.8**

NOTE: —Figures shwon in this table for some items do not correspond with the similar statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India. The difference is due to adjustments made in the above table in receipts and payments in respect of PL 480 assistance which have been grouped together under External Assistance and imports respectively, and excluded from other heads of account. The presentation of balance of payments statistics in the table above also differs from adjusted balnace of payments tables in issues of the Economic Survey prior to 1966-67. In the table above, interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits (unlike in those issues) are inclusive of payments in respect of loans repayable in rupees.

1. Exclude freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. Authorities.
2. Exclude receipts of account of freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities, and U.S. Embassy expenditure out of PL 480 Title I Funds and Miscellaneous receipts out of PL 665; these also exclude grants under Colombo Plan, PL480 Title I, II and III etc.
3. Receipts by way of drawings on loans extended to private sector under the External Assistance programme including loans out of Cooley Fund and corresponding amortization payments are excluded from items 7a(i) and 7a (ii) and are included under items 10(a) and 7(c) respectively.
4. Include all official capital transactions not enumerated separately but exclude changes in PL 480/665 balances.
5. The net movement shown here has been adjusted to exclude changes in Cooley Fund account balances arising out of disbursement by way of loans and transfers from and to other accounts.
6. Includes those payable Rupees as follows:—

(Rs. crores.)

Payable in Rupees, other than R.P.A.	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Interest and services payments on foreign loans and credits .	7.8	28.7	40.1	52.0	59.7	62.1	50.6	49.5	48.8
2. Amortisation payments. .	4.1	14.7	25.3	28.6	31.1	33.2	34.5	46.2	36.0

*The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

**PL 480 Title I shown under imports item 1(a) and under external assistance item 10(c) represents the commodity assistance which is payable in rupees. PL 480 convertible currency assistance is included in item 10(a) and imports there against in item 1(b).

6.3: INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)

	Third Plan Annual Average		1967-68R		1969-70P		1970-71P		1971-72P		1972-73P	
	Rs. Crores	$ Million	Rs. Crores	$ Million	Rs. Crores	$ Million	Rs. Crores	$ Million	Rs. Crores	$ Million	Rs. Crores	$ Million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Imports[1]-c.i.f.	1209.6	2540.2	2055.7	2740.9	1582.3	2109.7	1720.4	2293.9	1993.6	2678.0	2146.5	2862.0
(a) PL. 480 Title I**	170.9	358.9	292.9	390.6	94.8	126.4	46.9	66.5	8.6	11.5	0.1	0.1
(b) Others	1038.7	2181.3	1762.8	2350.3	1487.5	1983.3	1670.5	2227.4	1985.0	2666.5	2146.4	2861.9
2. Exports-f.o.b.	747.2	1569.1	1257.9	1677.2	1403.9	1871.8	1402.7	1870.3	1555.4	2090.9	1895.5	2527.3
3. Trade-Balance (2—1)	—462.4	—971.1	—797.8	—1063.7	—178.4	—237.9	—317.7	—428.6	—438.2	—587.1	—251.0	—334.7
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	3.2	6.7	..	..	..	..	13.1	17.5	..	..	..	..
5. Invisibles—												
(i) Receiptst[2]	182.5	383.2	287.7	383.6	327.0	436.0	333.6	444.8	366.3	429.3	388.6	518.1
(ii) Payments—												
of which interest and service	236.8	497.2	441.1	588.1	476.1	634.8	502.8	670.4	503.7	677.6	526.7	702.2
payments on foreign loans and credits	(68.4)	(143.6)	(169.8)	(226.4)	(189.6)	(252.8)	(203.0)	(270.7)	(198.7)	(267.4)	(217.9)	(290.5)
(iii) Net	—54.3	—114.0	—153.4	—204.5	—149.1	—198.8	—169.2	—225.6	—137.4	—185.3	—138.1	—184.1
6. Current Account (net)	**—513.5**	**—1078.4**	**—951.2**	**—1268.2**	**—327.5**	**—436.7**	**—473.8**	**—631.7**	**—575.6**	**—772.4**	**—389.1**	**—518· 8**
7. Capital Transactions—												
(a) Private[3]—												
(i) Receipts	34.4	72.2	29.5	39.3	11.7	15.6	15.7	20.9	13.4	17.9	9.9	13.2
(ii) Payments	41.6	87.3	45.0	60.0	33.7	44.9	29.8	39.7	21.5	28.5	23.6	31.5
(iii) Net	—7.2	—15.1	—15.5	—20.7	—22.0	—29.3	—14.1	—18.8	—7.8	—10.6	—13.7	—18.3
(b) Government[4]—												
(i) Receipts	99.5	208.9	250.3	333.7	175.2	233.6	286.4	381.9	231.9	311.7	194.7	259.6
(ii) Payments	72.6	152.4	115.0	153.3	135.7	180.9	278.7	371.6	98.7	132.6	190.3	253.7
(iii) Net	26.9	56.5	135.3	180.4	39.5	52.7	7.7	10.3	133.2	179.1	4.4	5.9
(c) Amortisation paymentst[6] (Gross)	—66.5	—139.7	—193.8	—258.4	—215.5	—287.3	—231.0	—308.0	—249.7	—336.2	—286.8	—382.4
(d) Repurchase of rupees from IMF	—33.6	—70.5	—43.2	—57.6	125.4	—167.2	—154.0	—205.3	..	..	..	..
(e) Banking capital[5] (net)	—0.8	—1.7	10.3	13.7	25.8	34.4	1.2	1.6	15.5	21.0	—7.0	—9.3
8. Errors and omissions	—20.3	—42.6	—74.8	—99.7	—14.5	—19.3	—78.7	—105.0	—65.2	—86.4	—31.6	—42.1
9. Total Deficit (6 to 8)	**—615.0**	**—1291.5**	**—1132.9**	**—1510.5**	**—639.6**	**—852.7**	**—942.7**	**—1256.9**	**—749.6**	**—1005.5**	**—723.8**	**—965.0**
Total deficit Financed by:												
10. External Assistance												
(a) Loans (excluding PL 480 loans)	364.8	766.1	755.0	1006.7	614.7	819.5	632.2	842.9	651.9	875.1	611.8	815.7
(b) Grants (exluding PL. 480 Title I grants)	29.3	61.5	88.2	117.6	73.4	97.9	96.5	128.7	112.6	151.6	78.5	104.7
(c) PL 480 Title I (Gross)	170.9	358.9	292.9	390.5	94.8	126.4	49.9	66.5	8.6	11.4	0.1	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	10	11	13
Total (a+b+c+)	**565.0**	**1186.5**	**1136.1**	**1514.8**	**782.9**	**1043.8**	**778.6**	**1038.1**	**773.4**	**1038.1**	**690.4**	**920.5**
11. Drawings from the IMF (Gross)	48.8	102.5	67.6	90.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs	..	..	..	..	94.5	126.0	75.4	100.5	74.7	102.6	..	..
13. Decline in reserves (+) increase(—)	1.2	2.5	—70.8	—94.4	—237.8	—317.1	88.7	118.3	—98.5	—135.2	33.4	44.5
Total (10 to 13)	**615.0**	**1291.5**	**1132.9**	**1510.5**	**639.6**	**852.7**	**942.7**	**1256.9**	**749.6**	**1005.5**	**723.8**	**965.0**

For footnotes please refer to Table 6.2.

R—Revised

P—Preliminary.

Note: The dollar equivalents have been arrived at by applying the following conversion rates.

1$—Rs. 4.76 upto May, 1966.

1$—Rs. 7.50 upto December, 1971.

1$—Rs. 7.28 for January-March, 1972.

1$—Rs. 7.50 for 1972-73.

6.4: INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(Excluding Grants)

	Third Plan Annual Average		1967-68R		1968-69P	1969-70P	1970-71P	1971-72P	1972-73P
	Rs. Crores	$ Million	Rs. Crores	$ Million	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Foreign Travel—									
Receipts	16.0	33.6	20.1	26.8	4.9*	31.7@	27.9@	31.5@	37.9@
Payments	11.0	23.1	15.0	20.0	14.4	15.2	17.8	19.5	19.3
Net	5.0	10.5	5.1	6.8	—9.5	16.5	10.1	12.0	18.6
2. Transportation—									
Receipts	52.9	111.1	94.0	125.3	99.3	100.4	106.5	111.7	121.7
Payments	28.7	60.3	59.7	79.6	65.1	72.0	78.4	68.3	71.0
Net	24.2	50.8	34.3	45.7	34.2	28.4	28.1	43.4	50.7
3. Insurance—									
Receipts	8.4	17.6	12.4	16.5	12.7	12.9	11.7	13.5	16.7
Payments	5.4	11.3	6.8	9.0	9.1	13.4	12.2	18.5	12.2
Net	3.0	6.3	5.6	7.5	3.6	—0.5	—0.5	—5.0	4.5
4. Investment income—									
Receipts	11.2	23.5	20.1	26.8	25.8	33.8	48.5	35.0	29.6
Payments	106.4	223.4	230.6	307.5	239.7	251.6	274.2	262.4	285.7
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	(68.4)	(143.6)	(169.8)	(226.3)	(184.0)	(189.6)	(203.0)	(198.7)	(217.9)
Net	**—95.2**	**—199.9**	**—210.5**	**—280.7**	**—213.9**	**—217.8**	**—225.7**	**—227.4**	**—256.1**
5. Government not included elsewhere—									
Receipts[1]	15.1	31.7	24.2	32.3	24.4	16.6	16.7	15.9	21.5
Payments[2]	20.8	43.7	24.6	32.8	21.0	23.5	23.0	24.0	22.7
Net	—5.7	—12.0	—0.4	—0.5	3.4	—6.9	—6.3	—8.1	—1.2
6. Miscellaneous—									
Receipts[3]	28.2	59.2	44.3	59.1	59.7	41.7	40.8	45.0	55.1
Payments	44.9	94.3	67.4	89.9	72.6	69.4	77.6	80.4	84.0
Net	—16.7	—35.1	—23.1	—30.8	—12.9	—27.7	—36.8	—35.4	—28.9
7. Transfer Payments—									
(a) Official—									
Receipts	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	..	0.3	1.0	1.9	2.0
Payments[4]	4.4	9.2	18.1	24.1	16.7	16.8	6.4	18.3	20.5
Net	—3.7	—7.7	—18.0	—24.0	—16.7	—16.5	—5.4	—16.4	—18.5
(b) Private—									
Receipts	49.9	104.8	72.5	96.7	93.6	89.8	80.5	111.8	104.1
Payments	15.2	31.9	18.9	25.2	16.3	14.2	13.2	12.3	11.3
Net	34.7	72.9	53.6	71.5	77.3	75.6	67.3	99.5	92.8
8. TOTAL (1 to 7)									
RECEIPTS	**182.5**	**383.2**	**287.7**	383.6	320.5	**327.0**	333.6	**366.3**	**388.6**
PAYMENTS	**236.8**	**497.2**	**441.1**	588.1	454.9	**476.1**	**502.8**	503.7	**526.7**
NET	**—54.3**	**—114.0**	**—153.4**	**—204.5**	**—134.4**	**—149.1**	**—169.2**	**—137.4**	**—138.1**

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1. Exclude freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities. Also exclude receipts from U.S. Embassy expenditure from PL 480 counterpart Funds.

2. Include Rs. 8.3 crores in each of the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 paid to the IBRD as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

3. Exclude receipts out of PL 665 Fund.

4. Include Rs. 8.3 crores in 1964-65 and 1965-66 and Rs. 11.2 crores in 1968-69 and 1969-70 paid to the IBRD as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

NOTES : (i) This table is break-down of item 5 in table 6.3

(ii) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the predevaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

(iii) Constituent items may not always add upto total due to rounding.

@Provisional estimates.

*The data for 1968-69 is incomplete.

R=Revised. **P=Preliminary.**

6.5 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Third Plan Annual Average		1967-68R		1968-69P	1969-70P	1970-71P	1971-72P	1972-73P
	Rs. Crores	$ Million	Rs. Crores	$ Million	Rs. Million	Rs. Crores	Rs. Million	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Private (non-banking)									
Receipts	34.4	72.2	29.5	39.3	20.1	11.7	15.7	13.4	9.9
Payments	41.6	87.3	45.0	60.0	27.4	33.7	29.8	21.2	23.6
Net	—7.2	—15.1	—15.5	—20.7	—7.3	—22.0	—14.1	—7.8	—13.7
(a) Long-term—									
Receipts	29.1	61.1	20.7	27.6	13.9	8.3	14.5	12.6	9.4
Payments	35.0	73.5	33.2	44.3	24.8	31.6	27.5	18.9	22.5
Net	—5.9	—12.4	—12.5	—16.7	—10.9	—23.3	—13.0	—6.3	—13.1
(b) Short-term—									
Receipts	5.3	11.1	8.8	11.7	6.2	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
Payments	6.6	13.8	11.8	15.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.1
Net	—1.3	—2.7	—3.0	—4.0	—3.6	—1.3	—1.1	—1.5	—0.6
2. Banking (excluding RBI)—									
Receipts	47.0	98.7	147.8	197.0	39.6	59.3	50.2	55.3	73.1
Payments	47.8	100.4	137.5	183.3	51.6	33.5	49.0	39.8	80.1
Net	—0.8	—1.7	10.3	13.7	—12.0	25.8	1.2	15.5	—7.0
3. Government Miscellaneous—[1]									
Receipts	99.5	208.9	250.3	333.7	188.4	175.2	286.4	231.9	194.7
Payments	72.6	152.4	115.0	153.3	118.5	135.7	278.7	98.7	190.3
Net	26.9	56.5	135.3	180.4	69.9	39.5	7.7	133.2	4.4
4. Total of above items—									
RECEIPTS	180.9	379.8	427.6	570.0	248.1	246.2	352.3	300.6	277.7
PAYMENTS	162.0	340.1	297.5	396.6	197.5	202.9	357.5	159.7	294.0
NET	18.9	39.7	130.1	173.4	50.6	43.3	—5.2	140.9	—16.3

[1] Including amortisation receipts.

NOTES: (i) The break-down in this table is of items 7(a), 7(b) and 7(e) and of table 6.3.

(ii) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

(iii) Constituent items may not always add up to total due to rounding.

R—Revised.

P—Preliminary.

6.6 : PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

(Rupees crores—post devaluation)

Commodity	1960-61	1965-66	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	April—September	
								1974-75	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Consumer Goods . . .	**285.7**	**507.2**	**261.0**	**213.0**	**131.2**	**80.8**	**473.1**	**252.1**	**131.4**
Cereal & cereal preparations.	285.7	507.2	261.0	213.0	131.2	80.8	473.1	252.1	131.4
II. Raw materials & Intermediate Manufactures . . .	**776.6**	**776.6**	**757.5**	**891.1**	**1077.4**	**1092.4**	**1646.7**	**1275.3**	**624.0**
(a) Cashew nuts (unprocessed)	15.1	23.7	27.6	29.4	27.9	31.8	28.8	21.4	13.6
(b) Copra	18.3	9.9	2.8	3.2	1.7	0.7	Neg.	..	Neg
(c) Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	17.0	3.5	9.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.2	1.9
(d) Fibres	159.6	121.6	111.1	126.7	138.2	114.9	92.8	34.5	58.4
of which :									
(i) Raw wool .	16.4	8.1	16.5	15.1	11.8	8.9	16.1	14.1	6.4
(ii) Raw cotton . .	128.8	72.8	82.8	98.8	113.4	90.9	52.0	14.1	3.8
(iii) Raw Jute . .	12.0	8.8	1.1	0.1	..	1.1	12.2	1.7	11.4
(e) Petroleum oil and lubricants . . .	109.1	107.5	137.9	135.9	194.1	204.0	560.3	586.5	152.6
(f) Animal and vegetable oils and fats . . .	7.2	24.2	29.6	38.5	46.5	24.9	64.9	24.9	21.4
(g) Fertilisers and chemical products . . .	140.9	183.7	214.5	216.5	240.9	281.8	389.3	293.6	148.0
of which:									
(i) Fertilizers & fertilizer materials . .	23.4	81.4	117.3	99.9	111.3	145.7	226.1	194.0	78.0
(ii) Chemical elements and compounds .	61.8	56.5	67.4	68.0	71.8	91.4	105.3	66.4	44.5
(iii) Dyeing, tanning & colouring materials .	20.3	10.4	7.1	9.2	8.4	9.1	10.3	6.1	5.1
(iv) Medicinal & Pharmaceutical products	16.5	13.8	18.3	24.3	26.6	23.2	26.4	16.2	12.5
(v) Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose & artificial resins .	9.0	9.1	8.4	8.1	9.2	11.9	15.2	8.2	6.9
(h) Pulp & waste paper .	10.6	8.8	12.5	12.3	9.6	10.1	9.3	5.7	6.6
(i) Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	19.1	21.1	23.7	25.1	34.9	31.4	28.9	24.0	14.3
(j) Non-metallic mineral manufactures . .	11.7	10.0	32.2	33.3	40.0	54.2	86.2	33.8	40.9
(k) Iron and steel . .	193.0	154.3	81.5	147.0	237.6	225.8	242.6	163.5	104.7
(l) Non-ferrous metals .	74.5	108.3	74.5	119.4	102.4	109.1	139.7	84.2	61.6
III. Capital Goods . . .	**560.5**	**803.7**	**403.2**	**404.0**	**482.7**	**550.8**	**650.5**	**331.4**	**293.7**
(a) Manufactures of metals .	36.1	28.6	7.3	9.3	12.1	18.8	21.5	12.6	9.1
(b) Non-electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	320.3	525.7	280.4	257.8	270.9	297.9	416.5	205.6	190.5
(c) Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	90.1	138.3	64.3	70.4	105.1	134.0	124.1	66.4	54.0
(d) Transport equipment .	114.0	111.1	51.2	66.5	94.6	100.1	88.4	46.8	40.1
IV. Others : Unclassified . .	**172.7**	**130.9**	**160.4**	**126.1**	**133.2**	**143.4**	**150.6**	**74.2**	**62.6**
TOTAL . . .	**1795.0**	**2218.4**	**1582.1**	**1634.2**	**1824.5**	**1867.4**	**2920.9**	**1933.0**	**1111.7**

Source:–Monthly Statistics Of Foreign Trade, D.G.C.I&S, Calcutta.

6.7 : PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

(Rupees crores—post devaluation)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1960-61 Qty.	1960-61 Value	1965-66 Qty.	1965-66 Value	1969-70 Qty.	1969-70 Value	1970-71 Qty.	1970-71 Value	1971-72 Qty.	1971-72 Value	1972-73 Qty.	1972-73 Value	1973-74 Qty.	1973-74 Value	April-September 1974-75 Qty.	April-September 1974-75 Value	April-September 1973-74 Qty.	April-September 1973-74 Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Jute manufactures .	'000 Tonnes	799	212.9	900	288.0	571	206.7	561	190.4	671	265.3	581	250.0	563	227.3	355	169.4	276	111.2
2. Tea . . .	Mill. kgs.	199	194.7	197	180.9	174	124.5	199	148.3	207	156.3	193	147.3	190	144.9	93	88.1	95	60.0
3. Cotton fabrics .	Value		90.6		87.4		69.7		75.3		76.6		100.9		192.2		93.6		77.3
(i) Mill made .	Mill. Sq. metres	602	83.1	513	74.3	406	62.4	415	67.5	382	66.6	449	84.4	646	160.1	217	77.3	305	64.6
(ii) Handloom .	Mill. Metres	26	7.5	40	13.1	27	7.3	28	7.8	29	10.0	47	16.5	68	32.1	30	16.3	29	12.7
4. Coir yarn and manufactures .	'000 Tonnes	71	13.7	70	16.6	54	13.4	49	13.0	47	13.4	47	14.3	46	15.3	20	8.1	20	6.8
5. Iron ore . .	Mill. Tonnes	3	26.8	12	66.3	16	94.6	21	117.3	20	104.7	21	109.8	24	132.8	8	49.3	10	55.2
6. Oil cakes .	'000 Tonnes	433	22.5	829	54.6	705	41.5	879	55.4	742	40.2	1001	74.8	1225	170.6	377	43.6	635	90.5
7. Leather & leather manufacturers .	Value		39.3		44.8		81.5		72.2		90.8		174.5		171.3		76.5		93.3
8. Cashew kernels .	Mill. Kgs.	44	29.8	51	43.1	61	57.4	50	52.1	60	61.3	66	68.8	52	74.4	36	66.1	34	46.2
9. Tobacco . .	Mill. Kgs.	47	24.8	59	33.3	56	33.4	50	32.6	61	45.1	98	63.9	81	70.9	50	56.2	48	45.7
10. Engineering goods	Value		13.4		26.2		102.5		130.4		122.3		141.0		201.3		141.1		75.9
11. Coffee. . . .	Mill. Kgs.	20	11.4	27	20.4	32	19.6	32	25.1	36	22.1	51	32.9	53	46.0	28	32.8	31	26.4
12. Mica. . . .	Mill. Kgs.	28	16.0	43	17.8	24	15.2	27	15.6	23	15.4	27	16.6	26	13.0	14	9.2	14	4.2
13. Sugar . . .	'000 Tonnes	56	3.8	311	16.5	82	8.6	348	27.6	317	30.2	102	13.3	249	42.2	241	100.7	43	5.6
14. Pepper . .	Mill. Kgs.	17	13.4	26	17.5	22	16.2	18	15.3	19	14.8	20	14.3	32	29.5	9	11.7	12	10.1
15. Manganese ore .	'000 Tonnes	1166	22.1	1352	17.4	1160	11.1	1636	14.0	1047	10.6	832	8.7	758	9.0	477	6.9	368	4.1
16. Hides & skins—raw & fur skins . .	Value		14.9		15.0		8.4		3.8		0.7		0.9		1.5		0.3		..
17. Raw cotton .	'000 Tonnes	33	13.7	36	15.3	36	14.7	32	14.0	32	16.3	38	21.6	55	32.4	16	12.3	23	12.3
18. Mineral fuels, lubricants etc. . .	Value		11.7		14.7		9.5		12.6		11.6		32.0		15.3		9.3		5.7
19. Iron & steel (excluding ferro-manganese & ferro-alloys)	Value		8.7		13.1		64.2		67.2		25.5		23.1		25.8		3.6		15.6
20. Chemicals and allied products . .	Value		5.4		14.4		22.2		29.4		30.4		35.3		49.3		43.6		17.1
21. Fish & fish preparations. . .	Mill. Kgs.	20	7.3	15	10.7	30	30.8	33	30.5	33	42.0	35	54.5	47	88.4	17	31.8	22	41.7
22. Art silk fabrics .	Mill. metres	27	5.0	45	7.6	15	3.6	20	5.3	25	7.5	25	13.7	77	33.9	18	10.7	25	8.2
23. Footwear . .	Mill. Pairs	5	4.9	9	8.2	12	9.0	13	11.4	15	11.6	14	12.6	14	13.2	8	9.1	5	4.9
24. Vegetable oils (essential and Non-essential	Mill.Kgs	63	19.9	25	10.1	23	9.3	23	10.8	25	11.5	55	29.6	40	37.0	37	33.3	24	21.2
Total (including others)			**1039.8**		**1268.9**		**1413.3**		**1535.2**		**1608.2**		**1970.8**		2483.2		1514.6		1074.8

Source: Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade DGCI&S, Calcutta.

6.8 : SHARE OF IMPORTS IN TOTAL ESTIMATED SUPPLIES

(a) Total estimated supplies.

(b) Percentage of imports to total estimated supplies.

Commodity	Unit		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. Foodgrains	(Million tonnes)	(a)	60.6	71.9	84.5	86.9	104.5	107.2	104.8	104.3	102.9
		(b)	(5.9)	(1.7)	(4.7)	(9.7)	(3.9)	(2.8)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(4.3)
2. Raw cotton	(Lakh bales of 180 kgs. each)	(a)	39.9	49.6	58.5	64.3	66.2	72.8	73.3	74.4*	69.87
		(b)	(27.8)	(12.3)	(16.4)	(10.9)	(10.9)	(11.1)	(10.0)	(6.7)	(1.9)
3. Sugar Mill Machinery	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	100	419	545	776	1407	1398	1772	1828	2216
		(b)	(100.0)	(95.2)	(19.3)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.3)
4. Textile Machinery (including spares and accessories)@	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	N.A.	1233	3361	7507	5148	6759	7990	8588	N.A.
		(b)	N.A.	(67.6)	(69.1)	(37.9)	(18.9)	(13.2)	(15.9)	(19.1)	N.A.
5. Machine Tools—metal working	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	295	528	1990	6093	3880	5192	5969	5890	N.A•
		(b)	(89.8)	(84.8)	(64.8)	(61.8)	(42.8)	(30.4)	(37.3)	(41.1)	N.A.
6. Iron and Steel	('000 tonnes)	(a)	1391	2162	3715	5416	5216	5173	5864	6242	5542
		(b)	(25.2)	(39.9)	(35.7)	(16.7)	(8.0)	(13.4)	(22.9)	(19.6)	(18.3)
7. Aluminium	('000 tonnes)	(a)	14.7	23.5	43.7	82.4	137.6	174.2	203.2	175.4	149.5
		(b)	(72.8)	(68.5)	(58.1)	(25.6)	(1.8)	(3.7)	(10.3)	(1.0)	(1.1)
8. Soda Ash	('000 tonnes)	(a)	75	154	251.6	366.7	427.0	449.8	500.1	486.0	491.0
		(b)	(40.0)	(46.7)	(39.6)	(9.7)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(2.2)	(0.6)	(0.6)
9. Caustic Soda	('000 tonnes)	(a)	34	96	139.8	292.2	354.0	371.1	388.7	391.8	429.5
		(b)	(64.7)	(62.5)	(27.7)	(25.4)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(1.3)	(0.2)	(1.2)
10. Bleaching Powder	('000 tonnes)	(a)	9.4	8.2	7.7	9.2	15.3	14.3	17.3	19.9	15.3
		(b)	(61.7)	(61.0)	(20.8)	(20.6)	(Neg.)	(Neg).	(Neg.)	(Nil)	(Nil
11. Bicycles	('000 Nos.)	(a)	264	661	1071	1582	1976	2042	1766	2400	2581
		(b)	(62.5)	(22.4)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Nil.)	(Nil)
12. Sewing Machines	('000 Nos.)	(a)	56	125	304	433	341	236	313	335	260
		(b)	(41.1)	(11.2)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.5)
13. Newsprint	('000 tonnes)	(a)	76	84	96	115	193	181	247	194	166
		(b)	(100.0)	(95.2)	(76.0)	(73.9)	(80.4)	(79.6)	(83.8)	(79.2)	(70.5)
14. Paper and paper board etc.	('000 tonnes)	(a)	151	260	378	584	737	770	814	755	739
		(b)	(23.2)	(26.9)	(7.4)	(4.5)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.4)	(2.9)	(2.3)
15. Ammonium Sulphate	('000 tonnes)	(a)	423	607	755	1273	1278	989	1100	1243	1141
		(b)	(88.9)	(34.1)	(47.3)	(67.0)	(44.0)	(16.1)	(13.5)	(14.8)	(7.1)
16. Man-made fibre and yarn	('000 tonnes)	(a)	N.A.	31.9	84.2	125.5	169.3	191.6	193.1	215.8	185.1
		(b)	N.A.	(20.7)	(25.4)	(6.0)	(2.5)	(10.0)	(5.9)	(5.4)	(3.1)

NOTES:— (1) In case of raw cotton the total estimated supplies relate to the crop/agricultural years. For foodgrains total supplies have been estimated on the basis of production for agricultural years and imports on financial years.

(2) In the case of foodgrains and raw cotton the figures are three-years moving average of a year before, the year concerned and a year after ; except for 1973-74 where the average refers to two years 1972-73 and 1973-74.

(3) Imports of Ammonium Sulphate relate to those imported for Central Fertilizer Pool.

(4) For Man-made fibre and yarn, production relates to calander years and imports to fiscal years.

@Due to change in sources of data, the figures from 1965-66 are not strictly comparable with earlier figures.

*Partially estimated.

†Estimated.

7.1 : OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. crores)

	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)	PL 480/665 etc. assistance		Grand Total
				Repayable in rupees	Repayable in convertible currency	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. AUTHORISATIONS :						
Upto the end of Third Plan	3808.8	392.0	4200.8	1510.8	..	5711.6
1966-67	1034.1	79.7	1113.8	392.7	..	1506.5
1967-68	398.5	16.8	415.3	235.9	67.6	718.8
1968-69	753.1	68.4	821.5	71.6	53.7	946.8
1969-70	421.8	26.0	447.8	73.6	112.9	634.3
1970-71	705.4	56.5	761.9	..	..	761.9
1971-72	774.5	36.0	810.5	22.5	96.2	929.2
1972-73	639.6	36.6	676.2	..	..	676.2
1973-74	1129.5	41.1	1170.6	..	..	1170.6
Total	**9665.3**	**753.1**	**10418.4**	**2307.1**	**330.4**	**13055.9**
B. UTILISATIONS :						
Upto the end of Third Plan	2768.7	336.9	3105.6	1403.2	..	4508.8
1966-67	674.7	97.1	771.8	359.6	..	1131.4
1967-68	793.2	60.7	853.9	310.9	30.8	1195.6
1968-69	679.8	65.2	745.0	84.5	73.1	902.6
1969-70	660.7	26.1	686.8	107.5	62.0	856.3
1970-71	658.9	43.5	702.4	37.7	51.3	791.4
1971-72	671.7	50.5	722.2	8.8	103.1	834.1
1972-73	649.9	12.0	661.9	..	4.3	666.2
1973-74	828.6	20.7	849.3	..	..	849.3
Total	**8386.2**	**712.7**	**9098.9**	**2312.2**	**324.6**	**11735.7**

NOTES :—

1. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($I@ Rs. 4.7619) upto the end of the Third Plan, and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($I@Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72 pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees of aid authorisations and utilisations. For 1972-73 the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the central rates which prevailed following the currency realignment of December 1971. From 1973-74, the quarterly average of the exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency has been applied to the corresponding quarterly data in respect of utilisation for arriving at the equivalent rupee figures. Authorisation figures in rupee terms have been arrived by applying annual exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency.
2. Loan amounts are net of surrenders, de-obligations and cancellations etc. In case of PL 480, amounts are net of lapsed agreement.
3. Figures for utilisations are inclusive of supplier's credits, which may not be fully reflected in authorisation figures. They also do not include Russian wheat assistance.
4. Constituent items may not add upto totals because of rounding.
5. Broad indicators for 1974-75 are given in Table 7.5.

7.2 : AUTHORISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Upto end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Consortium Members	..	**5048.5**	**1188.7**	**699.1**	**943.0**	**627.6**	**759.1**	**962.9**	**676.2**	**1069.2**
(a) Loans	..	3181.1	727.9	387.2	753.1	421.8	705.4	774.5	639.6	1028.1
(b) Grants	..	356.6	68.1	8.4	64.6	19.3	53.7	33.7	36.6	41.1
(c) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :										
(i) repayable in rupees . . .	..	1510.8	392.7	235.9	71.6	73.6	..	22.5	..	..
(ii) repayable in convertible currency . . .	..	..	..	67.6	53.7	112.9	..	96.2	..	..
Country-wise distribution .										
(i) Austria	Loans	8.4	3.5	3.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	2.1	2.3
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	..	..	..
	Total	8.4	3.5	3.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.7	2.1	2.3
(ii) Belgium	Loans	11.4	..	2.8	9.4	2.3	10.1	3.0	3.6	5.0
(iii) Canada	Loans	45.6	41.3	47.8	26.0	49.5	26.9	39.1	55.9	56.8
	Grants	174.5	57.7	7.1	52.8	7.0	31.9	27.9	10.8	13.6
	Total	220.1	99.0	54.9	78.8	56.5	58.8	67.0	66.7	70.4
(iv) Denmark	Loans	2.4	3.2	3.0	4.0	..	..	..	4.1	..
	Grants	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	0.1	..
	Total	2.4	3.2	3.0	4.0	0.8	..	..	4.2	..
(v) France	Loans	67.1	21.0	..	40.7	..	41.9*	24.0	66.1	56.2
	Grants	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..
	Total	67.1	21.0	..	40.7	1.4	41.9	24.0	66.1	56.2
(vi) West Germany . . .	Loans	442.5	48.2	48.8	45.4	46.8	51·8	51.4	58.3	87.3
	Grants	2.7	1.7	0.6	4.0	6.5	3.5	3.9	5.0	6.7
	Total	445.2	49.4	49.9	49.9	53.3	55.3	55.3	63.3	94.0
(vii) Italy	Loans	81.0	23.3	..	4.1	17.5	6.0	6.0	10.1	13.6
(viii) Japan	Loans	165.4	33.3	39.0	33.8	33.8	23.3†	110.1	59.1	96.3
	Grants	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	165.9	33.3	39.0	33.8	33.8	24.3	110.1	59.1	96.3
(ix) Netherlands	Loans	22.8	8.3	8.3	6.8	8.3	8.3	10.4	15.3	19.3
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
	Total	22.8	8.3	8.3	7.2	8.8	8.8	10.9	15.8	19.9
(x) Norway	Loans	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..
	Grants	5.1	2.2	..	..	..	1.3	..	..	..
	Total	5.1	2.2	..	1.5	..	1.3	..	..	..
(xi) Sweden	Loans	2.2	3.5	..	10.9	..	18.1	3.7	26.5	12.5
	Grants	3.8	2.0	..	0.8	..	..	..	20.2	20.2
	Total	6.0	5.5	..	11.7	..	18.1	3.7	46.7	32.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(xii) U.K.	Loans	356.2	75.9	59.4	68.4	98.1	84.8	98.1	108.8	164.6
	Grants	1.8	0.1	0.1	5.1	2.2	1.0	1.4	..	..
	Total	358.0	76.0	59.5	69.9	100.3	85.8	99.5	108.8	164.6
(xiii) U.S.A.										
(a) Loans		1251.5	235.6	144.6	400.1	35.0	264.9@	48.5	30.2	22.9
(b) Grants		168.2	4.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	15.1	..	..	..
(c) PL 480/665 etc. assistance:										
(i) repayable in rupees		1510.8	392.7	235.9	71.6	73.6	..	22.5	..	..
(ii) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	67.6	53.7	112.9	..	96.2	..	..
Total		2930.5	632.7	448.7	526.5	222.2	280.0	167.2	30.2	22.9
(xiv) I.B.R.D.		449.5	1.3	30.0	11.3	41.6	41.3	45.0	..	54.7
(xv) I.D.A.		275.1	229.5	..	93.8	88.1	125.9	334.5	199.5	436.0
II. U.S.S.R & East European Countries	Loans	**604.9**	**306.2**	**11.3**	..	..	..	..	..	**80.0**
	Grants	5.4	2.5	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**610.3**	**308.7**	**12.1**	**0.7**	..	..	..	..	**80.0**
Country-wise distribution :										
(i) Bulgaria	Loans	..	..	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Czechoslovakia	Loans	61.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.0
	Grants	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	61.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.0
(iii) Hungary	Loans	..	25.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Poland	Loans	36.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) U.S.S.R.	Loans	489.6	250.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grants	5.0	2.5	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	494.6	252.5	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Yugoslavia	Loans	18.1	31.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Others	Loans	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.4
	Grants	30.0	9.1	7.6	3.2	6.7	2.8	2.3	..	..
	Total	**52.9**	**9.1**	**7.6**	**3.2**	**6.7**	**2.8**	**2.3**	..	**21.4**
Country-wise distribution :										
(i) Australia	Grants	25.7	8.9	7.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.3	..	..
(ii) New Zealand	Grants	4.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Switzerland	Loans	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.4
(iv) European Economic Community	Grants	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		**5711.6**	**1506.5**	**718.8**	**946.8**	**634.3**	**761.9**	**929.2**	**676.2**	**1170.6**
(a) Loans		3808.8	1034.1	398.5	753.1	421.8	705.4	774.5	639.6	1129.5
(b) Grants		392.0	79.7	16.8	68.4	26.0	56.5	36.0	36.6	41.1
(c) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :										
(i) repayable in rupees		1510.8	392.7	235.9	71.6	73.6	..	22.5	..	..
(ii) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	67.6	53.7	112.9	..	96.2	..	..

Notes :—

1. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 4.7619) upto the end of the Third Plan, and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May, 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees of aid authorisations. For 1972-73 the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the central rates which prevailed following the currency realignment of December, 1971. From 1973-74, the annual average of exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency has been used for arriving at the equivalent rupee figures.

2. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.

3. Authorisation figures for 1973-74 excludes wheat assistance from U.S.S.R.

* Of this Rs. 20.6 crores is for the year 1969-70.

†Excludes Rs. 19.0 crores for the tenth Yen Credit signed in April, 1971 and which is for the year 1970-71.

@Includes Rs. 120 crores Production Loans No. 207 which is for the year 1969-70.

7.3 : UTILISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Upto the end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Consortium Members		4158.5	1051.0	1124.4	810.0	774.8	733.1	811.6	640.3	814.8
(a) Loans		2446.9	611.5	731.0	591.4	586.7	601.9	651.8	624.0	794.4
(b) Grants		308.4	79.9	51.7	61.0	18.6	42.2	47.9	12.0	20.4
(c) PL 480/665 etc.										
Assistance :										
(i) repayable in rupees . .		1403.2	359.6	310.9	84.5	107.5	37.7	8.8	..	..
(ii) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	30.8	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1	4.3	..
Country-wise distribution :										
(i) Austria	Loans	4.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.7	1.7	0.7	1.8	2.4
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	..	..	..
	Total	4.7	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.1	0.7	1.8	2.4
(ii) Belgium	Loans	4.9	Neg.	1.9	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.2	3.0	2.8
(iii) Canada	Loans	27.3	11.9	18.4	29.7	39.4	46.5	49.4	55.3	47.6
	Grants	134.4	68.3	45.5	48.2	10.0	34.6	27.8	5.6	12.3
	Total	161.7	80.2	63.9	77.9	49.4	81.1	77.2	60.9	59.9
(iv) Denmark	Loans	0.6	2.8	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	2.1
	Grants	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	0.1	..
	Total	0.6	2.8	2.9	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.1
(v) France	Loans	21.0	4.3	32.3	15.6	15.6	36.8	44.8	39.1	52.3
(vi) West Germany	Loans	339.6	63.6	67.6	57.6	61.3	53.6	68.2	81.8	81.4
	Grants	2.5	1.6	0.6	4.0	6.7	3.5	3.9	5.0	6.2
	Total	342.1	65.2	68.2	61.6	68.0	57.1	72.1	86.8	87.6
(vii) Italy	Loans	11.6	0.2	1.5	54.4	25.8	10.7	12.0	13.5	1.0
(viii) Japan	Loans	122.9	30.2	46.7	68.0	45.3	36.5	41.8	62.0	95.7
	Grants	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	113.4	30.2	46.7	68.0	45.3	36.5	41.8	62.0	95.7
(ix) Netherlands	Loans	9.5	6.6	8.4	5.7	9.1	16.2	11.6	11.0	20.1
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
	Total	9.5	6.6	8.4	6.1	9.6	16.7	12.1	11.5	20.7
(x) Norway	Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..
	Grants	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	..	..	1.7	..	0.2
	Total	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	..	..	1.8	1.0	0.2
(xi) Sweden	Loans	..	1.4	1.3	2.1	0.9	4.0	8.4	12.5	7.9
	Grants	3.5	2.2	0.1	0.7	..	..	..	0.4	1.1
	Total	3.5	3.6	1.4	2.8	0.9	4.0	8.4	12.9	9.0
(xii) U.K.	Loans	292.3	90.5	80.6	54.9	81.1	75.3	91.4	125.7	130.5
	Grants	1.3	0.1	0.5	4.9	0.2	3.2	1.5	..	..
	Total	293.6	90.6	81.1	59.8	81.3	78.5	92.9	125.7	130.5
(xiii) U.S.A.										
(a) Loans . . .		1042.0	235.6	269.7	208.7	185.6	227.9	209.2	50.1	68.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(b) Crant . . .		161.0	7.1	4.5	1.9	Neg.	..	12.5	0.4	..
(c) PL 480/665 etc. Assistance :										
(i) repayable in rupees .		1403.2	359.6	310.9	84.5	107.5	37.7	8.8	..	..
(ii) repayable in convertible currency . .		..	..	30.8	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1	4.3	..
Total . . .		2606.2	602.3	615.9	368.2	355.1	316.9	333.6	54.8	68.2
(xiv) I.B.R.D.		380.0	25.8	34.0	30.5	32.1	41.7	29.1	34.9	27.1
(xv) I.D.A.		200.6	134.7	162.5	57.5	83.7	44.5	79.5	132.0	255.3
II. U.S.S.R. and East European Countries	Loans	315.7	55.8	59.1	86.3	72.0	54.9	17.8	17.5	32.0*
	Grants	5.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**321.1**	**56.8**	**60.2**	**87.0**	**72.0**	**54.9**	**17.8**	**17.5**	**32.0**
Country-wise distribution :										
(i) Bulgaria	Loans	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..
(ii) Czechoslovakia . . .	Loans	12.6	13.1	7.4	16.1	8.2	1.3	1.4	6.7	6.6
	Grants	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	13.0	13.1	7.4	16.1	8.2	1.3	1.4	6.7	6.6
(iii) Hungary	Loans	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..
(iv) Poland	Loans	11.3	1.0	1.8	1.4	4.2	2.8	2.4	0.6	2.4
(v) U.S.S.R.	Loans	282.1	36.1	46.4	56.6	49.4	36.8	14.0	9.5	14.7
	Grants	5.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	287.1	37.1	47.5	57.3	49.4	36.8	14.0	9.5	14.7
(vi) Yugoslavia . . .	Loans	9.7	5.6	3.4	12.0	10.0	13.3	..	0.7	..
III. Others	Loans	6.0	7.6	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	8.4	2.2
	Grants	23.3	16.2	7.9	3.5	7.5	1.3	2.6	..	0.3
	Total	**29.3**	**23.8**	**11.0**	**5.6**	**9.5**	**3.4**	**4.7**	**8.4**	**2.5**
Country-wise distribution :										
(i) Australia	Grants	19.6	16.0	7.8	3.5	3.7	1.3	2.6	..	..
(ii) New Zealand . . .	Grants	3.7	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Switzerland . . .	Loans	6.0	7.6	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.2
(iv) Spain	Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8	..
(v) European Economic Community	Grants	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	..	..	0.3
GRAND TOTAL		**4508.8**	**1131.4**	**1195.6**	**902.6**	**856.6**	**791.4**	**834.1**	**666.2**	**849.3**
(a) Loans . . .		2768.7	674.7	793.2	679.8	660.7	658.9	671.7	649.9	828.6
(b) Grants . . .		336.9	97.1	60.7	65.2	26.1	43.5	50.5	12.0	20.7
(c) PL 480/665 etc. Assistance										
(i) repayable in rupees		1403.2	359.6	310.9	84.5	107.5	37.7	8.8	..	..
(ii) repayable in convertible currency .		..	..	30.8	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1	4.3	..

Notes :—

1. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($1 = Rs. 4.7619) up to the end of the Third Plan and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1 = Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees of aid utilisations. For 1972-73 the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the central rates which prevailed following the currency realignment of December 1971. From 1973-74, the quarterly average of the exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency has been applied to the quarterly data in respect of utilisation for arriving at the equivalent rupee figures.
2. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.
3. Utilisation figures are inclusive of suppliers credits. They exclude wheat assistance from U.S.S.R.

* Including credits of Rs. 5.0 crores from Rumania and Rs. 3.3 crores from German Democratic Republic.

7.4 : SHARE OF GRANTS AND UNITED CREDITS IN EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Period	Total External Assistance	Grants	Share of grants in total assistance (per cent)	Untied Credits*	Share of United Credits in totals assistance (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Up to First Plan	317.7	110.6	34.8	53.2	16.7
During Second Plan	2252.6	253.0	11.2	516.0	22.9
During Third Plan	4531.0	167.0	3.7	603.3	13.3
1966-67	1131.4	97.1	8.6	183.1	16.2
1967-68	1195.6	60.7	5.1	253.0	21.2
1968-69	902.6	65.2	7.2	156.5	17.3
1969-70	856.3	26.1	3.0	196.3	22.9
1970-71	791.4	43.5	5.5	160.6	20.3
1971-72	834.1	50.5	6.1	177.9	21.3
1972-73	666.2	12.0	1.8	277.6	41.7
1973-74	849.3	20.7	2.4	451.1	53.1
Total	**14328.2**	**906.4**	**6.3**	**3028.6**	**21.1**

Notes :—

1. Amounts expressed in foreign currencies have been converted into rupees at the post-devaluation rate of exchange (\$1=Rs. 7.50) up to 1970-71, For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees. For 1972-73 the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the central rates which prevailed following the currency realignment of December, 1971. From 1973-74, the quarterly average of the exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency has been applied to the quarterly data in respect of utilisation for arriving at the equivalent rupee figures.

2. Figures for 1973-74 exclude wheat assistance from U.S.S.R.

* Comprise mainly loans from I.B.R.D., I.D.A., Sweden, U.S.A. and West Germany, and debt relief.

7.5 EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE DURING 1974-75*

(Rs. crores)

A. Authorisations : Country/Institution	Aid Agreements signed during April—December		
	Non-Project aid including debt relief	Project aid	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Belgium	5.8	..	5.8
2. Canada	34.2	0.6	34.8
3. Denmark	6.8	..	6.8
4. France	11.6	..	11.6
5. West Germany	80.6	33.2	113.8
6. Netherlands	25.0	..	25.0
7. Sweden†	36.8	..	36.8
8. U.K.	74.5	..	74.5
9. U.S.A.	..	13.9	13.9
10. I.B.R.D.	..	41.7	41.7
11. I.D.A.	120.3	238.8	359.1
Total	**395.6**	**328.2**	**723.8**

B. Utilisations :

Type of Assistance	Disbursements**
Total	1081
of which :	
(i) Non-project aid	674
(ii) Project aid	407

Notes :—The quarterly average of the exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency has been applied to the quarterly data in respect of utilisation for arriving at the equivalent rupee figures. The average exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currency for the nine months April—December, 1974 has been applied to arrive at authorisation figures in rupee terms.

*Excludes wheat assistance from the U.S.S.R. and oil credits from Iran and Iraq. The figures are inclusive of debt relief.

**Estimates for the year.

†In addition, Sweden has provided technical assistance worth Rs. 7.4 crores.

7.6 EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICING

(Rs. crores)

	Amortisation	Interest Payments	Total Debt servicing
1	2	3	4
First Plan	10.5	13.3	23.8
Second Plan	55.2	64.2	11.4
Third Plan	305.6	237.0	542.6
1966-67	159.7	114.8	274.5
1967-68	210.7	122.3	333.0
1968-69	236.2	138.8	375.0
1969-70	268.5	144.0	412.5
1970-71	289.5	160.5	450.0
1971-72	299.3	180.0	479.3
1972-73	327.0	180.4	507.4
1973-74	399.9	195.9	595.8
1974-75*	401.0	200.8	601.8

Notes :—These figures relate to payments made in foreign exchange and through export of goods, conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($1 = Rs. 4.7619) for the first three Plans and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1 = Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971, exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees of amortisation payments; but central rates have been used for computing the rupee equivalent of interest payments effected between December 20, 1971 and March 31, 1972. For 1972-73, central rates have been used. For arriving at the rupee equivalent of repayments of principal and interest payments actual daily exchange rate of rupee with the individual donor currency applicable on the respective dates has been used. For the estimates during October, 1974—March, 1975 the average rates for the month of October, 1974 have been applied.

*Estimates.

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश, 1975-76
SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS *1975-76*

टिप्पणी
NOTE

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 की धारा (2) में यह अपेक्षित है कि वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (बजट) में सम्मिलित भारत की समेकित निधि में से किये जाने वाले व्यय के वे अनुमान, जो इस निधि पर "प्रभारित" नहीं होते, अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक-सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किये जाएंगे। ऐसे मामले में, जिनमें किसी मंत्रालय/विभाग के अधीन कई अलग अलग सेवाएं हों, प्रत्येक मुख्य सेवा के सम्बन्ध में अनुदानों की एक अलग मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है, प्रत्येक मांग में प्राय: एक सेवा विशेष के लिए आवश्यक कुल धनराशि की व्यवस्था शामिल होती है अर्थात इसमें राजस्व खाते का व्यय, पूंजी खाते का व्यय, और उस सेवा के लिए दिये जाने वाले ऋण शामिल होते हैं। यद्यपि भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' व्यय के अनुमानों के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता, लेकिन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 की धारा (1) के अनुसार ऐसे व्यय के बारे में संसद के दोनों में से किसी भी सदन में बहस की जा सकती है। अत: अनुदान की किसी मांग में, उस सेवा के सम्बन्ध में, जिसके लिए मांग की गयी हो, भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय के होने की स्थिति में उस व्यय को मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाया जाता है जब किसी सेवा का समस्त व्यय भारत की समेकित निधि पर प्रभारित हों जैसे ब्याज और ऋण प्रभार तो उस निधि में मांग से भिन्न एक अलग विनियोग प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, यद्यपि उसके लिए कोई स्वीकृति नहीं मांगी जाती।

2. संसद में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ जो अनुदानों की मांगें और विनियोग प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं वे प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के लिए अलग-अलग होते हैं। लेकिन इस सारांश में 1975-76 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों की पूरी सूची दी गयी है जिसमें राजस्व खाते और ऋणों सहित पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत "स्वीकृत पूंजी" और "प्रभारित" के अधीन प्रत्येक मांग और विनियोग के सामने की गयी व्यवस्था की कुल राशि दिखायी गयी है।

3. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के लिए अलग-अलग खण्डों में जो व्यय का जोड़ और राजस्व खाते, पूंजी खाते (ऋणों सहित) के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था और मांग का कुल जोड़ दिया जाता है। इसके बाद मांग के दूसरे भाग में विभिन्न खाता शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत और मुख्य कार्यक्रमों और प्रत्येक योजना कार्य संगठन के अनुसार व्यय का विस्तृत ब्यौरा दिया जाता है जिसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये या उससे अधिक राशि की व्यवस्था की गयी हो प्रत्येक मामले में "आयोजना-गत" और "आयोजना-भिन्न" व्यय को अलग-अलग दिखाया जाता है। किसी मंत्रालय/विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगों के खण्ड में संक्षेप में अनुदानों की मांगों पर टिप्पणियां, मंत्रालय/उस विभाग के उद्देश्य दिये जाते हैं और जहां कहीं संभव हो, बड़े-बड़े कार्यक्रमों के संबंध में लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां भी दी जाती हैं। इन टिप्पणियों, में, संक्षेप में समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों तथा संशोधित अनुमानों के और इस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों तथा बजट वर्ष के अनुमानों के बीच होने वाली घटती चड़ती

Clause (2) of Article 113 of the Constitution requires that so much of the estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India included in the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) as are not 'charged' on the Fund shall be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for the vote of the Lok Sabha. Where a Ministry/Department is in charge of a number of distinct Services, a separate Demand for Grant for each of the major services is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a Service, that is to say expenditure on Revenue Account, as well as expenditure on Capital Account, including loans, for that Service. Although the estimates of expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India are not required to be voted by Parliament, Clause (1) of Article 113 of the Constitution permits discussion thereon in either House of Parliament. Accordingly, a Demand for Grant also shows, distinctly in italics, the provision for expenditure, if any, 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India in relation to the Service represented by the Demand. Where the provision for a Service is entirely for expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India, for example, Interest and Debt Charges, a separate Appropriation as distinct from a Demand, is presented, although no vote is sought thereon.

2. The Demands for Grants and the Appropriations presented to Parliament along with the Annual Financial Statement are in separate volumes for each Ministry/Department. This Summary, however, gives at one place a complete List of the Demands for Grants and Appropriations for 1975-76, showing against each the total amount of the provision, separately, under, Revenue Account and Capital Account (including loans) as well as 'voted' and 'charged.'

3. The Demands for Grants, in separate volumes for each Ministry/Department, presented along with the Annual Financial Statement given in Part I at the top of each, the total of the 'voted' and 'charged' expenditure as also the total provision on Revenue Account, Capital Account (including loans) and the grand total of the Demand. This is followed by Part II of the Demand giving the break-up of the estimates of expenditure under different heads of account and by major programmes as well as by each scheme/activity/organisation, the provision for which is Rs. 10 lakhs or above. The provision for 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' expenditure is also given separately in each case. The volume containing the Demands for Grants of a Ministry/

के कारणों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । अनुमानित वसूलियों को, जिन्हें प्राप्तियों के विपरीत, खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है, अनुदान की सम्बद्ध मांग के नीचे पाद टिप्पणियों में दिखाया जाता है क्योंकि अनुदान की मांग सकल व्यय के लिए होती है । इसके अलावा वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ प्रस्तुत किसी मंत्रालय/विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगों के प्रत्येक खण्ड में एक विवरण दिया गया है जिसमें 'नयी सेवा'/'सेवा के नये साधन' की सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली मदों का ब्यौरा दिया जाता है ।

4. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ प्रस्तुत की गयी अनुदानों की मांगों के बाद प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/बिभाग के लिए अलग-अलग खण्डों में अनुदानों की मांगें पेश की जायेंगी इन खण्डों में मांग का तीसरा चौथा भाग दिया जाता है । तीसरे भाग में किसी कार्यक्रम, कार्य, योजना या संगठन के अन्तर्गत अनुमानित व्यय का और विस्तार से ब्यौरा दिया जाता है और इस प्रकार चौथे भाग में उन अनुमानित बसूलियों का ब्यौरा दिया जाता है जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है । अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगों के साथ 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक राशि के खर्च वाली महत्वपूर्ण आयोजना-भिन्न मदों की सूची और गैर-सरकारी निकायों को कुछ सीमाओं से अधिक राशियों के दिये जाने वाले सहायक अनुदानों के लिए की गयी व्यवस्थाओं का विवरण भी दिया जाता है ।

Department also incorporates Notes on Demands which give in brief, the objectives of the Ministry/Department and, wherever possible, targets and achievements in regard to major programmes. The Notes also briefly explain the reason for the variations between the Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates of the outgoing year and between the Revised Estimates for the outgoing year and the estimates for the Budget year. The estimated recoveries which, under the prescribed accounting procedures, are adjusted in the accounts in reduction of expenditure, and not as receipts, are also exhibited below the relevant Demand for Grant which, however, is for the gross expenditure. Besides, a Statement showing the details of the items of expenditure attracting the limitations of 'New Service'/'New Instrument of Service' is appended to each volume containing the Demands for Grants of a Ministry/Department, presented with the Annual Financial Statement.

4. The Demands for Grants presented along with the Annual Financial statement will be followed by Detailed Demands for Grants in separate volumes for each Ministry/ Department. These volumes contain part III and part IV of a Demand giving respectively the further details of the nature of the estimated expenditure under a programme, activity, scheme or organisation and, similarly, the details of the estimated recoveries adjustable in the accounts, in reduction of expenditure. A List of important non-plan items, involving estimated expenditure exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs, as well as a Statement showing the provisions made for payment of grants-in-aid, exceeding certain limits, to non-Government bodies are also added to the Detailed Demands for Grants.

अनुदानों की माँगों
का
साराँश

SUMMARY
OF
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
1975-76

(हज़ार पों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75						बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
						MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION				
1,63,22	..	1,68,87	..	1. कृषि विभाग	स्वीकृत	1. Department of Agriculture	Voted	1,81,93	..	1,81,93
78,27,91	367,92,50	58,73,50	846,00,75	2. कृषि	स्वीकृत	2. Agriculture	Voted	56,82,60	1109,55,95	1166,38,55
..	*60,02,40*	..	*80,00,90*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	..	*60,15,40*	*60,15,40*
78,27,91	427,94,90	58,73,50	926,01,65	जोड़			TOTAL	56,82,60	1169,71,35	1226,53,95
7,41,56	1,27,80	6,48,04	59,66	3. मीन उद्योग	स्वीकृत	3. Fisheries	Voted	8,10,50	1,37,74	9,48,24
..	*25,00*	..	*10,00*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	..	*15,42*	*15,42*
7,41,56	1,52,80	6,48,04	69,66	जोड़			TOTAL	8,10,50	1,53,16	9,63,66

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
31,69,33	2,88,40	24,91,09	1,68,31	4. पशु-पालन और डेरी विकास	स्वीकृत	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . .	Voted	30,78,15	3,19,65	33,97,80
100	*39,50*	*30*	*32,00*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*30*	*39,50*	*39,80*
31,70,33	3,27,90	24,91,39	2,00,31		जोड़		TOTAL	30,78,45	3,59,15	34,37,60
8,98,80	55,00	5,59,62	8,09	5. वन	स्वीकृत	5. Forest . . .	Voted	8,33,71	1,37,91	9,71,62
..	*2,15,00*	..	*2,00,00*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	..	*2,25,00*	*2,25,00*
8,98,80	2,70,00	5,59,62	2,08,09		जोड़	–	TOTAL	8,33,71	3,62,91	11,96,62
120,12,99	13,19,80	310,71,83	5,42,91	6. खाद्य विभाग	स्वीकृत	6. Department of Food	Voted	309,87,14	9,35,53	3,19,22,67
..	*37,35*	..	*18,11*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	..	*8,50*	*8,50*
120,12,99	13,57,15	310,71,83	5,61,02		जोड़		TOTAL	309,87,14	9,44,03	3,19,31,17
29,58,19	..	23,98,40	..	7. ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	स्वीकृत	7. Department of Rural Development .	Voted	58,33,75	6,00,30	64,34,05
..	..	..	..		प्रभारित		*Charged*	..	*2,24,75*	*2,24,75*
29,58,19	..	23,98,40	..		जोड़		TOTAL	58,33,75	8,25,05	66,58,80

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75			No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
7,80	..	8,23	..	8. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग स्वीकृत	8.	Department of Agricultural, Research and Education .	Voted	10,36	..	10,36
34,94,16	..	29,15,07	..	9. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां स्वीकृत	9.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research .	Voted	39,35,99	..	39,35,99
11,62,65	7,46,70	10,23,68	6,95,98	10. सिंचाई विभाग स्वीकृत	10.	Department of Irrigation . .	Voted	12,71,17	4,45,62	17,16,79
..	*6,80,00*	..	*9,45,13*	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*9,69,00*	*9,69,00*
11,62,65	14,26,70	10,23,68	16,41,11	जोड़			TOTAL	12,71,17	14,14,62	26,85,79
				वाणिज्य मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
74,50	..	87,97	..	11. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	11.	Ministry of Commerce . .	Voted	87,84	..	87,84
168,25,83	195,03,49	165,79,65	304,46,31	12. विदेश व्यापार तथा निर्यात प्रोत्साहन स्वीकृत	12.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	Voted	199,71,70	286,76,31	486,48,01
..	*1,13,50*	..	*1,03,50*	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	..	..
168,25,83	196,16,99	165,79,65	305,49,81	जोड़			TOTAL	199,71,70	286,76,31	486,48,01
				संचार मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
80,12	2,75,00	83,25	1,85,00	12. संचार मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	13.	Ministry of Communications . .	Voted	99,81	2,15,00	3,14,81
6,84,90	3,80,00	7,31,60	3,70,00	14. विदेश संचार सेवा स्वीकृत	14.	Overseas Communications Service .	Voted	7,83,00	4,85,80	12,68,80
..	*20*	..	*20*	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*20*	*20*
6,84,90	3,80,20	7,31,60	3,70,20	जोड़			TOTAL	7,83,00	4,86,00	12,69,00

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				15. डाक और तार	15. Posts and Telegraphs—				
374,66,01	..	411,58,30	..	कार्यचालन स्वीकृत	Working Expenses	Voted	465,58,47	..	465,58,47
10	..	48	..	व्यय प्रभारित		*Charged*	*7*	..	*7*
374,66,11	..	411,58,78	..	जोड़		TOTAL	465,58,54	..	465,58,54
83,34,62	..	44,43,96	..	16. डाक और तार सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश प्रारक्षित निधि में विनियोग और सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋण की वापसी स्वीकृत	16. Post and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of loans from General Revenues.	Voted	35,51,14	..	35,51,14
..	148,43,00	..	155,00,00	17. डाक और तार का पूंजी परिव्यय	17. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	Voted	..	172,54,00	172,54,00
				रक्षा मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
1,49,27	25,13,22	1,51,71	21,41,80	18. रक्षा मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	18. Ministry of Defence	Voted	1,60,94	15,98,15	17,59,09
..	*40,00*	..	*40,00*	प्रभारित		*Charged*	..	*66,97*	*66,97*
1,49,27	25,53,22	1,51,71	21,81,80	जोड़		TOTAL	1,60,94	16,65,12	18,26,06
				19. रक्षा सेवाएं——	19. Defence Services—				
1238,42,62	..	1477,28,47	..	स्थल –सेना स्वीकृत	Army . .	Voted	1500,68,82	..	1500,68,82
9,00	..	*15,50*	..	प्रभारित		*Charged*	*9,00*	..	*9,00*
1238,51,62	..	1477,43,97	..	जोड़		TOTAL	1500,77,82	..	1500,77,82
				20. रक्षा सेवाएं——	20. Defence Services—				
109,40,41	..	101,70,19	..	नौ सेना स्वीकृत	Navy	Voted	134,59,74		134,59,74
40	..	*40*	..	प्रभारित		*Charged*	*40*	...	*40*
109,40,81	..	101,70,95	..	जोड़		TOTAL	134,60,14	..	134,60,14

24 Fin./75—24.

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				21. रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना		21. Defence Services—Air Force . .				
382,89,97	..	411,43,75	..		स्वीकृत		Voted	444,36,75	..	444,36,75
1,50	..	*2,00*	..		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*1,50*	...	*1,50*
382,91,47	..	411,45,75	..		जोड़		TOTAL	444,38,25	..	444,38,25
				22. रक्षा सेवाएं—पेंशन आदि		22. Defence Services—Pensions . . .				
76,51,00	..	111,09,00	..		स्वीकृत		Voted	113,00,00	..	113,00,00
10	..	*10*	..		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*10*	..	*10*
76,51,10	..	111,09,10	..		जोड़		TOTAL	113,00,10	..	113,00,10
				23. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय		23. Capital Outlay on Defence Services .				
..	236,87,29	..	207,38,87		स्वीकृत		Voted	..	237,46,23	237,46,23
..	*30,00*	..	*30,00*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	..	*30,00*	*30,00*
..	237,17,29	..	207,68,87		जोड़		TOTAL	..	237,76,23	237,76,23
				शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE				
1,18,39	..	1,30,79	..	24. शिक्षा विभाग	स्वीकृत	24. Department of Education . . .	Voted	1,40,51	..	1,40,51
107,37,11	65,92	111,83,38	32,57	25. शिक्षा	स्वीकृत	25. Education . .	Voted	131,01,31	50,87	131,52,18
..	*3,78,65*	..	*3,27,30*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	..	*3,56,10*	*3,56,10*
107,37,11	4,44,57	111,83,38	3,59,87		जोड़		TOTAL	131,01,31	4,06,97	135,08,28

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसकेसम्बन्ध में मंग की गई है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				26. समाज कल्याण	26. Department of Social				
20,80,76	..	17,55,11	..	विभाग स्वीकृत	Welfare . . .	Voted	14,26,86	..	14,26,86
				ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF ENERGY				
26,19	..	37,50	..	27. ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय	27. Ministry of Energy	Voted	45,50	..	45,50
				28. बिजली विकास	28. Power Development				
15,42,92	71,75,57	16,02,44	85,43,23	स्वीकृत		Voted	24,24,14	83,83,91	108,08,05
..	*11,80,00*	..	*10,65,00*	**प्रभारित**		*Charged*	..	*12,20,00*	*12,29,00*
15,42,92	83,55,57	16,02,44	96,08,23	जोड़		TOTAL	24,24,14	96,03,91	120,28,05
14,26,95	182,32,48	14,02,08	293,00,13	29. कोयला तथा लिगनाइट स्वीकृत	29. Coal and Lignite	Voted	18,85,19	231,92,01	250,77,20
18	..	*18*	..	प्रभारित		*Charged*	*10*	...	*10*
14,27,13	182,32,48	14,02,26	293,00,13			TOTAL	18,85,29	231,92,01	250,77,30
				विदेश मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
				30. विदेश मंत्रालय	30. Ministry of External				
75,15,67	31,20,00	76,75,75	24,69,00	स्वीकृत	Affairs . . .	Voted	99,27,10	30,30,00	129,57,10
5	..	*5*	..	**प्रभारित**		*Charged*	*25*	..	*25*
75,15,72	31,20,00	76,75,80	24,69,00	जोड़		TOTAL	99,27,35	30,30,00	129,57,35
				वित्त मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
24,63,38	..	30,25,84	..	31. वित्त मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	31. Ministry of Finance	Voted	31,97,57	..	31,97,57
31	..	*48*	..	**प्रभारित**		*Charged*	*40*	..	*40*
24,63,69	..	30,26,32	..			TOTAL	31,97,97	..	31,97,97
17,65,39	..	18,06,59	...	32. सीमा-शुल्क स्वीकृत	32. Customs	Voted	24,24,84	..	24,24,84
43	..	*43*	..	**प्रभारित**		*Charged*	*43*	..	*43*
17,65,82	..	18,07,02	..	जोड़		TOTAL	24,25,27	..	24,25,27
28,33,88	..	29,97,58	..	33 संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क स्वीकृत		Voted	32,38,21		32,38,21
86	..	*86*	..	**प्रभारित**	33. Union Excise duties	*Charged*	*86*		*86*
28,34,74	..	29,98,44	..	जोड़		TOTAL	32,39,07	..	32,39,07

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(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संख्या सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital						राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
31,43,33	..	33,43,67	..	34. आय कर सम्पदा शुल्क धन-कर दानकर	स्वीकृत	34.	Taxes on Incomes, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax .	Voted	35,33,38	..	35,33,38
1,28	..	*1,05*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,19*	..	*1,19*
31,44,61	..	33,44,72	..		जोड़			TOTAL	35,34,57	..	35,34,57
6,22,49	71,74	8,42,86	71,24	35. स्टाम्प	स्वीकृत	35.	Stamps . . .	Voted	9,41,61	81,98	10,23,59
52,25,00	..	57,91,37	..	36. लेखा-परीक्षा	स्वीकृत	36.	Audit . . .	Voted	64,02,05	..	64,02,05
73,50	..	*76,88*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*82,28*	..	*82,28*
52,98,50	..	58,68,25	..		जोड़			TOTAL	64,84,33	..	64,84,33
30,95,34	16,93,30	31,57,74	16,75,37	37. करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	स्वीकृत	37.	Currency, Coinage and Mint . .	Voted	35,17,17	20,97,79	56,14,96
..	..	..	*31*		प्रभारित			*Charged*	...		...
30,95,34	16,93,30	31,57,74	16,75,68		जोड़			TOTAL	35,17,17	20,97,79	56,14,96
20,03,61	..	19,99,18	..	38. पेंशन	स्वीकृत	38.	Pensions . . .	Voted	22,60,00	..	22,60,00
33,99	..	*38,42*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*40,00*	..	*40,00*
20,37,60	..	20,37,60	..		जोड़			TOTAL	23,00,00	..	23,00,00
13,19,56	64,49	11,07,00	60,27	39. अफीम कारखाने और सरियापदार्थों के कारखाने	स्वीकृत	39.	Opium and Alkaloid Factories . .	Voted	17,49,24	55,09	18,04,33
1	..	*1*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1*	..	*1*
13,19,57	64,49	11,07,01	60,27		जोड़			TOTAL	17,49,25	55,09	18,04,34

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बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates.		बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
250,43,82	..	306,26,32	11,00	40. राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण स्वीकृत	40. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments . .	Voted	300,38,00	1,00	300,39,00
1154,07,00	*882,38,00*	*1184,21,03*	*959,60,50*	**प्रभारित**		*Charged*	*1282,61,00*	*962,16,00*	*2244,77,00*
1404,50,82	882,38,00	1490,47,35	959,71,50	जोड़		TOTAL	1582,99,00	962,17,00	2545,16,00
975,13,02	..	*1022,33,59*	..	विनियोजन—ब्याज संदाय	*Appropriation—Interest Payments*	*Charged*	*1187,84,19*		*1187,84,19*
191,22,37	245,67,30	37,15,35	307,59,68	41. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय स्वीकृत	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . . .	Voted	36,51,38	244,49,98	281,01,36
2,95	..	*1,48*	..	**प्रभारित**		*Charged*	*3,22*		*3,22*
191,25,32	245,67,30	37,16,83	307,59,68	जोड़		TOTAL	36,54,60	244,49,98	281,04,58
..	56,91,87	..	44,41,79	42. सरकारी सेवकों आदि को उधार स्वीकृत	42. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Voted	..	47,66,74	47,66,74
..	*7013,22,36*	.	*7356,46,57*	विनियोजन—ऋणों करा प्रतिसंदाय प्रभाति	*Appropriation—Repayment of Debt.*	*Charged*	..	*8525,42,94*	*8525,42,92*
				स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING				
55,14	..	60,21	..	43. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	43. Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Voted	64,56	..	64,56
55,99,89	23,51,11	63,86,31	23,83,50	44. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य स्वीकृत	44. Medical and Public Health . . .	Voted	70,32,41	32,03,94	102,36,35
..	6,32	..	..	**प्रभारित**		*Charged*	..	*1,00*	*1,00*
55,99,89	23,57,43	63,86,31	23,83,50	जोड़		TOTAL	70,32,41	32,04,94	102,37,35
58,07,28	20,00	59,54,78	20,00	45. परिवार नियोजन स्वीकृत	45. Family Planning .	Voted	67,10,49	1,30,00	68,40,49

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बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिस के सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital						राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
					गृह मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS				
2,07,55	..	2,19,12	..	46. गृह मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	46.	Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Voted	2,54,41	..	2,54,41
1,06,16	..	1,19,67	..	47. मंत्रीमंडल	स्वीकृत	47.	Cabinet . .	Voted	1,19,39	..	1,19,39
				48. कार्मिक विभाग और प्रशासनिकसुधार		48.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms				
5,56,13	..	6,01,10	..		स्वीकृत			Voted	6,13,46	..	6,13,46
5	*25,00*	*5*	*25,00*		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	*25,00*	*25,05*
5,56,18	25,00	6,01,15	25,00		जोड़			Total	6,13,51	25,00	6,38,51
1,60 14,33	2,75,00	1,61,96,75	1,95,00	49. पुलिस	स्वीकृत	49.	Police . . .	Voted	1,74,17,13	1,95,00	1,76,12,13
..	*6,50,00*	..	*5,00,00*		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*7,00,00*	*7,00,00*
160,14,33	9,25,00	1,61,96,75	6,95,00		जोड़			Total	1,74,17,13	8,95,00	I,83,12,13
3,46,18	..	3,36,41	..	50. जनगणना	स्वीकृत			Voted	3,38,61	..	3,38,61

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बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संख्या सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
77,90,25	16,99,61	83,50,66	16,48,13	51. गृह मन्त्रालय का अन्य व्यय	स्वीकृत	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . .	Voted	104,51,07	18,00,78	122,51,85
24,74,33	..	*30,05,33*	..		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*38,52,33*	*85,00*	*39,37,33*
1,02,64,58	16,99,61	113,55,99	16,48,13		जोड़		TOTAL	143,03,40	18,85,78	161,89,18
86,45,26	33,96,72	90,16,40	35,04,17	52. दिल्ली	स्वीकृत	52. Delhi . . .	Voted	98,94,67	39,88,78	138,83,45
47,70	*2,52,50*	*50,86*	*2,00,75*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*52,49*	*2,00,00*	*2,52,49*
86,92,96	36,49,22	90,67,26	37,04,92		जोड़		TOTAL	99,47,16	41,88,78	141,35,94
10,72,54	4,43,58	11,78,50	3,93,47	53. चण्डीगढ़	स्वीकृत	53. Chandigarh . .	Voted	14,15,63	4,61,44	18,77,07
41,78	*4,00*	*44,39*	*6,00*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*44,80*	*6,00*	*50,80*
11,14,32	3,47,58	12,23,89	3,99,47		जोड़		TOTAL	14,60,43	4,67,44	19,27,87
16,78,58	7,14,72	17,00,56	6,22,99	54. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Voted	17,73,88	8,41,14	26,15,02
8	..	8	..		प्रभारित		*Charged*	8	..	8
16,78,66	7,14,72	17,00,64	6,22,99		जोड़		TOTAL	17,73,96	8,41,14	26,15,10
19,81,16	8,43,94	21,48,18	6,17,07	55. आदिम जाति क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	55. Arunachal Pradesh	Voted	23,37,03	7,03,96	30,40,99
98,88	1,29,46	1,01,02	1,16,46	56. दादरा और नगर हवेली	स्वीकृत	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	Voted	1,28,34	1,44,21	2,72,55
2,58,72	79,86	2,03,43	92,05	57. लक्षद्वीप	स्वीकृत	57. Lakshadweep . .	Voted	2,29,26	1,05,00	3,34,26

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बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				उद्योग और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES				
2,88,56	..	2,96,69	..	58. उद्योग और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	58. Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies .	Voted	3,02,38	..	3,02,38
10,06,00	74,47,67	10,85,47	148,71,17	59. उद्योग स्वीकृत	59. Industries .	Voted	12,24,14	187,53,49	199,77,63
..	..	*17*	..			*Charged*	..	..	..
10,06,00	74,47,67	10,85,64	148,71,17			TOTAL	12,24,14	187,53,49	199,77,63
28,23,41	52,90,66	25,46,34	49,72,85	60. ग्राम और लघु-उद्योग स्वीकृत	60. Village and Small Industries . .	Voted	28,00,81	37,31,62	65,32,43
4,000	*3,66,00*	*36,51*	*2,93,00*	प्रभारित		*Charged*	*60,00*	*2,75,00*	*3,35,00*
28,63,41	56,56,66	25,83,85	52,65,85	जोड़		TOTAL	28,60,81	40,06,62	68,67,43
6,71,37	21,11,24	6,45,50	15,94,04	61. नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता विभाग स्वीकृत	61. Civil Supplies and Co-operation	Voted	5,29,60	26,75,74	32,06,34
..	*2,80,00*	..	*1,80,13*	प्रभारीत		*Charged*	..	*90,00*	*90,00*
6,71,37	23,91,24	5,45,50	17,74,17			TOTAL	5,29,60	27,66,74	32,96,34
				सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
31,99	..	34,90	..	62. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	62. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted	35,11	..	35,11
11,98,61	2,07,50	11,84,45	60,20	63. सूचना और प्रचार स्वीकृत	63. Information and Publicity . . .	Voted	14,96,49	2,24,50	17,20,99

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बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capita					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
20,39,63	17,62,00	24,98,74	15,02,00	64. प्रसारण	स्वीकृत	64. Broadcasting . .	Voted	29,24,46	21,14,00	50,38,46
				श्रम मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF LABOUR				
				65. श्रम मंत्रालय		65. Ministry of Labour				
55,17	..	57,78	..		स्वीकृत		Voted	65,63	..	65,63
				66. श्रम और रोजगार		66. Labour and Employment				
29,42,51	2,02,54	28,10,61	59,77		स्वीकृत		Voted	36,22,91	5,78	36,28,69
5	*1,00*	*5*	..		**प्रभारित**		*Charged*	*5*	..	*5*
29,42,56	2,03,54	28,10,66	59,77		जोड़		TOTAL	36,22,96	5,78	36,28,74
				विधि न्याय और कम्पनीकार्य मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS				
7,25,19	..	7,45,55	..	67. विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs . . .	Voted	22,05,62	..	22,05,62
				68. न्याय प्रशासन		68. Administration of Justice . . .				
22,85	..	22,88	..		स्वीकृत		Voted	26,61	..	26,61
44,90	..	*51,82*	..		**प्रभारित**		*Charged*	*52,00*	..	*52,00*
67,75	..	74,70	..		जोड़		TOTAL	78,61	..	78,61

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बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है।	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS				
52,35	..	66,17	..	69. पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	69. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals . .	Voted	67,72	..	67,72
1,40	47,24,22	16,07,40	61,06,19	70. पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रो रसायन उद्योग प्रभारित	70. Petroleum and Petro-Chemical Industries .	Voted	72,51,84	178,37,16	250,89,00
16,55	194,82,99	17,49	234,66,27	71. खाद और रसायन उद्योग	71. Fertilizer and Chemical Industries .	Voted	18,05	364,48,30	364,66,35
				योजना मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PLANNING				
11,52	..	9,20	..	72. योजना मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	72. Ministry of Planning	Voted	12,38	..	12,38
8,69,12	..	8,19,49	..	73. अंक संकलन स्वीकृत	73. Statistics . .	Voted	9,06,51	..	9,06,51
3,15,48	..	2,97,80	..	74. योजना आयोग स्वीकृत	74. Planning Commission	Voted	3,39,60	..	3,39,60
				नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT				
1,89,71	..	2,18,53	..	75. नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	75. Ministry of Shipping and Transport . .	Voted	2,26,91	..	2,26,91
61,76,10	67,42,29	60,26,11	75,01,57	76. सड़कें स्वीकृत	76. Roads . . .	Voted	69,17,10	70,14,63	139,31,73
10	*8,02,00*	*31*	*6,02,11*	**प्रभारित**		*Charged*	*10*	*7,27,00*	*7,27,00*
61,76,20	75,44,29	60,26,42	81,03,68	जोड़		TOTAL	69,17,20	77,41,63	146,58,83
13,63,79	180,77,60	15,48,35	206,75,12	77. बन्दरगाह, दीप-स्तम्भ और नौवहन स्वीकृत	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping .	Voted	15,27,64	193,97,60	209,25,24
6	*1,34,00*	*5*	*1,34,00*	**प्रभाति**		*Charged*	*41*	*2,44,00*	*2,44,41*
13,63,85	182,11,60	15,48,40	208,09,12	जोड़		TOTAL	15,28,05	196,41,60	211,69,65

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand related		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
1,03,37	15,24,10	1,02,66	17,74,72	78. सड़कें और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	स्वीकृत	78. Road and Inland Water Transport .	Voted	48,98	20,96,00	21,44,98
..	*1,16,00*	..	*18,82,63*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	...	*1,50,00*	*1,50,00*
1,03,37	16,40,10	1,02,66	36,57,35		जोड़		TOTAL	48,98	22,46,00	22,94,98
				इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES				
25,00,46	160,68,83	24,89,11	214,60,98	79. इस्पात विभाग	स्वीकृत	79. Department of Steel	Voted	39,00,11	196,81,34	235,81,45
..	*1,00,00*	..	*1,00,00*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	...	*2,40,00*	*2,40,00*
25,00,46	161,68,83	24,89,11	215,60,98		जोड़		TOTAL	39,00,11	199,21,34	238,21,45
33,15	..	34,10	..	80. खान विभाग	स्वीकृत	80. Department of Mines	Voted	27,13	..	27,13
19,02,45	84,78,13	21,59,13	79,87,13	81. खान और खनिज	स्वीकृत	81. Mines and Minerals	Voted	25,35,19	83,80,00	109,15,19
..	..	..	1,00,00		प्रभारित		*Charged*	...	*61,00*	*61,00*
19,02,45	84,78,13	21,59,13	80,87,13		जोड़		TOTAL	25,35,19	84,41,00	109,76,19
				पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION				
20,74	..	21,40	..	82. पूर्ति विभाग	स्वीकृत	82. Department of Supply	Voted	23,67	..	23,67
7,50,69	..	8,00,86	..	83. पूर्ति और निपटान	स्वीकृत	83. Supplies and Disposals	Voted	8,55,53	..	8,55,53
27,36,71	5,32,00	25,97,40	5,82,18	84. पुनर्वास विभाग	स्वीकृत	84. Department of Rehabilitation . . .	Voted	23,33,48	6,72,24	30,65,72
72	*4,63,86*	*30*	*4,90,12*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*30*	*6,70,01*	*6,70,31*
27,37,43	9,95,86	25,97,70	10,72,30		जोड़		TOTAL	23,33,78	13,42,25	36,76,03
				पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION				
32,75	..	34,92	..	85. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	85. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted	44,35	..	44,35
8,48,71	1,50,60	8,20,35	54,75	86. मौसम विज्ञान	स्वीकृत	86. Meterology . .	Voted	9,49,37	2,01,00	11,50,37
14,58,20	23,75,87	15,97,06	26,54,02	87. सिविल विमान	स्वीकृत	87. Aviation . .	Voted	17,74,58	24,44,65	42,19,23
..	*6,00*	..	*6,00*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	...	*15,48*	*15,48*
14,58,20	23,81,87	15,97,06	26,60,02		जोड़		TOTAL	17,74,58	24,60,13	42,34,71
2,99,55	6,32,00	3,37,03	5,84,20	88. पर्यटन	स्वीकृत	88. Tourism . . .	Voted	3,33,50	5,83,41	9,16,91

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 राजस्व Revenue	 पूंजी Capital	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1974-75 राजस्व Revenue	 पूंजी Capita	मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1975-76 Budget Estimate, 1975-76 राजस्व Revenue	 पूंजी Capital	 जोड़ Total
				निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING				
42,55	..	56,99	..	89. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	89. Ministry of Works and Housing . .	Voted	50,19	..	50,19
50,87,24	11,91,64	54,55,48	11,81,78	90. लोक निर्माण	स्वीकृत	90. Public Works . .	Voted	54,52,55	14,92,66	69,45,21
21	*14,41*	*21*	*14,41*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*21*	*15,01*	*15,22*
50,87,45	12,06,05	54,55,69	11,96,19		जोड़		TOTAL	54,52,76	15,07,67	69,60,43
76,10	..	46,81	..	91. मल-व्यवस्था और जल पूर्ति	स्वीकृत	91. Water Supply and Sewerage . .	Voted	1,07,06	..	1,07,06
8,12,95	9,82,45	8,34,77	10,48,76	92. आवास और नगर विकास	स्वीकृत	92. Housing and Urban Development . .	Voted	7,14,62	10,87,80	18,02,42
42,28	*24,74,60*	*53,87*	*15,93,45*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*47,54*	*20,82,03*	*21,28,57*
8,55,23	34,57,05	8,88,64	26,42,21		जोड़		TOTAL	7,62,16	31,69,83	39,31,99
19,06,90	..	22,43,35	..	93. लेखा--सामग्री और छपाई	स्वीकृत	93. Stationery and Printing	Voted	23,61,33	..	23,61,33
4	..	*4*	..		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*4*	...	*4*
19,06,94	..	22,43,39	..		जोड़		TOTAL	23,61,37	..	23,61,37
				परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
36,55	..	37,21	..	94. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	स्वीकृत	94. Department of Atomic Energy . . .	Voted	40,17	..	40,17
36,56,36	59,36,48	38,16,67	58,87,40	95. परमाणु ऊर्जाअनुसंधान, विकास और औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं	स्वीकृत	95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	Voted	43,98,09	69,76,27	113,74,36
30,59,97	37,54,22	28,88,86	38,35,79	96. न्यूक्लीयर विद्युत स्कीमें	म्वीकृत	96. Nuclear Power Schemes	Voted	32,16,87	41,64,69	73,81,56
..	..	..	8,00		प्रभारित		*Charged*	...	*26,00*	*26,00*
30,59,97	37,54,22	28,88,86	38,43,79		जोड़		TOTAL	32,16,87	41,90,69	74,07,56

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		गजट अनुमान 1965-76 Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				संस्कृति विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE				
6,75,38	..	5,32,49	..	97. संस्कृति विभाग स्वीकृत	97.	Department of Culture	Voted	6,78,41	..	6,78,41
5,17,56	..	4,73,35	..	98. पुरातत्व स्वीकृत	98.	Archaeology .	Voted	5,90,32	..	5,90,32
				इलेक्ट्रानिक विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS				
9,36,83	4,00,78	4,40,73	2,56,83	99. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विभाग स्वीकृत	99.	Department of Electronics . . .	Voted	7,38,68	2,19,00	9,57,68
				विज्ञान और शिल्प विज्ञान विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
5,96,37	1,32,48	5,48,40	65,00	100. विज्ञान और शिल्प विज्ञान विभाग स्वीकृत	100.	Department of Science and Technology .	Voted	8,63,84	1,50,00	10,13,84
12,53,52	..	13,60,27	..	101. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत	101.	Survey of India .	Voted	15,60,04	..	15,60,04
30,12,03	..	32,11,93	..	102. वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को अनुदान स्वीकृत	102.	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research .	Voted	37,49,15	..	37,49,15
				अन्तरिक्ष विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF SPACE				
20,98,69	7,10,83	23,26,49	7,02,27	103. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग स्वीकृत	103.	Department of Space	Voted	26,58,61	8,31,50	34,90,11

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संख्या संबंध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand / Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates	बजट अनुमान 1975-76 Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital			राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				संसद, संसदीय कार्य विभाग राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION			
3,11,26	..	3,11,23	..	104. लोक सभा स्वीकृत	104. Lok Sabha Voted	4,15,15	..	4,15,15
1,04	..	*1,04*	..	प्रभारित	*Charged*	*1,04*	..	*1,04*
3,12,30	..	3,12,27	...	जोड़	TOTAL	4,16,19	..	4,16,19
1,37,42	..	1,40,48	..	105. राज्य सभा स्वीकृत	105. Rajya Sabha Voted	1,57,92	..	1,57,92
90	..	*90*	..	प्रभारित	*Charged*	*90*	..	*90*
1,38,32	..	1,41,39	..	जोड़	TOTAL	1,58,92	..	1,58,82
				106. संसदीय कार्य विभाग	106. Department of Parliamentary Affairs			
16,73	..	16,73	..	स्वीकृत	Voted	19,29	..	19,29
				विनियोग—राष्ट्रपति का कर्मचारी वृन्द, गृह और भत्ते	*Approapriation— Slaff, Househotd and Allowances of the President*			
53,29	..	*57,09*	..	प्रभारित	*Charged*	*62,59*	..	*6259*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1974-75		मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है ।	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1975-76 Budget Estimate, 1975-76		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
4,44	..	4,44	..	107. उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय स्वीकृत	107. Secretariat of the Vice-President . .	Voted	5,00	..	5,00
1,33,95	..	*1,60,05*	..	विनियोग—संघ लोक सेवा आयोग प्रभारित	*Appropriation—Union Public Service Commission . .*	*Charged*	*1,68,15*	...	*1,68,15*
4728,07,01	2800,87,99	5135,99,98	3712,99,79	स्वीकृत		Voted	5648,92,60	4203,76,19	9852,68,79
2159,27,16	8039,97,65	2242,58,36	8485,15,12	प्रभारित		*Charged*	*2515,28,38*	*9635,42,31*	*12150,70,69*
6887,34,17	10840,85,64	7378,58,34	12198,14,91	जोड़	TOTAL		8164,20,98	13839,18,50	22003,39,48
8045,63,74	10470,26,94	8519,12,63	11603,78,38	(क) बजट विवरण में दिखाया गया व्यय	(*a*) Expenditure shown in the Budget Statement . . .		9535,69,86	12802,15,49	22337,85,35
277,08,78	597,58,70	268,34,29	807,36,07	वसूलियों की रकम जिसे खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है	Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of Expenditure .		307,15,96	1219,53,01	1526,68,97
8322,72,52	11067,85,64	8787,46,92	12411,14,45	जोड़		TOTAL	9842,85,82	14021,68,50	23864,54,32
1435,38,35	227,00,00	1408,88,58	212,99,54	घटाइये--रेल व्यय	*Deduct*—Railway Expenditure . .		1678,64,84	182,50,00	1861,14,84
6887,34,17	10840,85,64	7378,58,34	12198,14,91	जोड़		TOTAL	8164,20,98	13839,18,50	22003,39,48

केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय के लिए लेखानुदान

(रेलों को छोड़ कर)

VOTE ON ACCOUNT FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(EXCLUDING RAILWAY)

लेखानुदान, 1975-76

मांगों पर विस्तार से चर्चा होने और उन्हें पूरे वर्ष के लिए पास किये जाने तक संविधान के अनुच्छेद 116 के अनुसार लोक सभा से दो महीनों के खर्च की स्वीकृति देने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। इस विवरण में अप्रैल-मई 1975 में किये जाने वाले सम्भावित व्यय की आवश्यक रकमें दिखायी गयी हैं।

2. जैसा कि अनुदानों की मांगों के सारांश में बताया गया है, 1975-76 में कुल 22003.39 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी। इस आवश्यकता में से "लेखानुदान" के रूप में केवल 3800.24 करोड़ रुपये मांगे जा रहे हैं जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	1975-76 के लिए कुल व्यवस्था			लेखानुदान की रकम		
	स्वीकृत	भारित	जोड़	स्वीकृत	भारित	जोड़
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	5648.93	2515.28	8164.21	954.78	526.13	480.91
पूंजीगत व्यय	4203.76	9635.42	13839.18	704.09	1615.24	2319.33
जोड़	9852.69	12150.70	22003.39	1658.87	2141.37	3800.24

3. मोटे तौर पर यह व्यवस्था कुछ मामलों को छोड़कर, जहां कि व्यय की रकम को साल भर की अवधि में समान रूप से नहीं फैलाया गया है और जहां अप्रैल-मई 1975 में संभाव्य अदायगियां करने के लिए अधिक रकम की जरूरत है, 1975-76 की अनुदानों में मांगों में दिखाये गये कुल अनुमानित व्यय का छटा भाग होती है। नीचे उन मदों का उल्लेख किया गया है जिनके लिए कुल व्यवस्था के छटे भाग से ज्यादा रुपया मांगा गया है, और इन अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के संक्षिप्त कारण भी दिये गये हैं।

(i) कृषि (मांग संख्या 2)

मांग में शामिल व्यवस्था के छटे भाग से कुछ अधिक रकम, कृषि विभाग की अविलम्ब जरूरतों को पूरा करने, अर्थात् स्टेट फार्म कारपोरेशन को अनुदान देने तथा उसमें पूंजी लगाने के लिए शामिल की गयी है।

Vote on Account, *1975-76*

In pursuance of Article, 116 of the Constitution, Lok Sabha is being asked to vote two months' supply pending detailed consideration and passing of the Demands for the full year. This statement shows the sums required for meeting the expenditure likely to be incurred during April-May, 1975.

2. As indicated in the summary of Demands for Grants, the total gross requirements for 1975-76 amount to Rs. 22003.39 crores. Against these requirements, the amount asked for "on Account" is of the order of Rs. 3800.24 crores only as detailed below :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Total gross provision for 1975-76			Amount asked for on Account		
	Voted	*Charged*	Total	Voted	*Charged*	Total
Expenditure met from Revenue	5648.93	2515.28	8164.21	954.78	526.13	1480.91
Capital Expenditure	4203.76	9635.42	13839.18	704.09	1615.24	2319.33
Total	9852.69	12150.70	22003.39	1658.87	2141.37	3800.24

3. Broadly the provision represents one-sixth of the estimated gross expenditure included in the Demands for Grants, 1975-76, except in certain cases, where the expenditure is not uniformly spread over the year and larger provision is required to meet the likely payments during April-May, 1975. Mention is made below of the items under which provision for more than 1/6th of the total provision has been asked for, with brief reasons for the additional requirements.

(i) Agriculture (Demand No. 2)

A little more than the usual 1/6th of the total provision in the Demand has been included to meet certain urgent needs of the Department of Agriculture for grants to and investment in State Farms Corporation.

(ii) पेंशनें (मांग संख्या 38)

उपदानों अथवा पेंशनों की प्रत्याशित अदायगियों के लिए, यदि कोई हो तो और जिन्हें बकाया राशि के रूप में निकाला जा सकता हो, कुल 'भारित', और 'स्वीकृत' व्यवस्था का चौथाई भाग स्वीकार किया गया है।

(iii) अफीम और एल्केलाइड के कारखाने (मांग संख्या 39)

पहले की तरह मांग में शेष व्यवस्था के छटे भाग के साथ-साथ सम्मिलित व्यवस्था का 90 प्रतिशत अफीम की खरीद के लिए सम्मिलित किया गया है। अफीम की कटाई मार्च और अप्रैल में की जाती है और अफीम की खेती करने वालों को अधिकांश अदायगी अप्रैल में ही की जाती है।

(iv) राज्य सरकारों और संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण (मांग संख्या 40)

राज्य सरकारों को सांविधिक सहायक अनुदानों की अदायगी अग्रिम रूप से त्रैमासिक की जाती है, इसलिए राजस्व खाते में अप्रैल 1975 में देय पहली त्रैमासिक किस्त देने के लिए कुल "भारित" व्यवस्था का चौथाई भाग सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है। पूंजी खाते में 100 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था में से 25 करोड़ रुपये राज्यों को अर्थोपाय अग्रिम देने के लिए रखे गये हैं जिसके अलावा पूंजी शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत शेष व्यवस्था का छटा भाग भी सम्मिलित है।

(v) वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय (मांग संख्या 41)

राजस्व और पूंजी दोनों के अन्तर्गत पहले की तरह मांग की कुल व्यवस्था के छटे भाग से थोड़ा अधिक, संयुक्त राष्ट्र कार्यक्रम में अंशदान देने के लिए और कुछ विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिमों की अदायगियों करने के लिए स्वीकार रखा गया है।

(vi) सरकारी सेवकों को उधार आदि (मांग संख्या 42)

पहले की तरह कुल व्यवस्था के छटे भाग के अतिरिक्त 1 करोड़ रुपये, अप्रत्याशित तात्कालिक अदायगियां यदि कोई हों, के लिए सम्मिलित किये गये हैं।

(ii) Pensions (Demand No. 38)

1/4th of the total provision for 'Charged' and 'Voted' to meet the anticipated payments of gratuities or pensions, if any, which may be drawn in arrears, has been, adopted.

(iii) Opium and Alkaloid Factories (Demand No. 39)

90 per cent of the provision included for the purchase of Opium along with the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand has been adopted. Opium is harvested during the months of March and April and major portion of the payment to cultivators is made in April itself.

(iv) Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments (Demand No. 40)

Payments of Statutory Grants-in-aid to State Governments are made quarterly in advance. 1/4th of the total 'charged' provision to meet the first quarterly instalment due in April, 1975 has, therefore, been, taken on Revenue side. On the Capital side Rs. 25 crores have been included out of the provision of Rs. 100 crores for Ways and Means Advances to State along with the 1/6th of the remaining provision under Capital heads.

(v) Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance (Demand No. 41)

A little more than the usual 1/6th of the total provision in the Demand both under Revenue and Capital to provide for the payment of contribution to U.N. Development Programme and payment of advances to certain foreign Governments has been adopted.

(vi) Loans to Government Servants, etc. (Demand No. 42)

In addition to the usual 1/6th of the total provision, Rs. 1 crore has been included to meet unforeseen and urgent payments, if any.

(vii) चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य (मांग संख्या 44)

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन को अदा करने के लिए आधी व्यवस्था, तथा पहले की तरह छटे भाग के बराबर की राशि की व्यवस्था इस मांग में की गयी है ।

(viii) पुनर्वास विभाग (मांग संख्या 84)

पहले की ही तरह कुल व्यवस्था के छटे भाग के अतिरिक्त, श्रीलंका से लौटे भारतायों के पुनर्वास के लिए पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम और राज्य सरकारों को ऋणों की तत्काल अदायगी के लिए पूंजी के अन्तर्गत 44 लाख रु० (स्वीकृत) और 1 करोड़ रु० (प्रभारित) लिये गये हैं ।

(ix) लोक सभा (मांग संख्या 104)

अन्तर्संसदीय संघ और राष्ट्रमंडलीय संसदीय संघ को अप्रैल, 1975 में अंशदान देने के लिए शामिल की गयी सारी व्यवस्था, पहले की तरह मांग की शेष व्यवस्था के छेटे भाग के अतिरिक्त स्वीकार की गयी है ।

4. यद्यपि "लेखानुदान" में की गयी व्यवस्था आमतौर पर पूरे वर्ष के लिए अनुमानित व्यवस्था के छटे भाग के आधार पर की जाती है फिर भी "लेखानुदान" में जिस रकम के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है उसका उपयोग "नयी सेवा" से संबंधित व्यय के लिए नहीं किया जाता है ।

(vii) Medical and Public Health (Demand No. 44)

Half of the provision included for payment to World Health Organisation along with the usual 1/6th of the provision in the Demand has been taken.

(viii) Department of Rehabilitation (Demand No. 84)

In addition to the usual 1/6th of the total provision Rs. 44 lakhs (Voted) and Rs. 1 crore (Charged) have been taken under Capital to meet the urgent payments of loans to the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and to the State Governments for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka.

(ix) Lok Sabha (Demand No. 104)

The entire provision included in the Demand for contributions to the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to be made in April, 1975 has been adopted in addition to the 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand.

4. Although the provision included in the 'Vote on Account' is generally on the basis of 1/6th of the estimated provision for the whole year, the "Vote on Account" is not intended to be used for expenditure on "New Service".

लेखानुदान

VOTE ON ACCOUNT

1975-76

लेखानुदान

VOTE ON ACCOUNT—1975-76

31 मार्च, 1976 को समाप्त होने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष में अप्रैल और मई, 1975 के लिए व्यय के अनुमान जिनके लिए लेखा-नुदान की आवश्यकता है

Estimate of Expenditure for which a Vote on Account is required for the months of April and May 1975, *in the financial year ending on the* 31*st March*, 1976

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*
कृषि और सिचाई मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation**								
1. कृषि विभाग	1. Department of Agriculture .	1,81,39	..	..	..	30,32	..	..	..
2. कृषि	2. Agriculture	56,82,60	..	1109,55,95	*60,15,40*	9,47,10	..	1,85,25,99	*10,02,57*
3. मीन उद्योग	3. Fisheries	8,10,50	..	1,37,74	*15,42*	1,35,08	..	22,96	*2,57*
4. पशु पालन और डेरी विकास	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . .	30,78,15	*30*	3,19,65	*39,50*	5,13,03	*5*	53,27	*6,58*
5. वन	5. Forest	8,33,71	..	1,37,91	*2,25,00*	1,38,95	..	22,99	*37,50*
6. खाद्य विभाग	6. Department of Food . .	309,87,14	..	9,35,53	*8,50*	51,64,52	..	1,55,92	*1,42*
7. ग्राम विकास विभाग	7. Department of Rural Development	58,33,75	..	6,00,30	*2,24,75*	9,72,29	..	1,00,05	*37,46*
8. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	8. Department of Agricultural Research and Education .	10,36	..	..	..	1,73	..	..	..
9. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को संदाय	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research . .	39,35,99	..	..	..	6,56,00	..	..	..
10. सिचाई विभाग	10. Department of Irrigation .	12,71,17	..	4,45,62	*9,69,00*	2,11,86	..	74,27	*1,61,50*
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Commerce**								
11. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	11. Ministry of Commerce . .	87,84	..	..	..	14,64	..	..	..
12. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात उत्पादन	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	199,71,70	..	286,76,31	..	33,28,62	..	47,79,38	..

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*
संचार मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Communications**								
13. संचार मंत्रालय	13. Ministry of Communication .	99,81	..	2,15,00	..	16,64	..	35,83	..
14. विदेश संचार सेवा	14. Overseas Communications Service	7,83,00	..	4,85,80	*20*	1,30,50	..	80,97	*3*
15. डाक-तार (कार्यकरण-व्यय)	15. Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	465,58,47	*7*	..	..	77,59,74	*1*	..	..
16. डाक-तार—साधारण राजस्वों को दिया जाने वाला लाभांश, आरक्षित निधियों का विनियोग और साधारण राजस्वों से लिए गए उधारों का प्रतिसंदाय	16. Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	35,51,14	..	..	..	5,91,86	..	..	..
17. डाक-तार पर पूंजी लागत	17. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	..	..	172,54,00	..	..	..	28,75,67	..
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Defence**								
18. रक्षा मंत्रालय	18. Ministry of Defence . .	1,60,94	..	15,98,15	*66,97*	26,82	..	2,66,36	*11,16*
19. रक्षा सेवाएं—सेना	19. Defence Services—Army .	1500,68,82	*9,00*	..	..	250,11,47	*1,50*	..	..
20. रक्षा सेवाएं—नौसेना	20. Defence Services—Navy .	134,59,74	*40*	..	..	22,43,29	*7*	..	..
21. रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	21. Defence Services—Air Force .	444,36,75	*1,50*	..	..	74,06,13	*25*	..	..
22. रक्षा सेवाएं—पेंशनें	22. Defence Services—Pensions .	113,00,00	*10*	..	..	18,83,33	*2*	..	..
23. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी लागत	23. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	..	..	237,46,23	*30,00*	..	..	39,57,71	*5,00*
शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Education and Social Welfare**								
24. शिक्षा विभाग	24. Department of Education .	1,40,51	..	..	..	23,42	..	..	..

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*
25. शिक्षा	25. Education	131,01,31	..	50,87	*3,56,10*	21,83,55	..	8,48	*59,35*
26. समाज कल्याण विभाग	26. Department of Social Welfare	14,26,86	..	..	..	2,37,81	..	..	..
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Energy**								
27. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	27. Ministry of Energy . .	45,50	..	..	..	7,58	..	..	..
28. विद्युत विकास	28. Power Development . .	24,24,14	..	83,83,91	*12,20,00*	4,04,02	..	13,97,32	*2,03,33*
29. कोयला और लिगनाइट	29. Coal and Lignite . . .	18,85,19	*10*	231,92,01	..	3,14,20	*2*	38,65,33	..
विदेश मंत्रालय	**Ministry of External Affairs**								
30. विदेश मंत्रालय	30. Ministry of External Affairs .	99,27,10	*25*	30,30,00	..	16,54,52	*4*	5,05,00	..
वित्त मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Finance**								
31. वित्त मंत्रालय	31. Ministry of Finance . .	31,97,57	*40*	..	..	5,32,93	*6*	..	..
32. सीमा शुल्क	32. Customs	24,24,84	*43*	..	..	4,04,14	*7*	..	..
33. संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	33. Union Excise Duties . .	32,38,21	*86*	..	..	5,39,70	*14*	..	..
34. आय-कर, सम्पदा-शुल्क, धन-कर और दान-कर	34. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax .	35,33,38	*1,19*	..	..	5,88,90	*20*	..	..
35. स्टाम्प	35. Stamps	9,41,61	..	81,98	..	1,56,94	..	13,66	..
36. लेखा-परीक्षा	36. Audit	64,02,05	*82,28*	..	..	10,67,01	*13,71*	..	..
37. करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	37. Currency, Coinage and Mint .	35,17,17	..	20,97,79	..	5,86,20	..	3,49,63	..
38. पेंशनें	38. Pensions	22,60,00	*40,00*	..	..	5,65,00	*10,00*	..	..
39. अफीम और एल्केलाइड कारखाने	39. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	17,49,24	*1*	55,09	..	13,31,98	*1*	9,18	..
40. राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अंतरण	40. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments .	300,38,00	*1282,61,00*	1,00	*962,16,00*	50,06,33	*320,65,25*	17	*168,69,33*
विनियोग—ब्याज संदाय	*Appropriation—Interest Payments*	..	*1187,84,19*	..	..	..	*197,97,36*	..	..
41. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . . .	36,51,38	*3,22*	244,49,98	..	6,68,05	*54*	42,43,83	..

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charge*
42. सरकारी सेवकों को उधार आदि	42. Loans to Government Servants etc.	..	..	47,66,74	..	..	..	8,94,45	..
विनियोग—ऋण संदाय	*Appropriation-Repayment of Debt*	..	..	..	*8525,42,94*	..	..	..	*1420,90,49*
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Health and Family Planning**								
43. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	43. Ministry of Health and Family Planning	64,56	..	..	..	10,76	..	..	..
44. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	44. Medical and Public Health .	70,32,41	..	32,03,94	*1,00*	12,12,07	..	5,33,99	*16*
45. परिवार नियोजन	45. Family Planning . . .	67,10,49	..	1,30,00	..	11,18,41	..	21,67	..
गृह मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Home Affairs**								
46. गृह मंत्रालय	46. Ministry of Home Affairs .	2,54,41	..	..	..	42,40	..	..	..
47. मंत्रिमंडल	47. Cabinet	1,19,39	..	..	..	19,90	..	..	..
48. कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms .	6,13,46	*5*	..	*25,00*	1,02,24	*1*	..	*4,17*
49. पुलिस	49. Police	174,17,13	..	1,95,00	*7,00,00*	29,02,86	..	32,50	*1,16,67*
50. जनगणना	50. Census	3,38,61	..	..	..	56,43	..	..	..
51. गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	104,51,07	*38,52,33*	18,00,78	*85,00*	17,41,85	*6,42,05*	3,00,13	*14,17*
52. दिल्ली	52. Delhi	98,94,67	*52,49*	39,88,78	*2,00,00*	16,49,11	*8,75*	6,64,80	*33,33*
53. चण्डीगढ़	53. Chandigarh	14,15,63	*44,80*	4,61,44	*6,00*	2,35,94	*7,47*	76,91	*1,00*
54. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17,73,88	*8*	8,41,14	..	2,95,65	*1*	1,40,19	..
55. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	55. Arunachal Pradesh. . .	23,37,03	..	7,03,96	..	3,89,50	..	1,17,33	..
56. दादरा और नागर हवेली	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	1,28,34	..	1,44,21	..	21,39	..	24,04	..
57. लक्षद्वीप	57. Lakshadweep . . .	2,29,26	..	1,05,00	..	38,21	..	17,50	..

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*
उद्योग और नागर पूर्ति मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies**								
58. उद्योग और नागर पूर्ति मंत्रालय	58. Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	3,02,38	..	..	..	50,40	..	..	..
59. उद्योग	59. Industries	12,24,14	..	187,53,49	..	2,04,02	..	31,25,58	..
60. ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	60. Village and Small Industries	28,00,81	*60,00*	37,31,62	*2,75,00*	4,66,80	*10,00*	6,21,94	*45,83*
61. नागर पूर्ति और सहकारिता	61. Civil Supplies and Cooperation	5,29,60	..	26,76,74	*90,00*	88,27	..	4,46,12	*15,00*
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**								
62. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	62. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	35,11	..	..	..	5,85	..	..	..
63. सूचना और प्रचार	63. Information and Publicity	14,96,49	..	2,24,50	..	2,49,41	..	37,42	..
64. प्रसारण	64. Broadcasting	29,24,46	..	21,14,00	..	4,87,41	..	3,52,33	..
श्रम मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Labour**								
65. श्रम मंत्रालय	65. Ministry of Labour	65,63	..	..	..	10,94	..	..	..
66. श्रम और रोजगार	66. Labour and Employment	36,22,91	*5*	5,78	..	6,03,82	*1*	96	..
विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs**								
67. विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	22,05,62	..	..	..	3,67,00	..	..	..
68. न्याय प्रशासन	68. Administration of Justice	26,61	*52,00*	..	..	4,44	*8,67*	..	..
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals**								
69. पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	69. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	67,72	..	..	..	11,29	..	..	..
70. पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	70. Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industries	72,51,84		178,37,16	..	12,08,64	..	29,72,86	..
71. उर्वरक और रसायन उद्योग	71. Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries	18,05		364,48,30	..	3,01	..	60,74,72	..

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*
योजना मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Planning**								
72. योजना मंत्रालय	72. Ministry of Planning . .	12,38	..	..	..	2,06	..	..	..
73. सांख्यिकी	73. Statistics	9,06,51	..	..	..	1,51,09	..	..	..
74. योजना आयोग	74. Planning Commission . .	3,39,60	..	..	..	56,60	..	..	..
नोवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Shipping and Transport**								
75. नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	75. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	2,26,91	..	..	..	37,82	..	..	..
76. सड़कें	76. Roads	69,17,10	*10*	70,14,63	*7,27,00*	11,52,85	*2*	11,69,10	*1,21,17*
77. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	15,27,64	*41*	193,97,60	*2,44,00*	2,54,61	*7*	32,32,93	*40,67*
78. सड़क और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	48,98	..	20,96,00	*1,50,00*	8,16	..	3,49,33	*25,00*
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Steel and Mines**								
79. इस्पात विभाग	79. Department of Steel . .	39,00,11	..	196,81,34	*2,40,00*	6,50,02	..	32,80,22	*40,00*
80. खान विभाग	80. Department of Mines . .	27,13	..	..	..	4,52	..	..	..
81. खानें और खनिज	81. Mines and Minerals . .	5,35,19	..	83,80,00	*61,00*	4,22,53	..	13,96,67	*10,17*
पूर्ति और पनर्वास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation**								
81. पूर्ति विभाग	82. Department of Supply . .	23,67	..	..	..	3,95	..	..	..
83. पूर्ति और निपटान	83. Supplies and Disposals . .	8,55,53	..	..	..	1,42,59	..	..	..
84. पुनर्वास विभाग	84. Department of Rehabilitation .	23,33,48	*30*	6,72,24	*6,70,01*	3,88,91	*5*	1,56,04	*2,11,67*
पर्यटन और नागार विमानन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**								
85. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	85. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	44,35	..	..	..	7,39	..	..	..
86. मौसम विज्ञान	86. Meteorology	9,49,37	..	2,01,00	..	1,58,23	..	33,50	..

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
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		स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*
87. विमानन	87. Aviation	17,74,58	..	24,44,65	*15,48*	2,95,76	..	4,07,44	*2,58*
88. पर्यटन	88. Tourism	3,33,50	..	5,83,41	..	55,58	..	97,24	..
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Works and Housing**								
89. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	89. Ministry of Works and Housing	50,19	..	..	..	8,37	..	..	..
90. लोक निर्माण	90. Public Works	54,52,55	*21*	14,92,66	*15,01*	9,08,76	*3*	2,48,78	*2,50*
91. जलप्रदाय और मलवहन	91. Water Supply and Sewerage	1,07,06	..	..	..	17,84	..	..	..
92. आवास तथा नगर विकास	92. Housing and Urban Development	7,14,62	*47,54*	10,87,80	*20,82,03*	1,19,10	*7,92*	1,81,30	*3,47,00*
93. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	93. Stationery and Printing	23,61,33	*4*	..	..	3,93,56	*1*	..	..
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**Department of Atomic Energy**								
94. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	94. Department of Atomic Energy	40,17	..	..	..	6,69	..	..	..
95. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान, विकास और औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं	95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	43,98,09	..	69,76,27	..	7,33,10	..	11,62,71	..
96. न्यूक्लीय विद्युत स्कीमें	96. Nuclear Power Schemes	32,16,87	..	41,64,69	*26,00*	5,36,15	..	6,94,11	*4,33*
संस्कृति विभाग	**Department of Culture**								
97. संस्कृति विभाग	97. Department of Culture	6,78,41	..	..	..	1,13,07	..	..	..
98. पुरातत्व	98. Archaeology	5,90,32	..	..	..	98,39	..	..	..
इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग	**Department of Electronics**								
99. इलैक्ट्रानिक विभाग	99. Department of Electronics	7,38,68	..	2,19,00	..	1,23,11	..	36,50	..
विज्ञान और शिल्प विज्ञान विभाग	**Department of Science and Technology**								
100. विज्ञान और शिल्प विज्ञान विभाग	100. Department of Science and Technology	8,63,84	..	1,50,00	..	1,43,97	..	25,00	..

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	भारित *Charged*
101. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	101. Survey of India	15,60,04	..	..	..	2,60,01	..	..	..
102. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद	102. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	23,49,15	..	...	...	6,24,96	...	...	...
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**Department of Space**								
103. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	103. Department of Space	26,58,61	..	8,31,50	..	4,43,10	..	1,38,58	..
संसद, संसदीय कार्य विभाग राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	**Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission**								
104. लोक सभा	104. Lok Sabha	4,15,15	*1,04*	..	..	70,34	*17*	..	..
105. राज्य सभा	105. Rajya Sabha	1,57,92	*90*	..	..	26,32	*15*	..	..
106. संसदीय कार्य विभाग	106. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	19,29	..	..	..	3,22	..	..	..
विनियोग— राष्ट्रपति का कर्मचारिवृन्द, गृह और भत्ते	*Appropriation—Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	..	*62,59*	..	..	..	*10,43*	..	..
107. उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	107. Secretariat of the Vice-President	5,00	..	..	..	83	..	..	..
विनियोग— संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	*Appropriation—Union Public Service Commission*	..	*1,68,15*	..	..	..	*28,02*	..	..
जोड़—राजस्व/पूंजी	TOTAL—Revenue/Capital	5648,92,60	*2515,28,38*	4203,76,19	*9635,42,31*	954,78,19	*526,13,14*	704,08,86	*1615,23,71*
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	8164,20,98		13839,18,50		1480,91,33		2319,32,57	
			22003,39,48				3800,23,90		

Bill No. 16 of 1975

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1975

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act 1975.

Withdrawal of Rs. 38,00,23,90,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1975-76.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exeeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three thousand and eight hundred crores, twenty-three lakhs and ninety thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1975-76.

Appropriation,

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	30,32,000	..	30,32,000
2	Agriculture	Revenue	9,47,10,000	..	9,47,10,000
		Capital	185,25,99,000	*10,02,57,000*	1,95,28,56,000
3	Fisheries	Revenue	1,35,08,000	..	1,35,08,000
		Capital	22,96,000	*2,57,000*	25,53,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	Revenue	5,13,03,000	*5,000*	5,13,08,000
		Capital	53,27,000	*6,58,000*	59,85,000
5	Forest	Revenue	1,38,95,000	..	1,38,95,000
		Capital	22,99,000	*37,50,000*	60,49,000
6	Department of Food	Revenue	51,64,52,000	..	51,64,52,000
		Capital	1,55,92,000	*1,42,000*	1,57,34,000
7	Department of Rural Development	Revenue	9,72,29,000	..	9,72,29,000
		Capital	1,00,05,000	*37,46,000*	1,37,51,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Revenue	1,73,000	..	1,73,000
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	6,56,00,000	..	6,56,00,000
10	Department of Irrigation	Revenue	2,11,86,000	..	2,11,86,000
		Capital	74,27,000	*1,61,50,000*	2,35,77,000
11	Ministry of Commerce	Revenue	14,64,000	..	14,64,000
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	Revenue	33,28,62,000	..	33,28,62,000
		Capital	47,79,38,000	..	47,79,38,000
13	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	16,64,000	..	16,64,000
		Capital	35,83,000	..	35,83,000
14	Overseas Communications Service	Revenue	1,30,50,000	..	1,30,50,000
		Capital	80,97,000	*3,000*	81,00,000
15	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	Revenue	77,59,74,000	*1,000*	77,59,75,000
16	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	Revenue	5,91,86,000	..	5,91,86,000
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	Capital	28,75,67,000	..	28,75,67,000
18	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	26,82,000	..	26,82,000
		Capital	2,66,36,000	*11,16,000*	2,77,52,000
19	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	2,50,11,47,000	*1,50,000*	2,50,12,97,000
20	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	22,43,29,000	*7,000*	22,43,36,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	74,06,13,000	*25,000*	74,06,38,000
22	Defence Services—Pensions	Revenue	18,83,33,000	*2,000*	18,83,35,000
23	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Capital	39,57,71,000	*5,00,000*	39,62,71,000
24	Department of Education	Revenue	23,42,000	..	23,42,000
25	Education	Revenue	21,83,55,000	..	21,83,55,000
		Capital	8,48,000	*59,35,000*	67,83,000
26	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	2,37,81,000	..	2,37,81,000
27	Ministry of Energy	Revenue	7,58,000	..	7,58,000
28	Power Development	Revenue	4,04,02,000	..	4,04,02,000
		Capital	13,97,32,000	*2,03,33,000*	16,00,65,000
29	Coal and Lignite	Revenue	3,14,20,000	*2,000*	3,14,22,000
		Capital	38,65,33,000	..	38,65,33,000
30	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	16,54,52,000	*4,000*	16,54,56,000
		Capital	5,05,00,000	..	5,05,00,000
31	Ministry of Finance	Revenue	5,32,93,000	*6,000*	5,32,99,000
32	Customs	Revenue	4,04,14,000	*7,000*	4,04,21,000
33	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	5,39,70,000	*14,000*	5,39,84,000
34	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	Revenue	5,88,90,000	*20,000*	5,89,10,000
35	Stamps	Revenue	1,56,94,000	..	1,56,94,000
		Capital	13,66,000	..	13,66,000
36	Audit	Revenue	10,67,01,000	*13,71,000*	10,80,72,000
37	Currency, Coinage and Mint	Revenue	5,86,20,000	..	5,86,20,000
		Capital	3,49,63,000	..	3,49,63,000
38	Pensions	Revenue	5,65,00,000	*10,00,000*	5,75,00,000
39	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue	13,31,98,000	*1,000*	13,31,99,000
		Capital	9,18,000	..	9,18,000
40	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	Revenue	50,06,33,000	*3,20,65,25,000*	3,70,71,58,000
		Capital	17,000	*1,68,69,33,000*	1,68,69,50,000
	CHARGED.— *Interest Payments*	Revenue	..	*1,97,97,36,000*	1,97,97,36,000
41	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Revenue	6,68,05,000	*54,000*	6,68,59,000
		Capital	42,43,83,000	..	42,43,83,000
42	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	8,94,45,000	..	8,94,45,000
	CHARGED.— *Repayment of Debt*	Capital	..	*1,420,90,49,000*	1,420,90,49,000
43	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Revenue	10,76,000	..	10,76,000
44	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	12,12,07,000	..	12,12,07,000
		Capital	5,33,99,000	*16,000*	5,34,15,000
45	Family Planning	Revenue	11,18,41,000	..	11,18,41,000
		Capital	21,67,000	..	21,67,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Changed on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
46	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	42,40,000	..	42,40,000
47	Cabinet	Revenue	19,90,000	..	19,90,000
48	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Revenue	1,02,24,000	*1,000*	1,02,25,000
		Capital	..	*4,17,000*	4,17,000
49	Police	Revenue	29,02,86,000	..	29,02,86,000
		Capital	32,50,000	*1,16,67,000*	1,49,17,000
50	Census	Revenue	56,43,000	..	56,43,000
51	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	17,41,85,000	*6,42,05,000*	23,83,90,000
		Capital	3,00,13,000	*14,17,000*	3,14,30,000
52	Delhi	Revenue	16,49,11,000	*8,75,000*	16,57,86,000
		Capital	6,64,80,000	*33,33,000*	6,98,13,000
53	Chandigarh	Revenue	2,35,94,000	*7,47,000*	2,43,41,000
		Capital	76,91,000	*1,00,000*	77,91,000
54	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	2,95,65,000	*1,000*	2,95,66,000
		Capital	1,40,19,000	..	1,40,19,000
55	Arunachal Pradesh	Revenue	3,89,50,000	..	3,89,50,000
		Capital	1,17,33,000	..	1,17,33,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	21,39,000	..	21,39,000
		Capital	24,04,000	..	24,04,000
57	Lakshadweep	Revenue	38,21,000	..	38,21,000
		Capital	17,50,000	..	17,50,000
58	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Revenue	50,40,000	..	50,40,000
59	Industries	Revenue	2,04,02,000	..	2,04,02,000
		Capital	31,25,58,000	..	31,25,58,000
60	Village and Small Industries	Revenue	4,66,80,000	*10,00,000*	4,76,80,000
		Capital	6,21,94,000	*45,83,000*	6,67,77,000
61	Civil Supplies and Co-operation	Revenue	88,27,000	..	88,27,000
		Capital	4,46,12,000	*15,00,000*	4,61,12,000
62	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	5,85,000	..	5,85,000
63	Information and Publicity	Revenue	2,49,41,000	..	2,49,41,000
		Capital	37,42,000	..	37,42,000
64	Broadcasting	Revenue	4,87,41,000	..	4,87,41,000
		Capital	3,52,33,000	..	3,52,33,000
65	Ministry of Labour	Revenue	10,94,000	..	10,94,000
66	Labour and Employment	Revenue	6,03,82,000	*1,000*	6,03,83,000
		Capital	96,000	..	96,000
67	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Revenue	3,67,60,000	..	3,67,60,000
68	Administration of Justice	Revenue	4,44,000	*8,67,000*	13,11,000
69	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Revenue	11,29,000	..	11,29,000
70	Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industries	Revenue	12,08,64,000	..	12,08,64,000
		Capital	29,72,86,000	..	29,72,86,000
71	Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries	Revenue	3,01,000	..	3,01,000
		Capital	60,74,72,000	..	60,74,72,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
72	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	2,06,000	..	2,06,000
73	Statistics	Revenue	1,51,09,000	..	1,51,09,000
74	Planning Commission	Revenue	56,60,000	..	56,60,000
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Revenue	37,82,000	..	37,82,000
76	Roads	Revenue	11,52,85,000	*2,000*	11,52,87,000
		Capital	11,69,10,000	*1,21,17,000*	12,90,27,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Revenue	2,54,61,000	*7,000*	2,54,68,000
		Capital	32,32,93,000	*40,67,000*	32,73,60,000
78	Road and Inland Water Transport	Revenue	8,16,000	..	8,16,000
		Capital	3,49,33,000	*25,00,000*	3,74,33,000
79	Department of Steel	Revenue	6,50,02,000	..	6,50,02,000
		Capital	32,80,22,000	*40,00,000*	33,20,22,000
80	Department of Mines	Revenue	4,52,000	..	4,52,000
81	Mines and Minerals	Revenue	4,22,53,000	..	4,22,53,000
		Capital	13,96,67,000	*10,17,000*	14,06,84,000
82	Department of Supply	Revenue	3,95,000	..	3,95,000
83	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	1,42,59,000	..	1,42,59,000
84	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue	3,88,91,000	*5,000*	3,88,96,000
		Capital	1,56,04,000	*2,11,67,000*	3,67,71,000
85	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Revenue	7,39,000	..	7,39,000
86	Meteorology	Revenue	1,58,23,000	..	1,58,23,000
		Capital	33,50,000	..	33,50,000
87	Aviation	Revenue	2,95,76,000	..	2,95,76,000
		Capital	4,07,44,000	*2,58,000*	4,10,02,000
88	Tourism	Revenue	55,58,000	..	55,58,000
		Capital	97,24,000	..	97,24,000
89	Ministry of Works and Housing	Revenue	8,37,000	..	8,37,000
90	Public Works	Revenue	9,08,76,000	*3,000*	9,08,79,000
		Capital	2,48,78,000	*2,50,000*	2,51,28,000
91	Water Supply and Sewerage	Revenue	17,84,000	..	17,84,000
92	Housing and Urban Development	Revenue	1,19,10,000	*7,92,000*	1,27,02,000
		Capital	1,81,30,000	*3,47,00,000*	5,28,30,000
93	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	3,93,56,000	*1,000*	3,93,57,000
64	Department of Atomic Energy	Revenue	6,69,000	..	6,69,000
65	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	Revenue	7,33,01,000	..	7,33,01,000
		Capital	11,62,71,000	..	11,62,71,000
96	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	5,36,15,000	..	5,36,15,000
		Capital	6,94,11,000	*4,33,000*	6,98,44,000
97	Department of Culture	Revenue	1,13,07,000	..	1,13,07,000
98	Archaeology	Revenue	98,39,000	..	98,39,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
99	Department of Electronics	Revenue Capital	1,23,11,000 36,50,000	.. ..	1,23,11,000 36,50,000
100	Department of Science and Technology	Revenue Capital	1,43,97,000 25,00,000	.. ..	1,43,97,000 25,00,000
101	Survey of India	Revenue	2,60,01,000	..	2,60,01,000
102	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	6,24,86,000	..	6,24,86,000
103	Department of Space	Revenue Capital	4,43,10,000 1,38,58,000	.. ..	4,43,10,000 1,38,58,000
104	Lok Sabha	Revenue	70,34,000	*17,000*	70,51,000
105	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	26,32,000	*15,000*	26,47,000
106	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	3,22,000	..	3,22,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowance of the President*	Revenue	..	*10,43,000*	10,43,000
107	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Revenue	83,000	..	83,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue	..	*28,02,0*	28,02,000
	TOTAL		16,58,87,05,000	21,41,36,85.000	38,00,23,90.000

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1975

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India, read with article 116 thereof, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made in advance by the Lok Sabha in respect of the estimated expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for a part of the financial year 1975-76.

C. SUBRAMANIAM

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. F. 3(32)-B/75, dated the 11th March, 1975 from Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Finance to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.]

The President having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76, recommends under article 117(1) and (3) of the Constitution of India read with article 116(2) thereof, the introduction of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1975, in Lok Sabha and also the consideration of the Bill.

The Bill will be introduced in Lok Sabha immediately after the Demands for Grants, 'on account' for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding Railways) for the year 1975-76 have been voted.

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1975

217-18

LOK SABHA

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76.

(*Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Finance*)

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ACT, 1975

AN ACT

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1975-76.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1975.

Withdrawal of Rs. 3800,23,90,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1975-76.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three thousand and eight hundred crores, twenty-three lakhs and ninety thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1975-76.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

24 Fin./75—29.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See Section* 2 *and* 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	30,32,000	..	30,32,000
2	Agriculture	Revenue	9,47,10,000	..	9,47,10,000
		Capital	1,85,25,99,000	10,02,57,000	1,95,28,56,000
3	Fisheries	Revenue	1,35,08 000	..	1-35 08 000
		Capital	22,96,000	2,57,000	25,53,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	Revenue	5,13,03,000	5,00	5,13,08,000
		Capital	53,27,000	6,58,000	59,85,000
5	Forest	Rerenue	1,38,95,000	..	1,38,95,000
		Capital	22,99,000	37,50,000	60,49,000
6	Department of Food	Revenue	51,64,52,000	..	51,64,52,000
		Capital	1,55,92,000	1,42,000	1,57,34,000
7	Department of Rural Development	Revenue	9,72,29,000	..	9,72,29,000
		Capital	1,00,05,000	37,46,000	1,37,51,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Revenue	1,73,000	..	1,73,000
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	6,56,00,000	..	6,56,00,000
10	Department of Irrigation	Revenue	2,11,86,000	..	2,11,86,000
		Capital	74,27,000	1,61,50,000	2,35,77,000
11	Ministry of Commerce	Revenue	14,64,000	..	14,64,000
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	Revenue	33,28,62,000	..	33,28,62,000
		Capital	47,79,38,000	..	47,79,38,000
13	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	16,64,000	..	16,64,000
		Capital	35,83,000	..	35,83,000
14	Overseas Communications Services	Revenue	1,30,50,000	..	1,30,50,000
		Capital	80,97,000	3,000	81,00,000
15	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	Revenue	77,59,74,000	1,000	77,59,75,000
16	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	Revenue	5,91,86,000	..	5,91,86,000
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	Capital	28,75,67,000	..	28,75,67,000
18	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	26,82,000	..	26,82,000
		Capital	2,66,36,000	11,16,000	2,77,52,000
19	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	2,50,11,47,000	1,50,000	2,50,12,97,000
20	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	22,43,29,000	7,000	22,43,36,000
21	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	74,06,13,000	25,000	74,06,38,000
22	Defence Services—Pensions	Revenue	18,83,33,000	2,000	18,83,35,000
23	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Capital	39,57,71,000	5,00,000	39,62,71,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24	Department of Education	Revenue	23,42,000	..	23,42,000
25	Education	Revenue	21,83,55,000	..	21,83,55,000
		Capital	8,48,000	59,35,000	67,83,000
26	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	2,37,81,000	..	2,37,81,000
27	Ministry of Energy	Revenue	7,58,000	..	7,58,000
28	Power Development	Revenue	4,04,02,000	..	4,04,02,000
		Capital	13,97,32,000	2,03,33,000	16,00,65,000
29	Coal and Lignite	Revenue	3,14,20,000	2,000	3,14,22,000
		Capital	38,65,33,000	..	38,65,33,000
30	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	16,54,52,000	4,000	16,54,56,000
		Capital	5,05,00,000	..	5,05,00,000
31	Ministry of Finance	Revenue	5,32,93,000	6,000	5,32,99,000
32	Customs	Revenue	4,04,14,000	7,000	4,04,21,000
33	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	5,39,70,000	14,000	5,39,84,000
34	Taxes on Income Estate Duty. Wealth Tax and Gift Tax.	Revenue	5,88,90,000	20,000	5,89,10,000
35	Stamps	Revenue	1,56,94,000	..	1,56,94,000
		Capital	13,66,000	..	13,66,000
36	Audit	Revenue	10,67,01,000	13,71,000	10,80,72,000
37	Currency, Coinage and Mint	Revenue	5,86,20,000	..	5,86,20,000
		Capital	3,49,63,000	..	3,49,63,000
38	Pensions	Revenue	5,65,00,000	10,00,000	5,75,00,000
39	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue	13,31,98,000	1,000	13,31,99,000
		Capital	9,18,000	..	9,18,000
40	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	Revenue	50,06,33,000	3,20,65,25,000	3,70,71,58,000
		Capital	17,000	1,68,69,33,000	1,68,69,50,000
	CHARGED— *Interest Payment*	Revenue	..	1,97,97,36,000	1,97,97,36,000
41	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Revenue	6,68,05,000	54,000	6,68,59,000
		Capital	42,43,83,000	..	4,,43,83,000
42	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	8,94,45,000	..	8,94,45,000
	CHARGED— *Repayment of Debt*	Capital	..	14,20,90,49,000	14,20,90,49,000
43	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Revenue	10,76,000	..	10,76,000
44	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	12,12,07,000	..	12,12,07,000
		Capital	5,33,99,000	16,000	5,34,15,000
45	Family Planning	Revenue	11,18,14,000	..	11,18,41,000
		Capital	21,67,000	..	21,67,000
46	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	42,40,000	..	42,40,000
47	Cabinet	Revenue	19,90,000	..	19,90,000
48	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Revenue	1,02,24,000	1,000	1,02,25,000
		Capital	..	4,17,000	4,17,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49	Police	Revenue	29,02,86,000	..	29,02,86,000
		Capital	32,50,000	1,16,67,000	1,49,17,000
50	Census	Revenue	56,43,000	..	56,43,000
51	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	17,41,85,000	6,42,05,000	23,83,90,000
		Capital	3,00,13,000	14,17,000	3,14,30,000
52	Delhi	Revenue	16,49,11,000	8,75,000	16,57,86,000
		Capital	6,64,80,000	33,33,000	6,98,13,000
53	Chandigarh	Revenue	2,35,94,000	7,47,000	2,43,41,000
		Capital	76,91,000	1,00,000	77,91,000
54	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	2,95,65,000	1,000	2,95,66,000
		Capital	1,40,19,000	..	1,40,19,000
55	Arunachal Pradesh	Revenue	3,89,50,000	..	3,89,50,000
		Capital	1,17,33,000	..	1,17,33,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	21,39,000	..	21,39,000
		Capital	24,04,000	..	24,04,000
57	Lakshadweep	Revenue	38,21,000	..	38,21,000
		Capital	17,50,000	..	17,50,000
58	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Revenue	50,40,000	..	50,40,000
59	Industries	Revenue	2,04,02,000	..	2,04,02,000
		Capital	31,25,58,000	..	31,25,58,000
60	Village and Small Industries	Revenue	4,66,80,000	10,00,000	4,76,80,000
		Capital	6,21,94,000	45,83,000	6,67,77,000
61	Civil Supplies and Co-operation	Revenue	88,27,000	..	88,27,000
		Capital	4,46,12,000	15,00,000	4,61,12,000
62	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	5,85,000	..	5,85,000
63	Information and Publicity	Revenue	2,49,41,000	..	2,49,41,000
		Capital	37,42,000	..	37,42,000
64	Broadcasting	Revenue	4,87,41,000	..	4,87,41,000
		Capital	3,52,33,000	..	3,52,33,000
65	Ministry of Labour	Revenue	10,94,000	..	10,94,000
66	Labour and Employment	Revenue	6,03,82,000	1,000	6,03,83,000
		Capital	96,000	..	96,000
67	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Revenue	3,67,60,000	..	3,67,60,000
68	Administration of Justice	Revenue	4,44,000	8,67,000	13,11,000
69	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Revenue	11,29,000	..	11,29,000
70	Petroleum and Petrochemicals Industries	Revenue	12,08,64,000	..	12,08,64,000
		Capital	29,72,86,000	..	29,72,86,000
71	Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries	Revenue	3,01,000	..	3,01,000
		Capital	60,74,72,000	..	60,74,72,000
72	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	2,06,000	..	2,06,000
73	Statistics	Revenue	1,51,09,000	..	1,51,09,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74	Planning Commission	Revenue	56,60,000	..	56,60,000
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Revenue	37,82,000	..	37,82,000
76	Roads	Revenue	11,52,85,000	2,000	11,52,87,000
		Capital	11,69,10,000	1,21,17,000	12,90,27,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Revenue	2,54,61,000	7,000	2,54,68,000
		Capital	32,32,93,000	40,67,000	32,73,60,000
78	Road and Inland Water Transport	Revenue	8,16,000	..	8,16,000
		Capital	3,49,33,000	25,00,000	3,74,33,000
79	Department of Steel	Revenue	6,50,02,000	..	6,50,02,000
		Capital	32,80,22,000	40,00,000	33,20,22,000
80	Department of Mines	Revenue	4,52,000	..	4,52,000
			4,22,53,000	..	4,22,53,000
81	Mines and Minerals	Revenue			
		Capital	13,96,67,000	10,17,000	14,06,84,000
82	Department of Supply	Revenue	3,95,000	.	3,95,000
83	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	1,42,59,000	..	1,42,59,000
84	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue	3,88,91,000	5,000	3,88,96,000
		Capital	1,56,04,000	2,11,67,000	3,67,71,000
85	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Revenue	7,39,000	..	7,39,000
86	Meteorology	Revenue	1,58,23,000	..	1,58,23,000
		Capital	33,50,000	..	33,50,000
87	Aviation	Revenue	2,95,76,000	..	2,95,76,000
		Capital	4,07,44,000	2,58,000	4,10,02,000
88	Tourism	Revenue	55,58,000	..	55,58,000
		Capital	97,24,000	..	97,24,000
89	Ministry of Works and Housing	Revenue	8,37,000	..	8,37,000
90	Public Works	Revenue	9,08,76,000	3,000	9,08,79,000
		Capital	2,48,78,000	2,50,000	2,51,28,000
91	Water Supply and Sewerage	Revenue	17,84,000	..	17,84,000
92	Housing and Urban Development	Revenue	1,19,10,000	7,92,000	1,27,02,000
		Capital	1,81,30,000	3,47,00,000	5,28,30,000
93	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	3,93,56,000	1,000	3,39,57,000
94	Department of Atomic Energy	Revenue	6,69,000	..	6,69,000
95	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	Revenue	7,33,01,000	..	7,33,01,000
		Capital	11,62,71,000	..	11,62,71,000
96	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	5,36,15,000	..	5,36,15,000
		Capital	6,94,11,000	4,33,000	6,98,44,000
97	Department of Culture	Revenue	1,13,07,000	..	1,13,07,000
98	Archaeology	Revenue	98,39,000	..	98,39,000
99	Department of Electronics	Revenue	1,23,11,000	..	1,23,11,000
		Capital	36,50,000	..	36,50,000
100	Department of Science and Technology	Revenue	1,43,97,000	..	1,43,97,000
		Capital	25,00,000	..	25,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums and exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
101	Survey of India	Revenue	2,60,01,000	..	2,60,01,000
102	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research .	Revenue	6,24,86,000	..	6,24,86,000
103	Department of Space	Revenue	4,43,10,000	..	4,43,10,000
		Capital	1,38,58,000	..	1,38,58,000
104	Lok Sabha	Revenue	70,34,000	17,000	70,51,000
105	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	26,32,000	15,000	26,47,000
106	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	3,22,000	..	3,22,000
	CHARGED—*Staff, Household and Allowance of the President*	Revenue	..	10,43,000	10,43,000
107	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Revenue	83,000	..	83,000
	CHARGED—*Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue	..	28,02,000	28,02,000
		TOTAL	1658,87,05,000	2141,36,85,000	3800,23,90,000

Bill No. 39 of 1975

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1975

A

BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title

1. This Bill, may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1975.

Issue of Rs. 2,20,03,39,48,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1975-76

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [Inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1975] to the sum of twenty-two thousand and three crores, thirty-nine lakhs and forty-eight thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1975-76 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	1,81,93,000	. .	1,81,93,000
2	Agriculture	Revenue	56,82,60,000	. .	56,82,60,000
		Capital	11,09,55,95,000	*60,15,40,000*	11,69,71,35,000
3	Fisheries	Revenue	8,10,50,000	. .	8,10,50,000
		Capital	1,37,74,000	*15,42,000*	1,53,16,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development .	Revenue	30,78,15,000	*30,000*	30,78,45,000
		Capital	3,19,65,000	*39,50,000*	3,59,15,000
5	Forest	Revenue	8,33,71,000	. .	8,33,71,000
		Capital	1,37,91,000	*2,25,00,000*	3,62,91,000
6	Department of Food	Revenue	3,09,87,14,000	. .	3,09,87,14,000
		Capital	9,35,53,000	*8,50,000*	9,44,03,000
7	Department of Rural Development . . .	Revenue	58,33,75,000	. .	58,33,75,000
		Capital	6,00,30,000	*2,24,75,000*	8,25,05,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Revenue	10,36,000	. .	10,36,000
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	39,35,99,000	. .	39,35,99,000
10	Department of Irrigation	Revenue	12,71,17,000	. .	12,71,17,000
		Capital	4,45,62,000	*9,69,00,000*	14,14,62,000
11	Ministry of Commerce	Revenue	87,84,000	. .	87,84,000
12	Foriegn Trade and Export Production . . .	Revenue	1,99,71,70,000	. .	1,99,71,70,000
		Capital	286,76,31,000	. .	2,86,76,31,000
13	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	99,81,000	. .	99,81,000
		Capital	2,15,00,000	. .	2,15,00,000
14	Overseas Communications Service	Revenue	7,83,00,000	. .	7,83,00,000
		Capital	4,85,80,000	*20,000*	4,86,00,000
15	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses .	Revenue	4,65,58,47,000	*7,000*	4,65,58,54,000
16	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues .	Revenue	35,51,14,000	. .	35,51,14,000
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs. . .	Capital	1,72,54,00,000	. .	1,72,54,00,000
18	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	1,60,94,000	. .	1,60,94,000
		Capital	15,98,15,000	*66,97,000*	16,65,12,000
19	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	15,00,68,82,000	*9,00,000*	15,00,77,82,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	1,34,59,74,000	*40,000*	1,34,60,14,000
21	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	4,44,36,75,000	*1,50,000*	4,44,38,25,000
22	Defence Services—Pensions	Revenue	1,13,00,00,000	*10,000*	1,13,00,10,000
23	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Capital	2,37,46,23,000	*30,00,000*	2,37,76,23,000
24	Department of Education	Revenue	1,40,51,000	..	1,40,51,000
25	Education	Revenue	1,31,01,31,000	..	1,31,01,31,000
		Capital	50,87,000	*3,56,10,000*	4,06,97,000
26	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	14,26,86,000	..	14,26,86,000
27	Ministry of Energy	Revenue	45,50,000	..	45,50,000
28	Power Development	Revenue	24,24,14,000	..	24,24,14,000
		Capital	83,83,91,000	*12,20,00,000*	96,03,91,000
29	Coal and Lignite	Revenue	18,85,19,000	*10,000*	18,85,29,000
		Capital	2,31,92,01,000	..	2,31,92,01,000
30	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	99,27,10,000	*25,000*	99,27,35,000
		Capital	30,30,00,000	..	30,30,00,000
31	Ministry of Finance	Revenue	31,97,57,000	*40,000*	31,97,97,000
32	Customs	Revenue	24,24,84,000	*43,000*	24,25,27,000
33	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	32,38,21,000	*86,000*	32,39,07,000
34	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	Revenue	35,33,38,000	*1,19,000*	35,34,57,000
35	Stamps	Revenue	9,41,61,000	..	9,41,61,000
		Capital	81,98,000	..	81,98,000
36	Audit	Revenue	64,02,05,000	*82,28,000*	64,84,33,000
37	Currency, Coinage and Mint	Revenue	35,17,17,000	..	35,17,17,000
		Capital	20,97,79,000	..	20,97,79,000
38	Pensions	Revenue	22,60,00,000	*40,00,000*	23,00,00,000
39	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue	17,49,24,000	*1,000*	17,49,25,000
		Capital	55,09,000	..	55,09,000
40	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	Revenue	3,00,38,00,000	*12,82,61,00,000*	15,82,99,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	*9,62,16,00,000*	9,62,17,00,000
	CHARGED—Interest Payments	Revenue	..	*11,87,84,19,000*	11,87,84,19,000
41	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance.	Revenue	36,51,38,000	*3,22,000*	36,54,60,000
		Capital	2,44,49,98,000	..	2,44,49,98,000
42	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	47,66,74,000	..	47,66,74,000
	CHARGED—Repayment of Debt	Capital	..	*85,25,42,94,000*	85,25,42,94,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43	Ministry of Health and Family Planning . .	Revenue	64,56,000	..	64,56,000
44	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	70,32,41,000	..	70,32,41,000
		Capital	32,03,94,000	*1,00,000*	32,04,94,000
45	Family Planning	Revenue	67,10,49,000	..	67,10,49,000
		Capital	1,30,00,000	..	1,30,00,000
46	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	2,54,41,000	..	2,54,41,000
47	Cabinet	Revenue	1,19,39,000	..	1,19,39,000
48	Department of Personnel and Administrative reforms	Revenue	6,13,46,000	*5,000*	6,13,51,000
		Capital	..	*25,00,000*	25,00,000
49	Police	Revenue	1,74,17,13,000	..	1,74,17,13,000
		Capital	1,95,00,000	*7,00,00,000*	8,95,00,000
50	Census	Revenue	3,38,61,000	..	3,38,61,000
51	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	104,51,07,000	38,52,33,000	143,03,40,000
		Capital	18,00,78,000	85,00,000	18,85,78,000
52	Delhi	Revenue	98 94 67,000	52,49,000	99,47,16,000
		Capital	38,88,78,000	2,00,00,000	41,88,78,000
53	Chandigarh	Revenue	14,15,63.000	44,80,000	14,60,43,000
		Capital	4,61,44,000	6,00,000	4,67,44,000
54	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	17,73,88,000	8,000	17,73,96,000
		Capital	8,41,14,000	..	8,41,14,000
55	Arunachal Pradesh	Revenue	23,37,03,000	..	23,37,03,000
		Capital	7,03,96,000	..	7,03,96,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	1,28,34,000	..	1,28,34,000
		Capital	1,44,21,000	..	1,44,21,000
57	Lakshadweep	Revenue	2,29,26,000	..	2,29,26,000
		Capital	1,05,00,000	..	1,05,00,000
58	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies . .	Revenue	3,02,38,000	..	3,02,38,000
59	Industries	Revenue	12,24,14,000	..	12,24,14,000
		Capital	187,53,49,000	..	187,53,49,000
60	Village and Small Industries	Revenue	28,00,81,000	60,00,000	28,60,81,000
		Capital	37,31,62,000	2,75,00,000	40,06,62,000
61	Civil Supplies and Co-operation	Revenue	5,29,60,000	..	5,29,60,000
		Capital	26,76,74,000	90,00,000	27,66,74,000

1	2		3		
			Sums notexceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
62	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	35,11,000	..	35,11,000
63	Information and Publicity	Revenue	14,96,49,000	..	14,96,49,000
		Capital	2,24,50,000	..	2,24,50,000
64	Broadcasting	Revenue	29,24,46,000	..	29,24,46,000
		Capital	21,14,00,000	..	21,14,00,000
65	Ministry of Labour	Revenue	65,63,000	..	65,63,000
66	Labour and Employment	Revenue	36,22,91,000	5,000	36,22,96,000
		Capital	5,78,000	..	5,78,000
67	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Revenue	22,05,62,000	..	22,05,62,000
68	Administration of Justice	Revenue	26,61,000	52,00,000	78,61,000
69	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Revenue	67,72,000	..	67,72,000
70	Petroleum and Petrochemicals Industries	Revenue	72,51,84,000	..	72,51,84,000
		Capital	178,37,16,000	..	178,37,16,000
71	Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries	Revenue	18,05,000	..	18,05,000
		Capital	364,48,30,000	..	364,48,30,000
72	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	12,38,000	..	12,38,000
73	Statistics	Revenue	9,06,51,000	..	9,06,51,000
74	Planning Commission	Revenue	3,39,60,000	..	3,39,60,000
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Revenue	2,26,91,000	..	2,26,91,000
76	Roads	Revenue	69,17,10,000	10,000	69,17,20,000
		Capital	70,14,63,000	7,27,00,000	77,41,63,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Revenue	15,27,64,000	41,000	15,28,05,000
		Capital	193,97,60,000	2,44,00,000	196,41,60,000
78	Road and Inland Water Transport	Revenue	48,98,000	..	48,98,000
		Capital	20,96,00,000	1,50,00,000	22,46,00,000
79	Department of Steel	Revenue	39,00,11,000	..	39,00,11,000
		Capital	196,81,34,000	2,40,00,000	199,21,34,000
80	Department of Mines	Revenue	27,13,000	..	27,13,000
81	Mines and Minerals	Revenue	25,35,19,000	..	25,35,19,000
		Capital	83,80,00,000	61,00,000	84,41,00,000
82	Department of Supply	Revenue	23,67,000	..	23,67,000
83	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	8,55,53,000	..	8,55,53,000
84	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue	23,33,48,000	30,000	23,33,78,000
		Capital	6,72,24,000	6,70,01,000	13,42,25,000
85	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Revenue	44,35,000	..	44,35,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
86	Meteorology	Revenue	9,49,37,000	..	9,49,37,000
		Capital	2,01,00,000	..	2,01,00,000
87	Aviation	Revenue	17,74,58,000	..	17,74,58,000
		Capital	24,44,65,000	15,48,000	24,60,13,000
88	Tourism	Revenue	3,33,50,000	..	3,33,50,000
		Capital	5,83,41,000	..	5,83,41,000
89	Ministry of Works and Housing	Revenue	50,19,000	..	50,19,000
90	Public Works	Revenue	54,52,55,000	21,000	54,52,76,000
		Capital	14,92,66,000	15,01,000	15,07,67,000
91	Water Supply and Sewerage	Revenue	1,07,06,000	..	1,07,06,000
92	Housing and Urban Development	Revenue	7,14,62,000	47,54,000	7,62,16,000
		Capital	10,87,80,000	20,82,03,000	31,69,83,000
93	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	23,61,33,000	4,000	23,61,37,000
94	Department of Atomic Energy	Revenue	40,17,000	..	40.17,000
95	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	Revenue	43,98,09,000	..	43,98,09,000
		Capital	69,76,27,000	..	69,76,27,000
96	Nuclear Power Schemes.	Revenue	32,16,87,000	..	32,16,87,000
		Capital	41,64,69,000	26,00,000	41,90,69,000
97	Department of Culture	Revenue	6,78,41,000	..	6,78,41,000
98	Archaeology.	Revenue	5,90,32,000	..	5,90,32,000
99	Department of Electronics	Revenue	7,38,68,000	..	7,38,68,000
		Capital	2,19,00,000	..	2,19,00,000
100	Department of Science and Technology . . .	Revenue	8,63,84,000	..	8,63,84,000
		Capital	1,50,00,000	..	1,50,00,000
101	Survey of India	Revenue	15,60,04,000	..	15,60,04,000
102	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	37,49,15,000	..	37,49,15,000
103	Department of Space	Revenue	26,58,61,000	..	26,58,61,000
		Capital	8,31,50,000	..	8,31,50,000
104	Lok Sabha	Revenue	4,15,15,000	1,04,000	4,16,19,000
105	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	1,57,92,000	90,000	1,58,82,000
106	Department of Parliamentary Affairs . . .	Revenue	19,29,000	..	19,29,000
	CHARGED—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	62,59,000	62,59,000
107	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Revenue	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
	CHARGED—*Union Public Service Commission* . . .	Revenue	..	1,68,15,000	1,68,15,000
	TOTAL		9852,68,79,000	12150,70,69,000	22003,39,48,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of Article 114(1) of the Constitution of India to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made by the Lok Sabha for expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for the financial year 1975-76.

C. SUBRAMANIAM.

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) ACT, 1975

AN

ACT

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1975.

Issue of Rs. 22,003,39,48,000 out of Consolidated fund of India for the year 1975-76.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1975] to the sum of twenty-two thousand and three crores, thirty-nine lakhs and forty-eight thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1975-76 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	1,81,93,000	..	1,81,93,000
2	Agriculture	Revenue	56,82,60,000	..	56,82,60,000
		Capital	1109,55,95,000	*60,15,40,000*	1169,71,35,000
3	Fisheries	Revenue	8,10,50,000	..	8,10,50,000
		Capital	1,37,74,000	*15,42,000*	1,53,16,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	Revenue	30,78,15,000	*30,000*	30,78,45,000
		Capital	3,19,65,000	*39,50,000*	3,59,15,000
5	Forest	Revenue	8,33,71,000	..	8,33,71,000
		Capital	1,37,91,000	*2,25,00,000*	3,62,91,000
6	Department of Food	Revenue	309,87,14,000	..	309,87,14,000
		Capital	9,35,53,000	*8,50,000*	9,44,03,000
7	Department of Rural Development	Revenue	58,33,75,000	..	58,33,75,000
		Capital	6,00,30,000	*2,24,75,000*	8,25,05,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Revenue	10,36,000	..	10,36,000
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	39,35,99,000	..	39,35,99,000
10	Department of Irrigation	Revenue	12,71,17,000	..	12,71,17,000
		Capital	4,45,62,000	*9,69,00,000*	14,14,62,000
11	Ministry of Commerce	Revenue	87,84,000	..	87,84,000
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	Revenue	199,77,70,000	..	199,71,70,000
		Capital	286,76,31,000	..	286,76,31,000
13	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	99,81,000	..	99,81,000
		Capital	2,15,00,000	..	2,15,00,000
14	Overseas Communications Service	Revenue	7,83,00,000	..	7,83,00,000
		Capital	4,85,80,000	*20,000*	4,86,00,000
15	Posts and Telegraphs— Working Expenses	Revenue	465,58,47,000	*7,000*	465,58,54,000
16	Posts and Telegraphs— Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	Revenue	35,51,14,000	..	35,51,14,000
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	Capital	172,54,00,000	..	172,54,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purpose		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	1,60,94,000	..	1,60,94,000
		Capital	15,98,15,000	*66,97,000*	16,65,12,000
19	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	1500,68,82,000	*9,00,000*	1500,77,82,000
20	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	134,59,74,000	*40,000*	134,60,14,000
21	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	444,36,75,000	*1,50,000*	444,38,25,000
22	Defence Services—Pensions	Revenue	113,00,00,000	*10,000*	113,00,10,000
23	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Capital	237,46,23,000	*30,00,000*	237,76,23,000
24	Department of Education	Revenue	1,40,51,000	..	1,40,51,000
25	Education	Revenue	131,01,31,000	..	131,01,31,000
		Capital	50,87,000	*3,56,10,000*	4,06,97,000
26	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	14,26,86,000	..	14,26,86,000
27	Ministry of Energy	Revenue	45,50,000	..	45,50,000
28	Power Development	Revenue	24,24,14,000	..	24,24,14,000
		Capital	83,83,91,000	*12,20,00,000*	96,03,91,000
29	Coal and Lignite	Revenue	18,85,19,000	*10,000*	18,85,29,000
		Capital	231,92,01,000	..	231,92,01,000
30	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	99,27,10,000	*25,000*	99,27,35,000
		Capital	30,30,00,000	..	30,30,00,000
31	Ministry of Finance	Revenue	31,97,57,000	*40,000*	31,97,97,000
32	Customs	Revenue	24,24,84,000	*43,000*	24,25,27,000
33	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	32,38,21,000	*86,000*	32,39,07,000
34	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	Revenue	35,33,38,000	*1,19,000*	35,34,57,000
35	Stamps	Revenue	9,41,61,000	..	9,41,61,000
		Capital	81,98,000	..	81,98,000
36	Audit	Revenue	64,02,05,000	*82,28,000*	64,84,33,000
37	Currency, Coinage and Mint	Revenue	35,17,17,000	..	35,17,17,000
		Capital	20,97,79,000	..	20,97,79,000
38	Pensions	Revenue	22,60,00,000	*40,00,000*	23,00,00,000
39	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue	17,49,24,000	*1,000*	17,49,25,000
		Capital	55,09,000	..	55,09,000
40	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments .	Revenue	300,38,00,000	*1282,61,00,000*	1582,99,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	*962,16,00,000*	962,17,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	CHARGED—*Interest Payments*	Revenue	..	*11,87,84,19,000*	1187,84,19,000
41	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Revenue	36,51,38,000	*3,22,000*	36,54,60,000
		Capital	244,49,98,000	..	244,49,98,000
42	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	47,66,74,000	..	47,66,74,000
	CHARGED—*Repayment of debt*	Capital	..	*85,25,42,94,000*	8525,42,94,000
43	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Revenue	64,56,000	..	64,56,000
44	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	70,32,41,000	..	70,32,41,000
		Capital	32,03,94,000	*1,00,000*	32,04,94,000
45	Family Planning	Revenue	67,10,49,000	..	67,10,49,000
		Capital	1,30,00,000	..	1,30,00,000
46	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	2,54,41,000	..	2,54,41,000
47	Cabinet	Revenue	1,19,39,000	..	1,19,39,000
48	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Revenue	6,13,46,000	*5,000*	6,13,51,000
		Capital	..	*25,00,000*	25,00,000
49	Police	Revenue	174,17,13,000	..	174,17,13,000
		Capital	1,95,00,000	*7,00,00,000*	8,95,00,000
50	Census	Revenue	3,38,61,000	..	3,38,61,000
51	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	104,51,07,000	*38,52,33,00*	143,03,40,000
		Capital	18,00,78,000	*85,00,000*	18,85,78,000
52	Delhi	Revenue	98,94,67,000	*52,49,000*	99,47,16,000
		Capital	39,88,78,000	*2,00,00,000*	41,88,78,000
53	Chandigarh	Revenue	14,15,63,000	*44,80,000*	14,60,43,000
		Capital	4,61,44,000	*6,00,000*	4,67,44,000
54	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	17,73,88,000	*8,000*	17,73,96,000
		Capital	8,41,14,000	..	8,41,14,000
55	Arunachal Pradesh	Revenue	23,37,03,000	..	23,37,03,000
		Capital	7,03,96,000	..	7,03,96,000
56	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	1,28,34,000	..	1,28,34,000
		Capital	1,44,21,000	..	1,44,21,000
57	Lakshadweep	Revenue	2,29,26,000	..	2,29,26,000
		Capital	1,05,00,000	..	1,05,00,000
58	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	Revenue	3,02,38,000	..	3,02,38,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59	Industries	Revenue	12,24,14,000	..	12,24,14,000
		Capital	187,53,49,000	..	187,53,49,000
60	Village and Small Industries	Revenue	28,00,81,000	*60,00,000*	28,60,81,000
		Capital	37,31,62,000	*2,75,00,000*	40,06,62,000
61	Civil Supplies and Co-operation	Revenue	5,29,60,000	..	5,29,60,000
		Capital	26,76,74,000	*90,00,000*	27,66,74,000
62	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	35,11,000	..	35,11,000
63	Information and Publicity	Revenue	14,96,49,000	..	14,96,49,000
		Capital	2,24,50,000	..	2,24,50,000
64	Broadcasting	Revenue	29,24,46,000	..	29,24,46,000
		Capital	21,14,00,000	..	21,14,00,000
65	Ministry of Labour	Revenue	65,63,000	..	65,63,000
66	Labour and Employment	Revenue	36,22,91,000	*5,000*	36,22,96,000
		Capital	5,78,000	..	5,78,000
67	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Revenue	22,05,62,000	..	22,05,62,000
68	Administration of Justice	Revenue	26,61,000	*52,00,000*	78,61,000
69	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Revenue	67,72,000	..	67,72,000
70	Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industries	Revenue	72,51,84,000	..	72,51,84,000
		Capital	178,37,16,000	..	178,37,16,000
71	Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries	Revenue	18,05,000	..	18,05,000
		Capital	364,48,30,000	..	364,48,30,000
72	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	12,38,000	..	12,38,000
73	Statistics	Revenue	9,06,51,000	..	9,06,51,000
74	Planning Commission	Revenue	3,39,60,000	..	3,39,60,000
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Revenue	2,26,91,000	..	2,26,91,000
76	Roads	Revenue	69,17,10,000	*10,000*	69,17,20,000
		Capital	70,14,63,000	*7,27,00,000*	77,41,63,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Revenue	15,27,64,000	*41,000*	15,28,05,000
		Capital	193,97,60,000	*2,44,00,000*	196,41,60,000
78	Road and Inland Water Transport	Revenue	48,98,000	..	48,98,000
		Capital	20,96,00,000	*1,50,00,000*	22,46,00,000
79	Department of Steel	Revenue	39,00,11,000	..	39,00,11,000
		Capital	196,81,34,000	*2,40,00,000*	199,21,34,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
80	Department of Mines	Revenue	27,13,000	..	27,13,000
81	Mines and Minerals	Revenue	25,35,19,000	..	25,35,19,000
		Capital	83,80,00,000	*61,00,000*	84,41,00,000
82	Department of Supply	Revenue	23,67,000	..	23,67,000
83	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	8,55,53,000	..	8,55,53,000
84	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue	23,33,48,000	*30,000*	23,33,78,000
		Capital	6,72,24,000	*6,70,01,000*	13,42,25,000
85	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Revenue	44,35,000	..	44.35.000
86	Meteorology	Revenue	9,49,37,000	..	9,49,37,000
		Capital	2,01,00,000	..	2,01,00,000
87	Aviation	Revenue	17,74,58,000	..	17,74,58,000
		Capital	24,44,65,000	*15,48,000*	24,60,13,000
88	Tourism	Revenue	3,33,50,000	..	3,33,50,000
		Capital	5,83,41,000	..	5,83,41,000
89	Ministry of Works and Housing	Revenue	50,19,000	..	50,19,000
90	Public Works	Revenue	54,52,55,000	*21,000*	54,52,76,000
		Capital	14,92,66,000	*15,01,000*	15,07,67,000
91	Water Supply and Sewerage	Revenue	1,07,06,000	..	1,07,06,000
92	Housing and Urban Development	Revenue	7,14,62,000	*47,54,000*	7,62,16,000
		Capital	10,87,80,000	*20,82,03,000*	31,69,83,000
93	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	23,61,33,000	*4,000*	23,61,37,000
94	Department of Atomic Energy	Revenue	40,17,000	..	40,17,000
95	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	Revenue	43,98,09,000	..	43,98,09,000
		Capital	69,76,27,000	..	69,76,27,000
96	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	32,16,87,000	..	32,16,87,000
		Capital	41,64,69,000	*26,00,000*	41,90,69,000
97	Department of Culture	Revenue	6,78,41,000	..	6,78,41,000
98	Archaeology	Revenue	5,90,32,000	..	5,90,32,000
99	Department of Electronics	Revenue	7,38,68,000	..	7,38,68,000
		Capital	2,19,00,000	..	2,19,00,000
100	Department of Science and Technology	Revenue	8,63,84,000	..	8,63,84,000
		Capital	1,50,00,000	..	1,50,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
101	Survey of India	Revenue	15,60,04,000	..	15,60,04,000
102	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research .	Revenue	37,49,15,000	..	37,49,15,000
103	Department of Space	Revenue	26,58,61,000	..	26,58,61,000
		Capital	8,31,50,000	..	8,31,50,000
104	Lok Sabha	Revenue	4,15,15,000	*1,04,000*	4,16,19,000
105	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	1,57,92,000	*90,000*	1,58,82,000
106	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	19,29,000	..	19,29,000
	CHARGED—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	*62,59,000*	62,59,000
107	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Revenue	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
	CHARGED—*Union Public Service Commission* . . .	Revenue	..	*1,68,15,000*	1,68,15,000
	TOTAL		9852,68,79,000	*12150,70,69,000*	22003,39,48,000

THE FINANCE BILL, 1975

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CLAUSES

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. Income-tax.

CHAPTER III

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Income-tax

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4. Amendment of section 32.
5. Amendment of section 33A.
6. Amendment of section 40A.
7. Amendment of section 43.
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9. Amendment of section 52.
10. Amendment of section 80C.
11. Insertion of new section 80FF.
12. Amendment of section 80J.
13. Insertion of new section 80JJ.
14. Amendment of section 80K.
15. Amendment of section 80M.
16. Amendment of section 80QQ.
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25. Amendment of section 2.
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CHAPTER IV

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31. Auxiliary duties of customs.
32. Amendment of Act 1 of 1949.
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36. Discontinuance of salt duty.
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CHAPTER V

CENTRAL SALES TAX

38. Amendment of Act 74 of 1956.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
THE SECOND SCHEDULE.
THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

As Introduced in Lok Sabha on 28th February, 1975

THE FINANCE BILL, 1975

Bill No. 11 of 1975

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1975-76.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1975.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 30 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1975.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraphs E and F of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds six thousand rupees, then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first six thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows :—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of six thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount by which income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (*ii*) shall be the income-tax chargeable in respect of the total income.

(3) Where in the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), the total income includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated—

(*i*) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business; and

(*ii*) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(4) In cases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(6) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (7), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule :

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent., "advance tax" shall be computed at that rate.

(7) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds six thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first six thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows :—

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income ;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of six thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(*iii*) the amount by which income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*i*) exceeds the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*ii*) shall be the income-tax or "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(8) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(*a*) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(*b*) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act;

(*c*) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income;

(d) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(e) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(*f*) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(*g*) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of Section 10

3. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (5),—

(*i*) in item (*a*) and item (*b*), for the words "himself, his spouse and children,", the words "himself and his family," shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in the proviso, for the words "shall in no case exceed,", the words "shall not, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be prescribed having regard to the travel concession or assistance granted to the employees of the Central Government, exceed" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

'*Explantion*.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, "family", in relation to an individual, means—

(*i*) the spouse and children of the individual; and

(*ii*) the parents, brothers and sisters of the individual or any of them, wholly or mainly dependent on the individual;

(b) after clause (10A), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the Ist day of April, 1976, namely :—

'(10*B*) any compensation received by a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), or under any other Act or rules, orders or notifications issued thereunder or under any standing orders or under any award, contract of service or otherwise, at the time of his retrenchment to the extent such compensation does not exceed—

(*i*) an amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause (*b*) of section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947); or

(*ii*) twenty thousand rupees, whichever is less.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause—

(a) compensation received by a workman at the time of the closing down of the undertaking in which he is employed shall be deemed to be compensation received at the time of his retrenchment;

(*b*) compensation received by a workman, at the time of the transfer (whether by agreement or by operation of law) of the ownership or management of the undertaking in which he is employed from the employer in relation to that undertaking to a new employer, shall be deemed to be compensation received at the time of his retrenchment if—

(*i*) the service of the workman has been interrupted by such transfer; or

(*ii*) the terms and conditions of service applicable to the workman after such transfer are in any way less favourable to the workman than those applicable to him immediately before the transfer; or

(*iii*) the new employer is, under the terms of such transfer or otherwise, legally not liable to pay to the workman, in the event of his retrenchment, compensation on the basis that his service has been continuous and has not been interrupted by the transfer;

(*c*) the expressions "employer" and "workman" shall have the same meanings as in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947);

(*c*) in clause (13*A*), for the words "three hundred rupees", the words "four hundred rupees" shall be substituted ;

(*d*) in clause (14), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, at the end, namely :—

"*Explanation.*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that any allowance granted to the assessee to meet his personal expenses at the place where the duties of his office or employment of profit are ordinarily performed by him or at the place where he ordinarily resides shall not be regarded, for the purposes of this clause, as a special allowance granted to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of such duties;";

(*e*) clause (27) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976.

Amendment of Section 32A

4. In section 32 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*ii*) of sub-section (1), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that no deduction shall be allowed under this clause or clause (*iii*) in respect of any motor car manufactured outside India, where such motor car is acquired by the assessee after the 28th day of February, 1975 and is used otherwise than in a business of running it on hire for tourists;".

Amendment of Section 33A

5. In section 33A of the Income-tax Act, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, at the end, namely :—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, an assessee having a leasehold or other right of occupancy in any land shall be deemed to own such land and where the assessee transfers such right, he shall be deemed to have sold or otherwise transferred such land.".

Amendment of Section 40A

6. In section 40A of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) after sub-section (6), the following sub-section shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely :—

"(7) No deduction shall be allowed in respect of any reserve created, or provision made, by the assessee for the payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of their employment for any reason :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply in relation to any provision made for the purpose of payment of a sum by way of any contribution towards an approved gratuity fund, or for the purpose of payment of any gratuity, that has become payable during the previous year.";

(*b*) after sub-section (7) as so inserted, the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

'(8) Where the assessee, being a company (other than a banking company or a financial company), incurs any expenditure by way of interest in respect of any deposit received by it, fifteen per cent, of such expenditure shall not be allowed as a deduction.

Explanation.—in this sub-section,—

(*a*) "banking company" means a company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) applies and includes any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act;

(*b*) "deposit" means any deposit of money with, and includes any money borrowed by, a company, but does not include any amount received by the company—

(*i*) from the Central Government or any State Government or any local authority, or from any other source where the repayment of the amount is guaranteed by the Central Government or a State Government;

(*ii*) from the Government of a foreign State, or from a citizen of a foreign State, or from any institution, association or body (whether incorporated or not) established outside India;

(*iii*) as a loan from a banking company or from a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank);

(*iv*) as a loan from any institution or body specified in the list in the Tenth Schedule or such other institution or body as the Central Government may, having regard to the nature and objects of the institution or body, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(*v*) from any other company;

(*vi*) from an employee of the company by way of security deposit;

(*vii*) by way of security or as an advance from any purchasing agent, selling agent or other agent in the course of, or for the purpose of, the business of the company or as advance against orders for the supply of goods or for the rendering of any service;

(*viii*) by way of subscription to any share, stock, bond or debenture (such bond or debenture being secured by a charge or a lien on the assets of the company) pending the allotment of the said share, stock, bond or debenture, or by way of advance payment of any moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares in the company, if such moneys are not repayable in accordance with the articles of association of the company;

(c) "financial company" means—

(*i*) a hire-purchase finance company, that is to say, a company which carries on, as its principal business, hire-purchase transactions or the financing of such transactions; or

(ii) an investment company, that is to say, a company which carries on, its principal business, the acquisition of shares, stock, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or securities issued by the Government or a local authority, or other marketable securities of a like nature; or

(*iii*) a housing finance company, that is to say, a company which carries on, as its principal business, the business of financing of acquisition or construction of houses, including acquisition or development of land in connection therewith;

(iv) a loan company, that is to say, a company [not being a company referred to in sub-clauses (*i*) to (*iii*)] which carries on, as its principal business, the business of providing finance, whether by making loans or advances or otherwise;

(*v*) a mutual benefit finance company, that is to say, a company which carries on, as its principal business, the business of acceptance of deposits from its members and which is declared by the Central Government under section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), to be a Nidhi or Mutual Benefit Society;

(vi) a miscellaneous finance company, that is to say, a company which carries on exclusively, or almost exclusively, two or more classes of business referred to in the preceding sub-clauses.'.

Amendment of Section 43

7. In section 43 of the Income-tax Act, in the proviso to clause (1), after the words, figures and letters "the 31st day of March, 1967", the words, figures and letters', but before the 1st day of March, 1975," shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section 44B

8. In the Income-tax Act, after section 44A, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

Special provision for computing profits and gains of shipping business in the case of non-residents

'44B. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 43A, in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident, engaged in the business of operation of ships, a sum equal to seven and a half per cent. of the aggregate of the amounts specified in sub-section (2) shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of such business chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

(2) The amounts referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely :—

(i) the amount paid or payable (whether in or out of India) to the assessee or to any person on his behalf on account of the carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods shipped at any port in India; and

(*ii*) the amount received or deemed to be received in India by or on behalf of the assessee on account of the carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods shipped at any port outside India.'.

Amendment of section 52

9. In section 52 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, namely :—

"Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in any case—

(*a*) Where the capital asset is transferred to the Government, or

(*b*) where the full value of the consideration for the transfer of the capital asset is determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India and the adequacy of the full value of the consideration so determined or approved is not questioned by the assessee.".

Amendment of section 80C

10. In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

"(1) In computing the total income of an assesee, there shall be deducted in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount calculated, with reference to the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2), at the following rates, namely :—

(a) where such aggregate does not exceed Rs. 4,000	The whole of such aggregate;
(b) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 4,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 4,000 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 4,000;
(c) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 10,000."	Rs. 7,000 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 10,000

Insertion of new section 80FF.

11. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80F, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

Deduction in respect of expenses on higher education in certain cases

'80FF. (1) Where an individual, who is a citizen of India and whose gross total income does not exceed twelve thousand rupees, has expended any sum during the previous year out of his income chargeable to tax for the full time education of his child wholly or mainly dependent on him, he shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of the amount specified in sub-section (2) in the computation of his total income.

(2) The amount referred to in sub-section (1) shall be—

(i) in a case where the individual has a child undergoing a degree or post-graduate course in medicine (including surgery and obstetrics) or architecture or engineering or technology, one thousand rupees in respect of each such child; and

(*ii*) in a case where the individual has a child undergoing a diploma course in medicine (including surgery and obstetrics) or architecture or engineering or technology, or undergoing any degree or post-graduate course, other than a degree or post-graduate referred to in clause (*i*), five hundred rupees in respect of each such child :

Provided that where the individual has, during the previous year, incurred expenditure on the education of more than two children as aforesaid, the deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed only with reference to two such children as may be chosen by him.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "degree course", "post-graduate course" and "diploma course" include respectively any course of study for obtaining a qualification, which, though not described as a degree or post-graduate qualification or diploma, is recognised for purposes of employment under the Central Government as equivalent to a degree, post-graduate qualification or diploma.'.

Amendment of Section 80J

12. In section 80J of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

'Provided that in relation to the profits and gains derived by an assessee, being a company, from an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants after the 31st day of March, 1976, or from a ship which is first brought into use after that date, or from the business of a hotel which starts functioning after that date, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "six per cent", the words "seven and a half per cent." had been substituted.';

(*b*) in sub-section (4),—

(*i*) in clause (*ii*), the words and brackets "a building (not being a building taken on rent or lease)," shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976;

(*ii*) in clause (*iii*), for the words "twenty-eight years", the words "thirty-three years" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) the following proviso and *Explanations* shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

"Provided further that, where any building or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to the business of the industrial undertaking, the value of the building or part so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of clause (*ii*) of this sub-section, any machinery or plant which was used outside India by any person other than the assessee shall not be regarded as machinery or plant previously used for any purpose, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(*a*) such machinery or plant was not, at any time, previous to the date of the installation by the assessee, used in India :

(*b*) such machinery or plant is imported into India from any country outside India ; and

(*c*) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922), or this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by the assessee.

Explanation 2.—Where in the case of an industrial undertaking, any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to a new business and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (*ii*) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking.";

(*c*) *in sub-section* (5), in clause (*iii*), for the words "twenty-eight years", the words "thirty-three years" shall be substituted ;

(*d*) in sub-section (6),—

(*i*) for clause (*a*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*a*) the business of the hotel is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of a building previously used as a hotel or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose ;" ;

(*ii*) after clause (*d*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*e*) the business of the hotel starts functioning on or after the 1st day of April, 1961, but before the 1st day of April, 1981 ;" ;

(*iii*) for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

"*Explanation.*—Where in the case of the business of a hotel, any building, or any part thereof, previously used as a hotel, or any machinery or plant, or any part thereof, previously used for any purpose, is transferred to a new business and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the building, machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (*a*) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the business of the hotel." ;

(*e*) after sub-section (6), the following sub-sections shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

'(6*A*) Where the assessee is a person other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction under sub-section (1) from profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the industrial undertaking for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed have been audited by an accountant, as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section (2) of section 288, and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant.

(6*B*) Where any goods held for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship are transferred to any other business carried on by the assessee, or where any goods held for the purposes of any other business carried on by the assessee are transferred to the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship and, in either case, the consideration, if any, for such transfer as recorded in the accounts of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship does not correspond to the market value of such goods as on the date of the transfer, then, for the purposes of the deduction under this section, the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel or the operation of the ship shall be computed as if the transfer, in either case, had been made at the market value of such goods as on that date :

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, the computation of the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel or the operation of the ship in the manner hereinbefore specified presents exceptional difficulties, the Income-tax Officer may compute such profits and gains on such reasonable basis as he may deem fit.

Explanation.—In this sub-section, "market value", in relation to any goods, means the price that such goods would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market.

(6C) Where it appears to the Income-tax Officer that, owing to the close connection between the assessee carrying on the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship to which this section applies and any other person, or for any other reason, the course of business between them is so arranged that the business transacted between them produces to the assessee more than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship, the Income-tax Officer shall, in computing the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the ship for the purposes of the deduction under this section, take the amount of profits as may be reasonably deemed to have been derived therefrom.'

Insertion of new section 80JJ

13. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80J, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

Deduction in respect of profits and gains from business of live-stock breeding or poultry or dairy farming

"80JJ. Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from a business of live-stock breeding, or poultry or dairy farming, there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction as specified hereunder, namely:—

(a) in a case where the amount of such profits and gains does not exceed, in the aggregate, ten thousand rupees, the whole of such amount; and

(b) in any other case, ten thousand rupees."

Amendment of section 80K

14. In section 80K of the Income-tax Act, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that no deduction under this section shall be allowed in respect of any income by way of dividends which is attributable to the profits and gains derived by the company from an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants after the 31st day of March, 1976 or from a ship which is first brought into use after that date or from the business of a hotel which starts functioning after that date."

Amendment of section 80K

15. In section 80M of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for clauses (a) and (b), the following clauses shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely:—

"(a) where the assessee is a domestic company—

(i) inrespect of such income by way of dividends from a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, I of 1956 after the 28th day of February, 1975 and engaged exclusively or almost exclusively in the manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in items 11 and 18, item 23 (excluding refractories) and item 24 in the list in the Ninth Schedule	the whole of such income;
(ii) in respect of such income by way of dividends other than the dividends referred to in sub-clause (i)	sixty per cent. such income;
(b) where the assesssee is a foreign company, in respect of such income by way of dividends	sixty-five per cent of such income."

Amendment of section 80QQ

16. In section 80QQ of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "four assessment years". the words "nine assessment years" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 80RRA

17. In the Income-tax Act after section 80RRA, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Deduction in respect of remuneration from foreign employers.

'80RRA. (1) Where the gross total income of an individual who is a citizen of India includes any remuneration received by him from any foreign employer for any service rendered by him outside India, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed in computing the total income of the individual, a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to fifty per cent, thereof:

Provided that where the individual renders continuous service outside India under or for the foreign employer for a period exceeding, thirty-six months, no deduction under this section shall be allowed in respect of the remuneration for such service relating to any period after the expiry of the thirty-six months aforesaid.

(2) The deduction under this section shall be allowed

(i) in the case of an individual who is or was, immediately before undertaking the service under or for the foreign employer, in the employment of the Central Government or any State Government, only if such service is sponsored by the Central Government; and

(ii) in the case of any other individual, only he is a technician and the contract of service under or for the foreign employer is approved in this behalf by the Central Government or the prescribed authority.

Explanation 1.—In this section, "foreign employer" means,—

(a) the Government of a foreign state, or

(b) a foreign enterprise; or

(c) any association or body established outside India.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this section, "technician" means a person having specilised knowledge and experience in—

(i) constructional or manufacturing operations or mining or the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power; or

(ii) agriculture, animal husbandry, farming, deep sea fishing or ship building or

(iii) public administration or industrial or business management; or

(iv) accountancy; or

(v) any field of natural or applie science (including medical science) or so-cial science; or (*vi*) any other field which the Board may prescribe in this behalf.

who is employed by the foreign employer in a capacity in which such specialised knowledge and experience are actually utilised.'.

Substitution of new section for section 106

18. In the Income-tax Act, for section 106, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

18. In the Income-tax Act, for section 106, the under section 104.

"106. No order under section 104 shall be made at any time after—

(*a*) the expiry of—

(*i*) four years from the end of the assessment year relevant to the previous year referred to in sub-section (1) of that section, where such assessment year is an assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1974 ;

(*ii*) two years from the end of the assessment year relevant to the previous year referred to in sub-section (1) of that sectio, where such assessment year is an assessment year commencing after the 1st day of April, 1974 ; or

(b) the expiry of one year from the end of the financial year in which the assessment or re-assessment of the profits and gains of the previous year referred to in sub-section (1) of that section is made,

whichever is later :

Provided that the period of limitation specified in this section shall not apply in a case where the company has made an aplication to the Board under section 107A.".

Amendfent of section 172

19. In section 172 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1975,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words, "unless the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that there is an agent of the non-resident from whom the tax will be recoverable under the other provisions of this Act" shall be omitted ;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "one sixth", the words "seven and a half per cent" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 194A

20. (1) In section 194A of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (3),—

(*i*) for clause (*i*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*i*) where the amount of such income or as the case may be, the aggregate of the amount of such income credited or paid of likely to be credited or paid during the financial year by the person referred to in sub-section (1) to the account of, or to, the payee, does not exceed four hundred rupees ;";

(*ii*) after clause (*vii*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*viii*) to such income credited or paid by the Central Government under any provision of this Act or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922) or the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), or the Wealth-tax Ac, 1957 (27 of 1957), or he Gift-tax Act, 1958 (18 of 1958), or the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963 (14 of 1963), or the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 (7 of 1964), or the Interest-tax Act, 1974 (45 of 1974).";

(*b*) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(4) The person responsible for making the payment refered to an sub-section (1) may, at the time of making any deduction, increase or reduce the amount to be deducted under this section for the purpose of adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deduction or failure to deduct during the financial year.".

(2) Notwithstanding the substitution of clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 194A of the Iniome-tax Act by sub-section (1) of this section, nothing in section 201 or section 276B of that Act shall apply to, or in relation to, any failure to deduct income-tax under sub-section (1) of the said section 194A on any income by way of interest other than income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" credited or paid on or after the 1st day of April, 1975 but before the 1st day of June, 1975, where the income so credited or paid at any one time does not exceed four hundred rupees.

Amendment of section 195

21. In section 195 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

'Provided further that the deduction of income-tax from any sum, being income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets, paid to a company which is neither an Indian company nor a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India, shall be of an amount equal to the amount of income-tax on such sum calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause (*i*) of section 115.'.

Amendment of Ninth Schedule

22. In the Income-tax Act, in the Ninth Schedule as directed to be inserted by section 16 of the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Act, 1974 (26 of 1974)) after item 23, the following item and *Explanation,* shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

> “24. Pesticides.
>
> *Explanation.*—The article specified in item 24 does not include any formulation of pesticides unless the formulation is prepared by the manufacturer or producer of the basic pesticidal chemicals from which such formulation has been prepared.”.

Insertion of Tenth Schedule

23. In the Income-tax Act, the following Schedule shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

“THE TENTH SCHEDULE

[*See* section 40A (8)]

List of institutions and bodies

1. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (15 of 1948).
2. Financial Corporations or Joint Financial Corporations, established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 (63 of 1951) and any institution deemed under section 46 of that Act to be a Financial Corporation established by the State Government for the State within the meaning of that Act.
3. The Shipping Development Fund Committee, constituted under section 15 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958).
4. The Unit Trust of India, established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963).
5. The Industrial Development Bank of India, established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 (18 of 1964).
6. State Electricity Boards, constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948).
7. The Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956).
8. The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation of India Limited.
9. The State Trading Corporation of India Limited.
10. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited.
11. The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited.
12. The Agricultural Finance Corporation Limited. ed.
13. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited.
14. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited.
15. The National Industrial Development Corporation of India Limited.
16. The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited.”.

Consequential amendments to certain sections

24. (1) The following amendment (being an amendment of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act, namely :—

In section 155, in sub-section (5*A*), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, and shall be demed always to have been inserted, at the end, namely :—

> “*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, where an assessee having any leasehold or other right of occupancy in any land transfers such right, he shall be deemed to have sold or otherwise transferred such land.”.

(2) The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (3) of section 17, after the word, brackets, figures and letter “clause (10A),”, the word, brackets, figures and letter “clause (10B),” shall be inserted ;

(*b*) in sub-section (3) of section 80A, after, the words, figures and letter “or section 80J”, the words, figures and letters “or section 80JJ”, shall be inserted ;

(*c*) in sub-section (3) of section 80P,—

(*i*) after the words, figures and letter “or section 80J”, the words, figures and letters “or section 80JJ” shall be inserted ;

(*ii*) for the words, figures and letters “section 80HH and section 80J”, the words, figures and letters “section 80HH, section 80J and section 80JJ” shall be substituted.

Wealth-tax

Amendment of section 2

25. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957), (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax

Act), for clause (*h*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

'(*h*) "company" means a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), and includes—

(*i*) a company formed and registered under any law relating to companies formerly in force in any part of India ;

(*ii*) a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act ;

(*iii*) any institution, association or body, whether incorporated or not and whether Indian or non-Indian, which the Board may, having regard to the nature and objects of such institution, association or body, declare by general or special order to be a company :

Provided that such institution, association or body shall be deemed to be a company only for such assessment year or assessment years (whether commencing before the 1st day of April, 1975 or on or after that date) as may be specified in the declaration ;

(*iv*) any body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India.'.

Amendment of section 4

26. In section 4 of the Wealth-tax Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) Where the value of any assets is to be included in the net wealth of an assessee in accordance with clause (*a*) of sub-section (1),—

(*a*) there shall be deducted from such value any debts owing on the valuation date by the transferee mentioned in that clause in so far as such debts are referable to such assets ; and

(*b*) the provisions of section 5 shall apply in relation to such assets as if such assets were assets belonging to the assessee.".

Amendment of section 5

27. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(*i*) in the second proviso to clause (*viii*), for the words "twenty-five thousand rupees", the words "thirty thousand rupees" shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) after clause (*viiia*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

"(*viiib*) trees standing on agricultural land, not being trees in an orchard or a plantation;";

(*iii*) in clause (*xx*) and (*xxvii*), the words "held by the assessee" shall be omitted;

(*iv*) after clause (*xx*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*xxa*) the value of any equity shares in any company of the type referred to in clause (*d*) of section 45 which is established with the main object of carrying on the business of manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, where such shares form part of the initial issue of equity share capital made by the company after the 28th day of February, 1975, for a period of five successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such shares were first issued";

(*v*) in clause (*xxiii*), for the brackets, words and figures "[not being shares referred to in clause (*xx*)] held by the assessee", the brackets, words, figures and letter "[not being shares referred to in clause (*xx*) or clause (*xxa*)]" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in the proviso to sub-section (1*A*), for the words "held by the assessee", the words "owned by the assessee" shall be substituted ;

(c) in sub-section (3),—

(*i*) for the brackets and figures "(*xix*)", the brackets, figures and letter "(*xix*), (*xxa*)" shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) for the words "held by him", the words "owned by him" shall be substituted ;

(*iii*) in the *Explanation,* for the words "ceased to hold", the words "ceased to own" and for the words "held such other asset", the words "has owned such other asset" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 45

28. In section 45 of the Wealth-tax Act, after clause (*g*), the following clause shall be, and shal be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely :—

"(*h*) any company incorporated outside India which has no place of business in India.",

Gift-tax

Amendment of Act 18 of 1958

29. In section 4 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1), the following Proviso shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted,

at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, namely :—

"Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in any case where the property is transferred to the Government or where the value of the consideration for the transfer is determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India.".

Miscellaneous

Amendment of Act 20 of 1974

30. In section 16 of the Finance Act, 1974, in clause (*a*), for the words, figures and letters "the 1st day of June, 1975", the words, figures and letters "the 1st day of January, 1977" shall be substituted.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Auxiliary duties of customs

31. (1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act), or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act).

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 30th day of June, 1976, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser ; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1949

32. In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1975", the figures "1976" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944

33. In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act),—

(*a*) in section 2, in clause (*f*), after sub-clause (*i*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*ia*) in relation to manufactured tobacco, includes the labelling or re-labelling of containers and repacking from bulk packs to retail packs or the adoption of any other treatment to render the product marketable to the consumer ;";

(*b*) the First Schedule shall be amended in the manner specified in Part I and II of the Second Schedule.

Auxiliary duties of excise

34. (1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of excise an amount equal to twenty per cent of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 30th day of June, 1976, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cases, and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897), shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The auxiliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The auxiliary duties of excise leviable under sub-section (1) in the financial year 1975-76 shall be for the purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States and the auxiliary duties of excise leviable under sub-section (1) in the financial year 1976-77 shall, for the purposes of section 2 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962 (3 of 1962), be deemed to be auxiliary duties of excise levied and collected under the Finance Act of the financial year 1976-77 and the provisions of the 1962-Act aforesaid shall apply accordingly.

(5) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957

35. The First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importantce) Act, 1957 shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Discontinuance of Salt Duty

36. For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1975, no duty under the Central Excises Act or the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

Special provisions as to duties of excise on skelp

37. (1) Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, in all Central laws, providing for or relating to the levy on iron or steel products of duties of excise, as in force during or at any time during the period commencing with the appointed day and ending with the 28th day of February, 1975,—

(*I*) any reference to strips shall be construed as including and as having always included skelp as defined in Explanation 2 unless such Central law excluded, expressly or by necessary implication, skelp from strips ; and

(*II*) any reference to skelp shall be construed as having and having always had the meaning assigned to it in Explanation 2, and accordingly—

(*a*) all duties of excise levied, assessed or collected or purporting to have been levied, assessed or collected on skelp, as defined in Explanation 2, under any such Central law shall be deemed to be as validly levied, assessed or collected as if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times when such duties of excise were levied, assessed or collected ;

(*b*) no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued in any court for the refund of, and no enforcement shall be made by any court of any decree or order directing the refund of, any such duties of excise which have been collected and which would have been validly collected if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times when such duties were collected ;

(*c*) refunds shall be made of all such duties of excise which have been collected but which would not have been collected if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times when such duties were collected ; and

(*d*) recoveries shall be made of all such duties of excise which have not been collected but which would have been collected if the provisions of this section had been in force as from the appointed day.

Explanation 1.—In this sub-section—

(*a*) "appointed day" means the 24th day of April, 1962, being the day immediately following the date of introduction of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962, which, *inter alia,* provided for the levy of duties of excise on strips ;

(*b*) "Central law" means—

(*i*) a Central Act ;

(*ii*) any provision in a Bill introduced in the House of the People in respect of which a declaration was made under section 3 of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 (16 of 1931);

(*iii*) any rule or notification made or issued under such Central Act or provision;

(*c*) "duties of excise" include regulatory duties of excise and auxiliary duties of excise.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this section, "skelp" means hot rolled narrow strip of width not exceeding six hundred millimetres with rolled (square, slightly round or bevelled) edge.

(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that no act or omission on the part of any person shall be punishable as an offence which would not have been so punishable if this section had not come into force.

CHAPTER V

CENTRAL SALES TAX

Amendment of Act 74 of 1956

38. In the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, with effect from the 1st day of July, 1975,—

(1) in section 6, in sub-section (2), in clause (*a*) of the second proviso, for the words "three per cent.", the words "four per cent." shall be substituted ;

(2) in section 8,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1), for the words "three per cent.", the words 'four per cent." shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in sub-section (2), in clause (*a*), for the words "at the rate", the words "at twice the rate" shall be substituted ;

(*c*) in sub-section (2A),—

(*i*) for the words, brackets and figure "or sub-section (2)", the words, bracket, letter and figure or clause (b) of sub-section (2)" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for the words "three per cent.", the words "four per cent." shall be substituted ;

(3) in section 15, in clause (*a*), for the words "three per cent.", the words "four per cent." shall be substituted.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 31 to 35 (both inclusive) and clause 37 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 (16 of 1931).

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies.—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	12 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 480 *plus* 15 percent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,230 *plus* 20 percent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,230 *plus* 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,730 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 5,730 *plus* 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 15,730 *plus* 60 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 . . .	Rs. 27,730 *plus* 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 exceeds Rs. 6,000,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,600 *plus* 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,100 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;

(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 5,100 *plus* 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 7,600 *plus* 60 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 . . .	Rs. 19,600 *plus* 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 .	15 per cent of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 . . .	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on Income-Tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 .	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty one per cent of such total income,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 .	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 . .	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of Income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956)—

Rates of Income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956)—

Rates of Income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent of the total income;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—

(*a*) on so mcch of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent;

(b) on the balance, if any, of the total income 60 per cent;

(*ii*) in any other case 65 per cent of the total income.

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government 50 per cent;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income 70 per cent.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent of such income-tax.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent	*Nil*;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	30 per cent	3 per cent;
(*iii*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent	*Nil*;
(*iv*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	21 per cent	2 per cent;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	income-tax at 30 per cent and surcharge at 3 per cent of the amount of the income, or income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	

	Income-tax	
	Rate of Income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(*ii*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security.	15 per cent	1.5 per cent.
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent	1 per cent;
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	22 per cent	1 per cent;
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	24.5 per cent	1.225 per cent;
(*ii*) on income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent	2.5 per cent;
(*iii*) on income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent	2.5 per cent;
(*iv*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security.	44 per cent	2.2 per cent;
(*v*) on any other income	70 per cent	3.5 per cent.

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) *of section 80E and computing "advance tax"*

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent) shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

—*Paragraph A*

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 . .	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	12 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 480 *plus* 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,230 *plus* 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;

(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,230 *plus* 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,730 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 5,730 *plus* 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 15,730 *plus* 60 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 . . .	Rs. 27,730 *plus* 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 exceeds Rs. 6,000,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 . .	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,600 *plus* 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,100 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 5,100 *plus* 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 7,600 *plus* 60 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 . . .	Rs. 19,600 *plus* 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs, 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Sub Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation:—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate herein-before specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31of1956),—

Rates of income-tax

(i) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax-applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956(31of1956),—

Rates of income-tax

1. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) Where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(i) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(ii) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(i) In the case of an indurtrial company,—	
(*a*) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(*b*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	60 per cent. of the total income;
(ii) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income;

Provided that—

(i) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

(ii) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exeeds Rs. 2,00,000 shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government 50 per cent.;

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income 70 per cent

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2 (8) (*e*)]

RULES FOR COMPULATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.——Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 40A.

Rule 2.——Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c)] shall be computed as if it were income charger ble to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40 40A [other than sub-sections (3) and (4) thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be apply accordingly.

Rule 3.——Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provision of sections 23 to 27 of the Act shall, so far as may, be apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA" shall be omitted.

Rule 4.——Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent, of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.——Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registred firm under cluase (b) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistred firm but has any agricultural income, then the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3)of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.——Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.——Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.——Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.——(1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1975, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1974 is a loss, then for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act, the loss so computed shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1975.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1976 or, if by virtue of any provision of the income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1974, or the Ist day of April, 1975, or both, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (7) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1975, and

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1975, shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1976 or the period aforesaid.

(3) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle any person other than the person incurring the loss to have it set off under sub-rule (1), or , as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules, or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974, (20 of 1974,) shall be set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

Rule 10.——Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11.——The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.——For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[*See* section 33 (*b*)]

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(i) in Item No. 1, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Thirty seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 4, under "I. Unmanufactured tobacco", for the entry in the third column against sub-item (8), the entry, "One rupee and ninety paise" shall be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 6 , for the entry in the third column, the entry "Two thousand and one hundred rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer". shall be substituted;

(iv) in Item No. 14D, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(v) in Item No. 14 F, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Forty per cent. *ad volarem.*" shall be substituted;

(vi) in Item No. 16, in the second column, after the words "and includes the inner tube", the words, the tyre flap'' shall be inserted;

(vii) in Item No. 17, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (3), the entry "Ninety paise per kilogram" shall, be substituted;

(viii) in Item No. 18A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (2), the entries "Ten rupees per kilogram"and "Four rupees per kilogram." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(ix) in Item No. 23, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(x) in Item No. 23A, for the entries in the third column against sub items (1), (3) and (4), the entries "Thirty per cent, *ad valorem.* " , "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.* and 'Thirty per cent. *ad valorem*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(xi) in Item No. 23B, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) and (4), the entries Thirty per cent. *ad valorem*", "Forty per cent. *ad valorem.* , "Forty per cent . *ad valorem.*" and "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(xii) in Item No. 26 AA, in the second column, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

'*Expladation.*—"skelp" means hot rolled narrow strip of width not exceeding six hundred millimetres with rolled 'square slightly round or bevelled) edge.';

(xiii) in Item No. 27, for each of the entries in the third column against sub-items (a) (i), (a) (ii), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), the entry "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem plus* two thousand rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted;

(xiv) in Item No. 29A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (2) and (3), the entries "One hundred per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "One hundred and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(xv) in Item No. 33, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (3), the entries "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(xvi) in Item No. 33B, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (i), the entry "Seventeen and half per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(xvii) in Item No. 48, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—	
	(i) in Item No. 4, under "II. Manufactured tobacco—",—	
	(a) for the entres against sub-item (3), the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—	
	(i) Biris in the manufacture of which any process has been conducted with the aid of machines operated with or without the aid of power,	Three rupees and eighty paise per thousand.
	(ii) other biris	Eighty paise per thousand."

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(b) after sub-item (4), the following sub-items shall be inserted, namely:—	
	"(5) Chewing tobacco	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(6) Snuff	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*"
	(ii) for Item No. 18, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:-	
'18	Rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn including textured Yarn, in or in relation to the manufacture of which any process is ordinarily carried on with the aid of power.	
	(i) Fibres and Yarn, other than Textured Yarn	Eighty-five rupees per kilogram ;
	(ii) Textured Yarn	The duty for the time being leviable on the base yarn, if not already paid, *plus* twenty rupees per kilogram." ;
	Explanation 1.—Fibres and Yarn, other than Textured Yarn, shall be deemed to include—	
	(i) man-made fibres;	
	(ii) spun (discontinuous) yarn containing not less than ninety per cent. by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the total fibre content;	
	(iii) man-made filament (continuous) yarn into which coils, crimps or loops are not set; and	
	(iv) man-made metallic yarn.	
	Explanation II.—"Textured Yarn" shall be deemed to include man-made filament yarn, into which are set coils, crimps or loops.	
	Explanation III.—"Base yarn" means yarn falling under sub-item (i) of this Item from which the Textured Yarn has been produced.	
	(iii) for Item No. 33A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—	
"33A	Wireless Receiving sets, all sorts, including any combination of two or more of the following, namely, Broadcast Television Receiver sets, radios (including transistor sets), Gramo-Phones (including record players, record playing decks and record changing decks) and tape recorders (including cassette recorders and tape decks), in each case whether with or without Loudspeakers—	
	(1) Broadcast television receiver sets	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(2) Radios (including transistor sets)	Three hundred rupees per set.
	(3) Radiograms (including radio or transistor sets with extra space in cabinet for fitting in record players or record changers).	Three hundred rupees per set.
	(4) Others	Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*";
	(iv) for Item No. 43, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:–	
"43	Wool tops, that is to say, tops containing more than fifty per cent. by weight of wool calcutated on the total fibre content	Ten rupees per kilogram.";
	(v) after Item No. 66, the following Items shall be inserted, namely:	
"67	Graphite electrodes and anodes, all sorts	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*
68	All other goods, not else where specified, manufactured in a factory but excluding–	One per cent. *ad valorem.*"
	(a) alcohol all sorts including alcoholic liquors for human consumption;	
	(b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; and	
	(c) dutiable goods as defined in section 2(c) of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955).	
	Explanation.– In this Item, the expression "factory" has the meaning assigned to it in section 2(m) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948).	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 35)

Item No. in the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944	Description of goods	Rate of additional duty
1	2	3

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, (58 of 1957) in Item No. 4, under "II.Manufactured tobacco—", for the entries against sub-item (3), the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

	"(i)Biris in the manufacture of which any process has been conducted with the aid of machines operated with or without the aid of power;	Eighty paise per thousand;
	(ii) other biris	Twenty paise per thousand."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1975-76. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

C. SUBRAMANIAM.

NEW DELHI ;
The 28*th February,* 1975.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

(Copy of letter No. F. 4(10)-B/75, dated the 28th February, 1975 from Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Finance to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha).

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under article 117(1) and (3) read with article 274(1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1975 to the Lok Sabha and also recommends to the Lok Sabha the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Budget on the 28th February, 1975.

Notes on clauses

Clause 2, read with the First Schedule to the Bill, seeks to prescribe the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge thereon) is to be levied on income chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1975-76. Further, it lays down the rates at which tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1975-76 from incomes subject to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1975-76.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1975-76.—The rates of income-tax (including surcharge) in the case of all categories of taxpayers on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1975-76 are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974 for purposes of deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and for computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1974-75.

Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1975-76 from incomes other than "Salaries".—Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge where applicable) is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1975-76 from incomes other than "Salaries" and the retirement annuities under section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act. The rates specified in this Part are the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974 for deduction of tax at source.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement anuities, computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1975-76.—Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge) is to be deducted at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities referred to in section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act and also the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and income-tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1975-76. The rates of income-tax (including surcharge) in the case of non-corporate taxpayers are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974.

One change has been proposed in the sphere of corporate taxation. In the case of a closely-held domestic company, which is an industrial company, the first Rs. 2 lakhs of the income is charged to tax at present at the rate of 55 per cent. and the rate of 60 per cent. is applicable on the balance of the total income of such a company. The concesional rate of 55 per cent. will now be applicable only to such companies having a total income not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs. Where the total income of the company exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs, the higher rate of 60 per cent. will apply to the entire income of the company, subject to the usual marginal relief.

The rates of surcharge on income-tax in the case of companies will continue at the existing level.

Clause 3 seeks to make certain amendments in section 10 of the Income-tax Act relating to incomes not included in the total income.

Snub-clause (a) seeks to amend clause (5) of section 10. Under the existing provisions of clause (5), the travel concession or assistance provided by the employer to an Indian citizen for meeting expenditure on journeys to any place in India performed by the assessee, his spouse and children in connection with his proceeding to any place in India on leave or after retirement from service, or after the termination of service, is exempted from income-tax to the extent the value of the concession or assistance does not exceed the amount that would have been received by or due to the assessee had he proceeded to his home district in India. Under the proposed amendment, the aforesaid provision is being modified in two respects—firstly the exemption from income-tax will also be available in respect of the travel concession or assistance provided by the employer for meeting expenditure on journeys performed by the dependent parents and brothers and sisters of the assessee; and, secondly, the Board will have the power to prescribe (having regard to the travel concession or assistance granted to the employees of the Central Government) in the Income-tax Rules exceptions to the condition that the exemption from income-tax in respect of travel concession or assistance will be limited to the amount that would have been due to the assessee had he proceeded on leave, or after retirement from service, or after the termination of his service, to his home district in India.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new clause (10B) in the said section 10. The new clause provides for exemption in respect of any retrenchment compensation received by a workman under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or under any other similar enactment or under any rule, orders or notifications issued under such enactment or under any standing order, award, contract of service or agreement. The maximum amount exempt under this clause will be the sum calculated on the basis provided in clause (b) of section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, or Rs. 20,000, whichever is less.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend clause (13 A) of the said section 10 relating to exemption from income-tax in respect of house rent allowance granted by an employer to an employee. The amendment seeks to raise the ceiling limit in respect of the house rent allowance exempt from income-tax from three hundred rupees to four hundred rupees per month.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to amend clause (14) of the said section 10. Under th proposed amendment, exemption from income-tax will not be available in respect of any allowance granted to the assessee for meeting his personal expenses at the place where the duties of his office or employment of profit are ordinarily performed by him or at the place where he ordinarily resides.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1962, *i.e.* the date of the commencement of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (e) seeks to omit, with effect from 1st April, 1976, clause (27) of the said section 10 relating to exemption from income-tax in respect of income derived from business of live-stock breeding, or poultry or dairy farming. Income from the business of live-stock breeding, or poultry or dairy farming will, however, quality for such deduction as is allowable under the new section 80JJ proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act by clause 13 of the Bill.

Clause 4 seeks to insert a second proviso in clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 32 of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of depreciation. Under the proposed amendment, no depreciation will be allowed in respect of any motor car manufactured outside India, acquired by the assessee after 28th February, 1975, if used otherwise than in a business of running it on hire for tourists.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Clause 5 seeks to insert an Explanation in section 33A of the Income-tax Act. Under the proposed Explanation, an assessee having a leasehold or other right of occupancy in any land shall be deemed to own such land and where he transfers such right, he shall be deemed to have sold or otherwise transferred such land. The effect of the amendment would be to enable an assessee who carries on the business of growing and manufacturing tea in India to claim development allowance in respect of tea bushes planted not merely on lands owned by him as at present but also on lands in respect of which he had a leasehold or other right of occupancy.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from the date from which section 33A was brought into force, that is, 1st April, 1965.

Clause 6 seeks to insert two new sub-sections, namely, sub-sections (7) and (8) in section 40A of the Income-tax Act. Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert new sub-section (7). Under the new sub-section (7), no deduction will be allowed, in the computation of the profits and gains of a busines or profession, in respect of any reserve created or provision made for the payment of gratuity to the employees on retirement or on termination of employment for any reason. This restriction will, however, not apply in relation to any provision made for the purpose of payment of a sum by way of contribution towards an approved gratuity fund that has become payable during the preavious year, or for the purpose of meeting actual liability in respect of payment of gratuity to the employees that has arisen during the previous year.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1973 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to interest new sub-section (8). Under the new sub-section (8), fifteen per cent. of the interest paid by non-banking on-financial companies on deposits received by them from the public will be disallowed in computing their total income.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

Clause 7 seeks to amend the proviso to clause (1) of section 43 of the Income-tax Act relating to the definition of certain terms relevant to profits and gains of business or profession. Under the existing provision, the actual cost of a motor car, for the purposes of calculating depreciation allowance, is limited to Rs. 25,000 where the motor car is acquired after 31st March, 1967 and is used otherwise than in a business of running it on hire for tourists. Under the proposed amendment, the aforesaid provision will not apply in relation to motor cars acquired after 28th February, 1975.

Clause 8 seeks to insert a new section 44B in the Income-tax Act. Under the new section, in the case of a non-resident, the profits and gains from the business of operation of ships will be taken at an amount equal to 7 1/2 per cent. of the amount paid or payable to the assessee or to any other person on his behalf, on account of the carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods shipped at any Indian port as also of the amount received, or deemed to be received, in India on account of the carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods shipped at any port outside India.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

Clause 9 seeks to insert a proviso in sub-section (2) of section 52 of the Income-tax Act relating to determination of consideration for transfer in cases of understatement. Section 52(2) provides that in cases where the fair market value of a capital asset as on the date of its transfer exceeds the full value of the consideration declared by the assessee in respect of such transfer by an amount of not less than fifteen per cent. thereof, the capital gains in respect of the asset shall be computed with reference to its fair market value. The amendment seeks to make the aforesaid provision inapplicable to cases where the capital asset is transferred to the Government or where the full value of the consideration for the transfer of the capital asset is determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India and the adequacy of the full value of the consideration so determined or approved is not questioned by the assessee.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

Clause 10 seeks to amend section 80C of the income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund, etc. Under the proposed amendment, the quantum of deduction from taxable income in respect of long-term savings through life insurance, provident fund, etc., in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families will be varied so as to allow a deduction ofthe whole of the first 4,000 of the qualifying savings plus 50 per cent, of the next Rs. 6,000 plus 40 per cent. of the remainder of the qualifying savings. This amendment will also apply in the case of association of persons or body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of "community of property" in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subseqeunt years.

Clause 11 seeks to insert a new section 80FF in the Income-tax Act. Under the new section 80FF, an Indian citizen whose gross total income (i.e., the total income without taking into account the deductions provided under Chapter VIA of the Incme-tax Act) does not exceed Rs. 12,000 will be entitled to a deduction in respect of any expenditure incurred by him out of his income chargeable to tax on the full time education of any of his two children dependent on him. The deduction will be allowed in an amount equal to Rs. 1,000 in respect of a child attending a degree or post graduate course in medicine or architecture or engineering or technology and Rs. 500 in respect of child attending any other degree or post graduate course, or attending a diploma course in medicine or architecture or engineering or technology.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

Clause 12 seeks to make certain amendments in section 80J of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertakings, etc.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a proviso in sub-section (1) of section 80J of the Income-tax Act with effect from 1st April, 1976. Under the proposed proviso, the quantum of deduction in respect of "tax holiday" profits will be increased, in the case of companies, from six per cent, to seven and a half per cent. of the capital employed in cases where the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants after 31st March, 1976, or the ship is first brought into use after that date, or the business of the hotel starts functioning after that date.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to make three amendments in sub-section (4) of section 80J of the Income-tax Act.

The amendment proposed in sub-clause (b) (i) seeks to secure that the deduction under section 80J of the Income-tax Act is allowed even in cases where the new industrial undertaking is set up in an existing building. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1976.

The effect of the amendment proposed in sub-clause (b) (ii) will be that the deduction under section 80J of the Income-tax Act will be available to industrial undertakings which begin to manufacture or produce articles or to operate cold storage plant or plants at any time before 1st April, 1981. Under the existing provision, the tax holiday concession is available in the case of industrial undertakings which commence production or operation at any time before 1st April, 1976.

The amendment proposed in sub-clause (b) (iii) seeks to insert a proviso and two Explanation in sub-section (4) with effect from 1st April, 1976.

Under the proposed proviso, where any building previously used for any purpose is transferred to the business of the industrial undertaking, the value of the building so transferred will not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking.

Under Explanation 1, an industrial undertaking, formed by installation of reconditioned machinery or plant imported from abroad, will also qualify for the tax holiday concession under this section.

Explanation 2 seeks to provide that where the industrial undertaking is formed by transfer to a new business of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose and the value of such machinery or plant does not exceed twenty per cent. of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, the tax holiday concession will not be denied to the industrial undertaking but in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking, the value of machinery or plant so transferred to the new industrial undertaking will not be taken into account. [Under the existing provision in section 80J, the tax holiday concession is denied in cases where the value of any building, machinery or plant previously used for any purpose and transferred to new business exceeds twenty per cent. of the total value of building, machinery or plant used in the new business.]

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend clause (iii) of sub-section (5) of section 80J of the Income-tax Act. Under the amendment, the tax holiday concession in relation to a ship will be available in cases where the ship is brought into use at any time before 1st April, 1981. Under the existing provision, the tax holiday concession is available in the case of ships which are first brought into use at any time before 1st April, 1976.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to make three amendments in sub-section (6) of section 80J of the Income-tax Act.

The first two amendments seek to secure the tax holiday concession under section 80J in relation to profits of the business of a hotel will not be available in cases where the hotel starts functioning after 31st March, 1981.

Sub-clause (d) (iii) seeks to substitute the Explanation below sub-section (6) by a new Explanation with effect from 1st April, 1976. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of Explanation 2 in sub-section (4) of section 80J of the Income-tax Act by sub-clause (b) (iii).

Sub-clause (e) seeks to insert three new sub-sections in section 80J of the Income-tax Act with effect from 1st April, 1976.

Under the new sub-section (6A), in the case of an assessee other than a company or a co-operative society, the tax holiday concession will be available only if the accounts of the assessee for the relevant previous year have been audited by a chartered accountant or other accountant who is qualified to audit the accounts of companies and the report of such audit in a form to be prescribed for the purpose duly signed and verified by such accountant is furnished along with the return of income.

Under the new sub-section (6B), where any goods held for the purposes of the businesss of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship are transferred to any other business carried on by the assessee, or *vice versa* and the consideration for such transfer is, in either case, not recorded in the accounts of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the ship at the market value, the urofits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship, for the purposes of determining the tax holiday concession, will be computed as if the transfer had been made at the market value of such goods. In cases of exceptional difficulty, the Income-tax Officer will have the power to compute the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the ship on any other reasonable basis.

New sub-section (6C) seeks to provide that where because of close connection between the assessee carrying on the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship and any other person, or for any other reason, more than ordinary profits arise to the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship, the Income-tax Officer will have the power to determine the reasonable profits that could be attributed to the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the ship for the purposes of determining the tax holiday concession admissible under section 80J of the Income-tax Act.

Clause 13 seeks to insert a new section 80JJ in the Income-tax Act. Under the new section, in computing the taxable income of an assessee deriving profits and gains from a business of live-stock breeding, or poultry or dairy farming, the whole of the profits and gains from the business of live-stock breeding, or poultry or dairy farming will be allowed as a deduction if such profits and gains do not exceed, in the aggregate, Rs. 10,000. In cases where such profits and gains exceed Rs. 10,000, the deduction under the new section will be limited to Rs. 10,000.

This amendment wil take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

Clause 14 seeks to amend section 80K of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of dividends attributable to profits and gains from new industrial undertakings or ships or hotel business. The effect of the amendment will be that the deduction under this section will not be available in respect of dividends attributable to the profits and gains derived by the company from an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants after 31st March, 1976 or from a ship brought into use after that date or from the business of a hotel which starts functioning after that date.

Clause 15 seeks to amend section 80M of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends. Under the proposed amendment, domestic companies will be entitled to a deduction of the whole of the income by way of dividends received from a company which is formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 after 28th February, 1975 and is engaged exclusively or almost exclusively in the manufacture or production of one or more of the following articles or things, namely, fertilisers specified in item 11, paper, pulp and newsprint specified in item 18, cement specified in item 23 and pesticides specified in item 24, of the list in the Ninth Schedule.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 16 seeks to amend section 80QQ of the Income-tax 9ct relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from the business of publication of books. The effect of the amendment will be that the deduction under that section in respect of profits and gains from the business of publication of books, to the extent of an amount equal to twenty per cent. of such profits, will now be available up to the assessment year 1980-81. Under the existing provision, the concession is available only upto and including the assessment year 1975-76.

Clause 17 seeks to insert a new section 80RRA in the Income-tax Act. Under the new section, a resident Indian citizen receiving remuneration from the Government of a foreign State or a foreign enterprise or any association or body established outside India for any service rendered by him outside India will be entitled to a deduction, in the computation of his taxable income, of an amount equal to fifty per cent of such remuneration. This deduction will be allowed only in the case of Government employees and technicians. In the case of a Government employee, this deduction will be allowed where his service under or for the Government of the foreign State or the foreign enterprise or the association or body is sponsored by the Central Government. In the case of a technician in the employment of any other employer, the deduction will be allowed only in cases where the contract of service with the Government of the foreign State or the foreign enterprise or the association or body is approved by the Central Government or the prescribed authority. For the purposes of this section, "technician" will mean a person having specialised knowledge and experience in the specified fields as also fields that may be prescribed for this purpose in the Income-tax Rules by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. No deduction under the new section will be allowed in respect of the remuneration received for service rendered with the Government of the foreign State or the foreign enterprise or the association or body beyond a period of thirty-six months.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Clause 18 seeks to substitute a new section for section 106 of the Income-tax Act relating to period of limitation for making orders under section 104 of the Act. Under the existing provisions of section 106 of the Income-tax Act, the period of limitation for making orders under section 104 of the Act is four years from the end of the relevant assessment year or one year from the end of the financial year in which the assessment or re-assessment of the profits and gains of the relevant previous year is made, whichever is later. The aforesaid period of limitation does not, however, apply to a case where the company has made an application to the Board under section 107A of the Act for reduction of the amount of the minimum distribution required under Chapter XI of the Act. Under the amendment, the period of four years referred to above is proposed to be reduced to two years in relation to orders to be made under section 104 with respect to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 19 seeks to make certain amendments to section 172 of the Income-tax Act relating to computation of profits of non-residents from occasional shipping business.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 172. Under the amendment, the provisions of that section will apply even in cases where the non-resident has an agent in India from whom the tax in respect of the income of the non-resident can be recovered under the provisions of the Income-tax Act.

The amendment in sub-clause (b) seeks to provide that 7 1|2 per cent. of the amount paid or payable to the non-resident in respect of carriage of passengers. live-stock, mail or goods shipped at a port in India will be regarded as income accruing in India to the non-resident on account of such carriage. Under the existing provisions, one-sixth of such amount is taken as the income accruing in India to the non-resident. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of a new section 44B in the Income-tax Act under clause 8 of the Bill.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods shipped at Indian ports on or after that date by ships belonging to or chartered by a non-resident.

Clause 20—Sub-clause (1) seeks to make two amendments in section 194A of the Income-tax Act, relating to deduction of tax at source from income by way of interest other than income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities".

Under the first amendment, tax will be deducted at source from any income by way of interest other than "interest on securities" where the income credited or paid during the financial year exceeds Rs. 400. Under the existing provision, tax is deducted at source only in cases where such income credited or paid at any one time exceeds Rs. 400.

The second amendment seeks to exclude, from the purview of section 194A, payments of interest by the Central Government under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, the Estate Duty Act, 1953, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958, the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963, the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 and the Interest-tax Act, 1974.

These amendments will take effect from Ist April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to payments made on or after that date.

Sub-clause (2) seeks to exclude the application of the provisions of section 201 and section 276 B of the Income-tax Act (which provide for consequences of failure to deduct or pay tax) to or in relation to any failure to deduct income-tax under sub-section (1) of section 194A of the Income-tax on any income by way of interest other than income chargeable under the head "Interest on Securities" credited or paid on or after the Ist day of April, 1975 but before the Ist day of June, 1975, where the income so credited or paid at any one time does not exceed four hundred rupees.

Clause 21 seeks to amend section 195 of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of tax at source in the case of non-resident taxpayers. The amendment seeks to secure that in the case of foreign companies, deduction of tax at source from long-term capital gains is made at the same rate at which such income is chargeable to tax on regular assessment instead of at the rate specified in the annual Finance Act.

This amendment will come into force with effect from Ist April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the payments made during the financial year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Clause 22 seeks to insert a new item 24 (Pesticides) in the list of articles or things in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act. The term "pesticides" will not include any formulation of pesticides unless the formulation is prepared by the manufacturer or producer of the basic pesticidal chemicals from which such formulation has been prepared. The effect of the amendment would be that (i) deduction by way of initial depreciation allowance of a some equal to 20 per cent, of the actual cost of new machinery or plant (other than office appliances or road transport vehicles) installed for the purposes of the business of manufacture of pesticides, will be allowed, and (ii) domestic companies will be entitled to a deduction of the whole of the income by way of dividends received from a company which is formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 after 28 February, 1975 and is engaged exclusively or almost exclusively in the manufacture of pesticides.

The amendment will take effect from Ist April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

Clause 23 seeks to insert new Tenth Schedule in the Income-tax Act containing the list of institutions and bodies. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of a new sub-section (8) in section 40A of Income-tax Act by clause 6 of the Bill.

Clause 24 seeks to make certain amendments of a consequential nature in different provisions of the Income-tax Act.

The amendment proposed in sub-clause (1) is consequential to the amendment to section 33A of the

Income-tax Act proposed to be made by clause 5 of the Bill.

The amendment proposed in sub-clause (2) (a) is consequential to the insertion of new clause (10B) in section 10 of the Income-tax Act proposed to be made by clause 3 of the Bill.

The amendments proposed in sub-clauses (2) (b) and (c) are consequential to the insertion of new section 80JJ in the Income-tax Act by clause 13 of the Bill.

Clause 25 seeks to substitute clause (h) [relating to definition of the term "company"] of section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act. Under clause (h), as proposed to be substituted, the term company" will include, besides any company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956, any company formed and registered under any law relating to companies formerly in force in any part of India, a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, and any body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India. The term will also include any institution, association or body which is declared by the Central Board of Direct Taxes by general or special order to be a company.

Clause 26 seeks to amend section 4 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to inclusion of certain assets in the net wealth of the assessee. Under the proposed amendment, the provisions of section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to exemptions in respect of certain assets will also apply in relation to those assets which, though not belonging to the assessee, are included in the net wealth of the assessee under section 4 of that Act as if such assets were assets belonging to the assessee.

This amendment wil ltake effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsquent years.

Clause 27 seeks to make certain amendments in section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to exemptions in respect of certain assets.

Sub-clause (a) (i) seeks to amend the second proviso to clause (viii) of sub-section (1). Under the proposed amendment, the ceiling limit, for the purposes of exemption from wealth-tax, in respect of the value of any conveyance or convenyances is proposed to be increaesd from Rs. 25,000 to 30,000.

Sub-clause (a) (ii) seeks to insert new clause (viiib) in sub-section (1). Under the new clause, trees standing on agricultural land, other than those in an orchard or a plantation will be exempt from wealth-tax.

Sub-clause (a) (iii) seeks to amend clauses (xx) and (xxviii) of sub-section (1). This amendment seeks to secure that the exemption from wealth-tax in respect of shares forming part of the initial issue of equity share capital by an Indian industrial company as also shares in a co-operative society is available even in cases where the shares, though owned by the assessee, are not registerd in his name.

Sub-clause (a) (iv) seeks to interest new clause (xxa) in sub-section (1). Under the new clause, the new clause, the value of shares in any new industrial company established for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the Ninth Schedule to be Income-tax Act will be exempt from wealth-tax for a period of five years provided that the shares formed part of the initial issue of equity share capital of the company made after 28th February, 1975. The aforesaid period of five years will be computed from the assessment year next following the date on which such shares were first issued by the company.

Sub-clause (a) (v) seeks to amend clause (xxiii) of sub-section (1). The amendment seeks to secure that the exemption from wealth-tax in respect of shares in an Indian company is available even in cases where the shares, though owned by the assessee, are not registered in his name. The reference to clause (xxa) in clause (xxiii) is consequential to the insertion of new clause (xxa) in sub-section (1) by sub-clause (a) (iv)

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend the proviso to sub-section (1A). The amendment seeks to secure that the benefit of the higher monetary limit in respect of certain assets exempt from wealth-tax allowed to persons who own certain deposits and certificates referred to in clauses (xv) and (xvi) of sub-section (1) is not desired by reason of the fact that such deposits are certificates are not in their names.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend sub-section (3). The amendment proposed by sub-clause (c) (i) is consequential to the insertion of new clause (xxa) in sub-section (1).

Under the amendments proposed by sub-clauses (c) (ii) and (c) (iii), the exemption from wealth-tax in respect of specified assets will be available even in case where such assets are owned, though not held, by the assessee for a specified period. Under the existing provision, exemption is available only in cases where such assets are held by the assessee for a specified period.

The amendment made by sub-clause (a) (ii) will take effect from Ist April, 1976 and the remaining amendments will take effect from Ist April, 1975.

Clause 28 seeks to insert a new clause (h) in section 45 of the Wealth-tax Act under which that Act does not apply in certain cases. Under the proposed amendment, foreign companies which do not have a place of business in India will be included in the list of entities which are not liable to wealth-tax under the Wealth-tax Act.

This amendment will come nnto force retrospectively from 1st April, 1957, i.e.; the date of commencement of the Wealth-tax Act.

Clause 29 seeks to insert a proviso in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Gift-tax Act under which certain transfers are deemed to be gifts for the purposes of that Act. The said clause (a) provides that in cases where any property is transferred other wise than for adequate consideration, the difference between the market value of the property at the date of the transfer and the consideration in respect of the transfer is deemed to be a gift. The amendment seeks to make the aforesaid provision inapplicable in cases where the property is transferred to Government or where the value of the consideration for the transfer of the property is determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from Ist April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

Clause 30 seeks to amend section 16 of the Finance Act, 1974 relating to continuance of development rebate in certain cases. This provision provides, inter alia, for the continuance of development rebate in respect of ships acquired after 31st May, 1974 but before Ist June, 1975 if the assessee had, before Ist December, 1973, entered into a contract for the purchase of the ship with the builder or owner thereof. Under the proposed amendment, the deduction by way of development rebate will be admissible in respect of any ship acquired after 31st May, 1974 but before Ist January, 1977, if the contract for the purchase of such ship from the builder or owner thereof had been entered into by the assessee before 1st December 1973.

Clause 31 seeks to levy up to 30th June, 1976, auxiliary duties of customs on all imported goods at the rate of 20 per cent of their value.

Clause 32 seeks to continue for another year the provisions of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, so as to maintain the status quo in regard to the commitments under the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade.

Clause 33 read with the Second Schedule, seeks—

(a) to amend the definition of"manufacture" in relation to manufactured tobacco.

(b) to raise the rate basic duty on—

(1) Sugar—other than khandsari or palmyra;

(2) stalks;

(3) motor spirit ;

(4) synthetic organic dystuff and synthetic organic derivatives;

(5) cosmetics and toilet preparations;

(6) paper and paper boards falling under item 17(3) including packing and wrapping papers and duplex and triplex boards;

(7) cotton twist, yarn and thread;

(8) cement;

(9) glass and glassware excluding laboratory glassware;

(10) chinaware and procelainware, all sorts ;

glassware;

(11) aluminium.

(12) airconditioners and other airconditioning appliances and parts of refrigerating and airconditioning appliances and machinery;

(13) electric fans, all sorts but excluding those designed for use in an industrial system;

(14) electric wires and cables, the conductor of of any core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core,has specified sectional areas;

(15) safes and strong boxes, strong-room linings, strong-room doors and cash and deed boxes and the like, of base metal.

(c) to change the tariff description of tyres to include tyre flaps;

(d) to define the expression "skelp" in regard to iron or steel products;

(e) to change the tariff description of, and to raise the basic excise duty on wool tops;

(f) to change the tariff description of the existing item 33A and to levy duty on any combination set of broadcast television receiver radio, gramophone and tape recorder;

(g) to change the tariff description of the existing item 18 and to raise the basic duty on rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn, and to levy a duty on textured yarn;

(h) to change the tariff description of item 4 II (3) to include hand-made biris, to raise duty on machine-made biris, and to include two new items chewing tobacco" and snuff" and to levy duty on them;

(i) to include new items in the Central Excise Tariff for —

(1) graphite electrodes and anodes;

(2) all other goods not elsewhere specified in the Central Excise Tariff Schedule, manufactured in a factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, but excluding :—

(i) alcohol, all sorts including alcoholic liquors for human consumption ;

(ii) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; and

(iii) dutiable goods as defined in section 2 (c) of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act 1955.

Clause 34 seeks to levy up to 30th June, 1976, auxiliary duties of excise on all excisable goods at the rate of 20 per cent. of their value.

Clause 35 read with the Third Schedule seeks to amend the 1st Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 to increase the additional duty of excise on machine-made biris and levy on hand-made biris.

Clause 36 like section 24 of the Finance Act, 1974, provides that salt shall be duty free for another year.

Clause 37 seeks to make certain special provisions with regard to duties of excise on "skelp" for the period commencing from 24-4-62 when "skelp" became first liable to excise duties by virtue of the provisions in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962 which provided for the insertion of Item 26AA relating to iron or steel products in the First Schedule to the Central Excise and Salt Act. The said Item 26AA did not experssly mention "skelp" but mentioned "strips" which includes skelp. Skelp was experssly mentioned in the Item by admendments made in 1964 under the Finance Act, 1964. However, no difinition of the expression 'skelp" has been so far provided. This has given rise to difficulties of interpretation. To get over these difficulties the clause seeks to define "skelp" with retrospective effect for the purpose of the various Central laws validate the levies thereon.

Clause 38 seeks to amend, with effect from Ist July, 1975, the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 to revise the rates of tax on sales in the course of inter-State trade or commerce and the ceiling in respect of tax under sales-tax laws of States on the sale or purchase of goods declared under the Act to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 33 of the Bill seeks to levy excise duties on certain new items such as hand-made biris, chewing tobacco, snuff, tyre flap, textured yarn, graphite electrodes and anodes, and all other goods not elsewhere specified, which will add substantially to existing number of factories working in the dutiable category. Withdrawal of some of the excise concessions on fabrics prduced on circular knitting machines and gramophones/record players will also bring in more units in the dutiable category. After the replacement of the compounded levy scheme applicable to khandsari units by normal assessment procedure, the administrative, control on them will have to be greater.

The new levies and the withdrawal of exemptions will necessitate employment of additional staff not only in the field formation, but also in the Secretariat, the Directorate of Inspection and the Directorate of Satistics and Intelligence (Central Excise). Following the expansion in the coverage of Central Excise Tariff, it will be necessary—

(1)	to extend and strengthen, to the needed extent, control over a wide rangeof factories and supervision over tariff classification and valuation of goods in the Collectorates of Central Excise by deployment of additional staff involving an additional expenditure of	Rs. 286.02 lakhs
(2)	to keep a close watch on the trends and pattern of production, consumption and price movement of these affected commodities, which will necessitate the augmentation of staff in the Directorate of Statistics and Intelligence, involving an additional expenditure of	Rs. 1.70 lakhs
(3)	to provide the necessary number of officers and staff in the Secretariat of the Board of Excise and Customs and Ministry (including the Directorate of Inspection—Customs & Central Excise) for dealing with the increased work involving an additional expenditure of	Rs. 7.43 lakhs
(4)	Recurring expenditure on accountof accoommodation	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
	Total additional expenditure involved on account ofthe above items per year	Rs. 301.15 lakhs

Besides the above items of annual recurring expenditure, the following non-recurring expenditure will also have to be providedfor:—

Furniture, office equipment, etc., and for providing for motor vehicles for preventive staff and headquarters of Collectorates.	Rs. 20.00 lakhs

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 3 (a) seeks to amend clause (5) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act relating to exemption from income-tax in respect of travel concesion or assistance provided by the employer to an Indian citizen. Under the existing provision, the concession is allowed only to the extent of an amount which the assessee would have been entitled to had he proceeded to his home district in India. Under the amendment proposed in the proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (5) of section 10, the Central Board of Direct Taxes will have power to prescribe by rules the circumstances in which and the cases in which the aforesaid restriction will not apply. Such are to be made by the said Board having regard to the travel concession or assistance available to the employees of the Central Government.

Clause 6 seeks to amend section 40A of the Income-tax which relates to expenses or payments which are not deducitible in certain circumstances. Under the proposed sub-section (8), deduction will not be allowed to be extent of fifteen per cent of the expenditure incurred by non-banking non-financial companies in making payment of interest on deposits received from the public. The proposed sub-section, however, provides an exception, namely, deductions will be allowed to the full extent of the expenditure incurred by such companies in making payment of interest on deposits received from the institutions of bodies specified in that sub-section. The proposed sub-section empowers the Central Government to add any other institution or body, having regard to its nature and objects to the list of the institutions or bodies specified therein so that deduction may be allowed to the full extent of the expenditure incurred in making payment of interest on deposits received from the institution and bodies so specified.

Clause 12 seeks to amend section 80J of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertakings, etc. Under the new sub-section (6A), proposed to be inserted in that section, in the case of persons, other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction will not be admissible unless the accounts of the industrial undertaking for the relevant previous year are audited by an accountant as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288 of the Income-tax Act and the assessee furnishes the report of such audit in the form to be prescribed by rules.

Clause 17 seeks to insert new section 80RRA in the Income-tax Act which makes provisions for deduction in respect of remuneration from foreign employers in certain cases. Under sub-section (2) of that section, the deduction will be available only in cases where the contract of service between a technician (not being an employee of Government) and the foreign employer is approved by the Central Government or such authority as the Central Board of Direct Taxes may prescribe by rules made in this behalf. In order to be a technician for the purposes of this section, a person should have specialised knowledge and experience in the fields specified in Explanation 2. Under item (vi) of that Explanation, the said Board is being empowered to make rules to specify the other fields in which a person should have knowledge and experience in order to qualify to be a technician within the meaning of the said Explanation.

Clause 21 seeks to insert a proviso in sub-section (1) of section 195 of the Income-tax Act, providing for the deduction of income-tax at source from long-term capital gains made by foreign companies which have not made prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India. The rules regarding arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India by foreign companies are already in force and consequently the proposed amendment will not require the making of any new rule.

Clause 25 seeks to substitute a new clause for clause (h) of section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to the definition of "company". Under the clause as proposed to be substituted, the Central Board of Direct Taxes will have the power to declare, by general or special order, that any institution, association or body, whether corporated or not, and whether Indian or non-Indian, will be treated as a company for the purpose of Wealth-tax, and, in making such a declaration, the said Board shall have regard to the nature and objects of such institution, association or body. The power is being specifically made exercisable even in relation to any such past assessment year or years as may be specified in the declaration.

The matters aforesaid are all matters of procedure and administrative detail and it is not practicable to provide for them in the relevant provisions of the Bill itself. Moreover, the powers conferred are intended to provide for a certain amount of flexibility. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE PROVISIONS IN THE FINANCE BILL, 1975

(clauses referred to are clauses in the Bill)

Issued by the Ministry of Finance (वित्त मंत्रालय)
Department of Revenue & Insurance (राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)
277-278

FINANCE BILL, 1975

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The provisions in the Finance Bill, 1975 in the sphere of direct taxes relate to the following matters :—

(i) Prescribing the rates of income-tax (including surcharge thereon) on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1975-76; the rates at which income-tax will be deductible at source during 1975-76 from interest (including interest on securities), dividends, salaries, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries and cross-word puzzles and ohers categories of income liable to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates for computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases for the financial year 1975-76.

(ii) Amendment of the Income-tax Act, 1961 with a view to raising additional resources providing greater tax incentive for savings and investment; providing for tax relief in certain cases; and a few other matters

(iii) Amendment of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 with a view to providing greater incentive for investment in priority industries and making a few other provisions.

(iv) Amendment of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 to remove an existing anomaly.

(v) Amendment of the Finance Act, 1974 with a view to extending the period for continuance of development rebate in respect of ships already on order.

2. The Bill broadly follows the principle (adopted since 1967) that changes in the rates of tax as also other provisions of tax laws should ordinarily be made operative prospectively in relation to current incomes and not in relation to incomes of the past year. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxes is explained in the following paragraphs.

INCOME-TAX

1. Rates of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1975-76.

3. In respect of incomes of all categories of taxpayers (corporate as well as non-corporate) liable to tax for the assessment year 1975-76, the rates of income-tax under the Bill are the same as were laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974 for purposes of computation of "advance tax", deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in specified professions and computation of tax payable in certain special cases during the financial year 1974-75. The rates of income-tax (including surcharge thereon) for the assessment year 1975-76 in the case of all categories of taxpayers have been specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

II. *Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year* 1975-76 *from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities.*

4. The rates for deduction of tax at source from incomes other than "Salaries" (i.e., interest on securities, other categories of interest, dividends, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries and cross-word puzzles, and non-salary income of non-residents) have been specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as were prescribed for the purpose in the Finance Act, 1974.

[long-term capital gains are charged to tax at concessional rates in the case of all categories of taxpayers. Under the existing law, income-tax is, however, deductible fro msuch gains derived by foreign companies at the rates applicable to their ordinary income. A specific provision is proposed to be made in section 195 of the Income-tax Act to secure that income-tax in the case of foreign companies is deducted at source from long-term capital gains at the rates at which such gains are actually chargeable to tax in their hands. This provision has been explained in detail in paragraph 42].

III. *Rates for deduction of tax at source from "salaries" computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year* 1975-76.

5. The rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" in the case of individuals duing the financial year 1975-76, and also for computation of "advance tax" payable during that year in the case of all categories of taxpayers, have been specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are also applicable for deduction of tax at source during 1975-76 from retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in certain professions (chartered accountants solicitors, lawyers, etc.) and for charging income-tax during 1975-76 on current incomes in special cases where accelerated assessment have to be made, e.g., provisional assessment of shipping profits arising in India to non-residents, assessment of persons leaving India for good during the financial year 1975-76, assessment of persons who are likely to transfer property to avoid tax, etc.

6. The rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill in the case of all non-corporate taxpayers are the same as those specified in Part I of the First Schedule for the assessment of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1975-76.

Under the rate schedule specified in the Finance Act, 1974 for purposes of computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1974-75 in the case of companies, the basic rate of income-tax applicable to closely-held domestic companies which are industrial companies was fixed at 55 per cent. of the first Rs. 2 lakhs of its total income and 60 per cent. on the balance. In other words, in the case of such companies, the concessional rate of 55 per cent. is applicable to the first Rs. 2 lakhs of income even in cases where the total income exceeds that amount. Under the corresponding rate schedule in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill, the higher rate of 60 per cent, will be applicable on the entire income of such companies in cases where the taxable income exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs. However, where the total income of such companies exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs by a small amount, the income-tax payable will not exceed the aggregate of tax payable on an income of Rs. 2 lakhs plus 80 per cent. of the balance. The rates of income-tax (including surcharge) applicable in the case of the other categories of companies for the purpose of computation of advance tax' payable during the financial year 1975-76 are the same as those specified in Part 1 of the First Schedule for the assesment of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1975-76.

[Clause 2 and the First Schedule]

IV. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE INCOME-TAX ACT

Measures for raising additional revenue

7. *Tax treatment of income derived from business of live-stock breeding or poultry or dairy farming.*—Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, income derived from a business of live-stock breeding, or poultry or dairy farming is completely exempt from tax. The exemption from tax of such income is not in keeping with the principle of taking equally persons with equal capacity to pay. This exemption also enables tax evaders to camouflage their taxable income as income derived from these sources and thus helps in proliferation of black money. The Bill seeks to restrict the exemption in respect of income from livestock breeding, or dairy or poultry farming to an amount of Rs. 10,000 in a year.

8. The proposed change will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 3(e), 13, 24(2)(b) and (c)]

9.*Deduction in respect of interest paid by non-banking non-financial companies on public deposits.* As a result of the general policy of credit restraint and enforcement of selective control measures by the Reserve Bank of India, non-banking non-financial companies have been increasingly resorting to acceptance of deposits from the public to meet their financial requirements. The levy of interest-tax under the Interest-tax Act, 1974 on the gross amount of interest received by scheduled banks on loans and advances made in India has had the effect of increasing, on an average, the cost of borrowings from scheduled banks by about one per cent. The levy of this tax has, therefore, made the acceptance of deposits by non-banking non-financial companies from the public all the more attractive. In order to ensure that the effectiveness of the monetary policy is not blurred by unrestricted growth of deposits in the non-banking sector, the Bill seeks to provide that 15 per cent. of the interest paid by non-banking non-financial companies on deposits received from the public will be disallowed in computing their taxable income.

10. For the purpose of the new provision, moneys received by the company from the Central Government or any State Government or any local authority, as also amounts repayment of which is guaranteed by the Central Government or a State Government will not be regarded as deposits. Moneys borrowed from foreign sources, banking companies, co-operative banks and specified financial institutions and bodies will also not be regarded as deposits. The Central Government is being empowered to add to the list of such institutions or bodies by notification in the Official Gazette. Inter-corporate borrowings, security deposits made by employees, amounts received by way of security or advance from purchasing agents, selling agents, etc. and advances received against orders for the supply of goods or for the rendering of services will not be treated as deposits. Likewise, subscriptions to shares, stocks, bonds or debentures pending allotment of such shares, stocks, bonds or debentures as well as calls in advance on shares wil not be regarded as deposits.

11. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 6(b) and 23]

V. MEASURES FOR PROMOTING SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

12. *Tax holiday.*—Section 80J of the Income-tax Act provides for a "tax holiday" concession in respect of profits derived by a taxpayer from an industrial undertaking (including a cold storage plant) newly set up in India. The concession is also available in relation to profits derived by an Indian company from the business of an approved hotel satisfying certain conditions or from plying any ship. The tax holiday concession consists in the exemption from tax of the profits up to 6 per cent. per annum of the capital employed in the undertakings, hotel or ship for five successive assessment years commencing from the assesment year relevant to the accounting year in which the undertkaking goes into production or the hotel starts functioning or the ship is first put to use. In the case of industrial undertakings owned by co-operative societies, the period of the tax holiday is seven years. Any deficiency in the 6 per cent. return of capital during the tax holiday period is allowed to be carried forward and deducted from the profits of subsequent years up to a period of eight years from the initial year.

13. Under section 80K of the Income-tax Act, dividends paid by a company out of tax holiday profits derived from a new industrial undertaking or hotel or ship are completely exempt from income-tax in the hands of the shareholders.

14. Under the existing law, in the case of industrial undertakings (including cold storage plants), the tax holiday concession will be available only if the undertaking goes into production or commences operation at any time before 1st April, 1976. In the case of a ship, the concession will apply if the ship is brought into use at any time prior to that date. There is, however, no time limit in the case of a hotel business run by an Indian company.

15. The Bill seeks to extend the concession in respect of profits derived by taxpayers from new industrial undertakings (including cold storage plants) for another period of 5 years. Accordingly, new industrial undertakings going into production or starting operation of cold storage plants before 1st April, 1981 will qualify for the tax holiday concession. The Bill also seeks to provide that the tax holiday concession in the case of approved hotels will be available only in cases where the hotel starts functioning before 1st April, 1981.

16. The provision relating to exemption of dividends paid by companies out of their tax holiday profits has been found to be difficult to administer. This is because any change in the quantum of income of the company distributing profits requires modification of assessments of all shareholders who may be assessed to tax in different places in different charges. The Bill, accordingly, seeks to withdraw the tax exemption in relation to dividends which may be distributed out of profits derived from new industrial undertakings, hotels and ships which go into production or start functioning or are put to use after 31st March, 1976. In order to compensate shareholders for the loss of exemption in respect of such dividends, the Bill seeks to increase the quantum of tax holiday profits in the case of companies from 6 per cent to 7.5 per cent per annum of the capital employed in the new industrial undertaking, ship or hotel.

17. The Bill also seeks to make the following modifications in the tax holiday provisions :—

(i) Under the existing provision, the concession is not available in the case of a new industrial undertaking if it is formed by the transfer to a new business of a building (not being a building taken on rent or lease) or machinery or plant previously used for any purpose. However, the transfer of building, machinery or plant previously used for any purpose to the new business to the extent of 20 per cent. of the total value of such assets used in the business, does not deprive the undertaking of the tax benefit. Under the Bill the tax benefit will not be denied in cases where the new industrial undertaking is set up in an old building belonging to the taxpayer. The value of the old building will not, however, be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking. It is further provided that reconditioned machinery or plant imported from abroad will be regarded as new for the purposes of the relevant provision.

(ii) In a case where the goods held for the purpose of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of ships are transferred to any other business carried on by the taxpayer, or *vice versa*, and the consideration for such transfer is, in either case, not recorded in the accounts of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the ship at the market value, the profits and gains of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of ships will be computed as if the transfer had been made at the market value of such goods. In the case of exceptional difficulty, the Income-tax Officer will be empowered to compute the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the ship on any other reasonable basis.

(iii) The Bill also provides that where because of close connection between the taxpayer carrying on the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship and any other person, or for any other reason, more than ordinary profits accrue to the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship, the Income-tax Officer will have the power to determine the reasonable profits that could be attributed to the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the ship for the purpose of determining the tax holiday profits.

(iv) In the case of taxpayers other than companies and co-operative societies (which are statutorily required to get their accounts audited), the tax holiday concession in respect of profits derived from new industrial undertakings will not be available unless the accounts of the industrial undertaking are audited by a chartered accountant or other qualified accountant and the taxpayer furnishes along with his return of income, a report of audit in a form to be prescribed in the Income-tax Rules.

[Clauses 12 and 14]

18. Tax treatment of inter-corporate dividends.—Under the existing law, dividends derived by companies (including foreign companies) from domestic companies are taxed on a concessional basis. Where the company receiving dividends is a foreign company, a deduction in an amount equal to 65 per cent. of the dividend income is allowed in computing its taxable income. Where the recipient company is a domestic company, the deduction allowed is equal to 60 per cent. of such dividends. The remainder of the dividend income, after allowing the deduction as aforesaid, is subjected to tax at the rate applicable to the total income of the company. As a result, the

effective incidence of income-tax on the dividend income of a company is as under :—

(a) Where the recipient is a foreign company	25.725 Per cenr.
(b) Where the recipient is a domestic compnay—	
(i) in the case of a Widely=held company	23.1 Per cent.
(ii) in the case of a closely—held company Which is not an industrial company	27.3 Per cent.

Where the recipient is a closely-held industrial company, the effective rate of tax will depend upon whether or not its income exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs.

19. In order to encourage investment of corporate savings in high priority industries, the Bill seeks to provide for complete exemption of dividends received by domestic companies from companies formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 after 28 February, 1975 and engaged exclusively or almost exclusively in the manufacture or production of fertilisers; pesticides (basic pesticidal chemicals and formulations prepared therefrom by the manufacturing company itself); paper, pulp and newsprint and cement.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will, acordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

[Clause 15]

20. *Inclusion of "Pesticides" in the Ninth Schedule.*—Under the existing law, initial depreciation in an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the actual cost of machinery or plant installed by a taxpayer for the purposes of business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or of construction, manufacture or production of the articles or things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act is allowed as deduction in the year in which such machinery or plant is installed by the taxpayer. The deduction is also admissible in respect of new ships and aircraft acquired by a taxpayer who is engaged in the business of operation of ships or aircraft. Machinery or plant installed in small scale industrial undertakings for the purpose of business of manufacture or production of the articles or things also qualifies for this allowance.

21. The Bill seeks to add "Pesticides" to the list in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act with effect from 1st April, 1976. The effect of this amendment will be that machinery or plant installed for the purpose of business of manufacture or production of pesticides will also qualify for initial depreciation allowance for the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years. The concession will also be available in respect of machinery or plant used for preparing formulations of pesticides in cases where the basic pesticidal chemicals from which these formulations are prepared are manufactured by the taxpayer himself.

[Clause 22]

22. *Deduction in respect of long-term savings through specified media.*—Under an existing provision of the Income-tax Act, tax relief is allowed in respect of long-term savings effected by certain categories of taxpayers out of their taxable income. In the case of an individual, long-term savings through life insurance or deferred annuity policies (without cash option) on the life of the individual, his spouse or child certain provident funds and superannuation funds Unit-Linked Insurance Plan and 10-Year and 15-Year Comulative Time Deposit Accounts quality for tax-relief. In the case of Hindu undivided families, long-term savings effected through insurance policies on the life of any member of the family qualify for tax relief. In the case of a taxpayer, being an association of persons or body of individuals, consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa. Daman, and Diu, long-term savings through life insurance or deferred annuity policies (without cash option) on the life of any member of such association or body or on the life of any child of either member, as also through the Public Provident Fund, Unit-linked Insurance Plan and 10-Year and 15-Year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts quality for tax relief. The tax relief, in all cases, is allowed by deducting the whole of the first Rs. 2,000 of the qualifying savings plus 50 per cent of the next Rs. 3,000 plus 40 per cent. of the remainder of such savings, in computing the taxable income of the taxpayer.

23. With a view to providing a further incentive for effecting long-term savings, the quantum of the deduction in respect of long-term savings is proposed to be increased so as to allow a deduction the whole of the first Rs. 4,000 of the qualifying savings plus 50 per cent. of the next Rs. 6,000 plus 40 per cent. of the balance.

24. Changes set forth in the preceding paragraphs will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will, acordingly, apply for the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequently years.

[Clause 10]

OTHER TAX CONCESSIONS

25. *Extension of tax concession to the book publishing industry.*—Under section 80QQ of the Income-tax Act, any person carrying on a business of printing and publication of books, or only publication of books without the activity of printing, is entitled to a deduction in the computation of his taxable income in an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the profits from such business. The deduction is currently available for five assessment years ending with the assessment

year 1975-76. With a view to providing continued encouragement to this industry in India, it is proposed to extend this tax concession for a further period of 5 assessment years, i.e., up to the assessment year 1980-81.

[Clause 16]

26. *Exemption of retrenchment compensation paid to workers.*—Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, retrenchment compensation received by workmen is chargeable to income-tax. However, in recognition of the fact that such compensation is received over and above the normal salary income of the year, the Income-tax Act provides for the taxation of such compensation on a concesional basis. As retrenchment compensation is paid to workmen to enable them to tide over their period of unemployment, the payment of income-tax on such compensation, albeit on concessional basis, is likely to add to their hardship. With a view to removing this hardship, the Bill seeks to make a provision in the Income-tax Act for the exemption of retrenchment compensation received by a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or under any other Act or under any rule, order or notification issued under any law, as also retrenchment compensation received by a workman under any award, contract of service or otherwise. The exemption under the proposed provision will be limited to the amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 25F(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or Rs. 20,000, whichever is less.

27. Section 25FF of the Industrial Disputes Act provides for payment of compensation to a workman at the time of the transfer (whether by agreement or operation of law) of the ownership of the management of the undertaking in which he is employed, in certain circumstances. Under the provisions of section 25FFF of that Act, a workman is also entitled to receive compensation at the time of the closing down of the undertaking in which he is employed. Compensation received by a workman in such cases (whether under the provisions of the aforesaid Act or otherwise) will also be exempt from tax to the same extent as compensation received on retrenchment.

28. The proposed provision will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 3(b) & 24(2)(a)]

29. *Deduction in respect of expenses on higher education in certain cases.*—With a view to providing some tax relief to middle class families who icur expenditure on higher education of their dependant children, the Bill seeks to make a provision in the income-tax Act for allowing a deduction in respect of such expenditure. The deduction will be allowed only in the case of Indian citizens whose "gross total income" does not exceed Rs. 12,000. Where the child of the taxpayer is studying for a degree or post-graduate course in medicine (including surgery and obstetrics), architecture, engineering or technology, a deduction of Rs. 1,000 will be allowed in computing the taxable income of the taxpayer. Where the child is studying for a diploma course in these subjects or for any other degree or post-graduate course, the taxpayer will be allowed a deduction of Rs. 500. In cases where the taxpayer has incurred expenditure on the education of more than two children, the deduction under the proposed provision will be allowed only with reference to two such children as may be chosen by him.

30. The proposed provision will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

[Clause 11]

31. *Tax relief in respect of remuneration received from foreign employers by Indian technicians, etc.*—At present, Indian technicians, etc. who work for a short period during a financial year with a foreign Government or a foreign enterprise are liable to Indian tax if they remain "resident in India" for tax purposes in that year, on the whole of the remuneration received by them from the foreign employer, without any allowance in respect of expenditure incurred by them out of such remuneration for meeting higher living costs and other essential expenditure in foreign countries. To relieve this hardship, the Bill seeks to make a provision in the Income-tax Act for allowing a deduction in the computation of the taxable income, of 50 per cent. of the remuneration received by them from a foreign Government or a foreign enterprise or any association or body established outside India. In the case of the Central or State Government employees, this tax concession will be available in cases where the service outside India is sponsored by the Central Government and in the case of others the tax concession will be available only if the person concerned is a "technician" and his contract of service with the foreign employer is approved by the Central Government or by any other authority which may be prescribed in this behalf. For the purposes of this provision, a person will be regarded as a "technician" if he possesses specialised knowledge and experience in specified field or such other fields as may be prescribed in this behalf, and is employed by the foriegn employer in a capacity in which such specialised knowledge and experience are actually utilised. In cases where the Indian deputationist renders continuous service abroad for more than thirty-six months, the remuneration received by him for any period of service after the expiry of the said thirty-six months, will not qualify for deduction under the proposed provision.

32. The new provision will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 17]

33. *Increase in the ceiling limit in respect of house rent allowance exempt from income-tax.*—Section 10 (13A) of the Income-tax Act exempts from income-tax, subject to a ceiling limit of Rs. 300 per month, any allowance specifically granted to an employee by his employer to meet expenditure actually incurred on payment of rent for residential accommodation occupied by the employee. The exemption in individual

cases is restricted to the amount calculated in accordance with rule 2A of the Income-tax Rules. In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Third Central Pay Commission, the ceiling limit in respect of house rent allowance payable to Government employees has been raised from Rs. 300 per month to Rs. 400 per month. As a logical corollary to this, ceiling limit of Rs. 300 per month laid down in section 10(13A) of the Income-tax Act is proposed to be raised to Rs. 400 per month.

34. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 3(c)]

35. *Liberalisation of the exemption in respect of the value of travel concession or assistance received by Indian citizens.*—Section 10(5) of the Incometax Act exempts from tax the value of any travel concession or assistance received by an Indian citizen from his employer for himself, his spouse and children in connection with his proceeding to any place in India on leave or after retirement or termination of his service. Where the person proceeds to his home district in India, the entire amount received from the employer is exempt from tax. In cases where the person goes to any other place in India, the exemption from tax is available only to the extent of the amount which he would have received in connection with his proceeding to his home district in India. In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Third Central Pay Commission, the Central Government has modified the relevant rules applicable to its employees by allowing them to avail, once in a block of four years, leave travel concession for journeys to any place in India. As a logical sequel to this decision, it is proposed to make a provision in the Income-tax Act empowering the Central Board of Direct Taxes to frame rules laying down the cases in which and the circumstances in which the entire amount of travel concession or assistance received by salaried taxpayers for journeys to a place other than their home district will also be exempted from income-tax. The intention is that the proposed rules will be broadly on the lines of the conditions laid down by the Central Government for the grant of leave travel concession to its employees.

36. In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Third Central Pay Commission, the Central Government has also enlarged the concept of "family" for the purpose of the leave travel concession granted to its employees. In line with this liberalisation, it is proposed to provide that the exemption under section 10 (5) of the Income-tax Act in respect of the value of the travel concession or assistance received by an employee will also be available in respect of journeys performed by the parents, brothers and sisters of the employee, living with and dependent on him.

37. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 3(a)]

38. *Modification of the provision relating to the grant of development allowance for tea industry.*—The tea industry is entitled to a deduction in the computation of the taxable profits, of a development allowance at a specified percentage of the actual cost of planting or replanting tea bushes. Under the existing provision, this tax concession is allowed only in respect of tea bushes planted on land owned by the taxpayer. It has been represented that very often the land on which tea bushes are planted is not owned by the taxpayer but is held by him as a leaseholder in perpetuity from the State Government. As it will not be justifiable to deny this tax concession on the technical consideration that the land on which tea bushes have been planted is not owned by the taxpayer, but is held on lease, it is proposed to make a retrospective amendment in the law from 1st April, 1965, that is, the date from which this tax concession was introduced in the Income-tax Act, to secure that a taxpayer who carries on the business of growing and manufacturing tea in India will be entitled to claim development allowance even in respect of tea bushes planted on land in respect of which he holds any lease or other right of occupancy.

39. Under the existing law, the tax concession by way of development allowance is withdrawn, *inter alia* in cases where the land on which tea bushes have been planted is sold or otherwise transferred by the taxpayer within a specified period. It is proposed to provide that development allowance granted to the taxpayer will be similarly withdrawn in cases where the leasehold or other right of occupancy in respect of the land on which tea bushes have been planted is transferred by the taxpayer within the specified period.

[Clauses 5 and 24(1)]

OTHER AMENDMENTS

40. *Relaxation of provisions relating to taxation of capital gains on notional basis in certain cases.*—Section 52(2) of the Income-tax Act provides that if, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, the fair market value of a capital asset as on the date of its transfer exceeds the full value of the consideration as declared by the taxpayer, by an amount not less than 15 per cent. of such declared consideration, the capital gains in respect of such asset shall be computed with reference to its fair market value. This provision has been made with a view to countering the avoidance or reduction of capital gains tax by understating the consideration actually received. A doubt has been expressed that these provisions may apply even in cases where the capital asset is transferred to the Government or the consideration for the transfer has been determined or approved by the Central Government. With a view to removing uncertainty in the matter, the Bill seeks to provide that the provisions of section 52(2) of the Income-tax Act will not apply in cases where a capital asset is either transferred to the Government or where the consideration for the transfer of the capital asset is determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India, if the consideration so determined or approved is not questioned by the taxpayer.

41. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

[Clause 9]

42. *Rationalisation of the provisions relating to deduction of tax at source from long term capital gains in the case of non-residents.*—According to the rates of tax currently in force, income-tax is required to be deducted at source at the rate of 73.5 per cent. in respect of capital gains arising to foreign companies, i.e., the rate at which foreign companies are required to pay tax in respect of their ordinary income. Long term capital gains (i.e., gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset which is held by the taxpayer for a period of more than sixty months prior to the date of transfer) are, however, chargeable to tax at concessional rates. In the cases of companies (including foreign companies), long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or any rights therein are chargeable to tax at the rate of 55 per cent. [A lower rate of 47 per cent. is applied in the case of widely-held domestic companies having taxable income (other than long-term capital gains) not exceeding Rs. 1 lakhs.] Long-terms capital gains relating to other assets are chargeable to tax at the rate of 45 per cent. in the case of all companies. The effect of the existing provisions in the law, therefore, is that whereas income-tax is deducted at source from the income by way of long-term capital gains arising to foreign companies at the rate of 73.5 per cent., the long-term capital gains are actually taxed on regular assessment at much lower rates. This leads to the anomalous position that the tax collected at source at a higher rate is required to be refunded on assessment. In order to remove this anomaly, the Bill seeks to make a provision in the Income-tax Act to the effect that, in the case of foreign companies, income-tax will be deducted at source from long-term capital gains at the appropriate rate at which such income is chargeable to tax on regular assessment.

43. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975.

[Clause 21]

44. *Curtailment of time limit for making an order under section 104 levying income-tax on undistributed income of certain companies.*—Under section 104 of the Income-tax Act, closely-held domestic companies are required to distribute an amount equal to the "statutory percentage" of their distributable income as dividends within a period of twelve months from the end of the accountnig year. If the distribution of dividents falls short of the minimum amount or if no dividents are distributed, the company becomes liable to pay additional income-tax at the specified rate on the whole of its undistributed income.

45. Under section 106 of the Income-tax Act, an order levying additional income-tax is required to be made before the expiry of four years from the end of the relevant assessment year or the expiry of one year from the end of the financial year in which the assessment for the relevant assessment year is made, whichever is later. Under amendment made in the Income-tax Act by the Finance Act, 1968, the time limit for completion of regular assessments now stands reduced to two years from the end of the relevant assessment year, as against four years previously. In view of this position, the Bill seeks to reduce the period of limitation in relation to orders to be made under section 104 of the Act for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years, from four years to two years from the end of the relevant assessment year.

[Clause 18]

46. *Deduction in respect of reserves created or provisions made for payment of gratuity to employees*—Under section 36(1)(v) of the Income-tax Act, a deduction is alowed, in computing the taxable profits and gains of a business or profession, in respect of any sum paid by the taxpayer as an employer by way of contribution towards an approved gratuity fund created by him for the exclusive benefit of his employees under an irrevocable trust. Further, section 37(1) provides that any expenditure, other than the expenditure of the nature described in section 30 to 36, laid out or expended wholly or exclusively for the purpose of the business or profession will be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable profits. A reading of these two provisions clearly shows that the intention has always been that deduction in respect of gratuities should be allowed either in the year in which the gratuity is actually paid or in the year in which contributions are made to an approved gratuity fund. A doubt has been expressed that the relevant provisions, as presently worded, do not secure the underlying objective and that a provision made by a taxpayer in his accounts in respect of estimated service gratuity payable to employees will be deductible in computing the taxable income in a case where the provision has been made on a scientific basis in the form of an actuarial valuation. In order to remove uncertainty in the matter, it is proposed to specifically provide in the law that no deduction will be allowed, in the computation of profits and gains of a business or profession, in respect of any reserve created or provision made for the payment of gratuity to the employees on retirement or on termination of employment for any reason. This restriction will, however, not apply in relation to a provision made for the purpose of payment of a sum by way of contribution towards an approved gratuity fund that has become payable during the relevant account year, or for the purpose of meeting actual liability in respect of payment of gratuity to the employees that has arisen during such year.

47. This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1973 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent year.

[Clause 6(a)]

48. *Taxation of shipping profits derived by non-resident.*—Under the existing law, taxable profits of foreign shipping enterprises are determined by suitable apportioning their global profits between their Indian business and foreign business or on the basis of "voyage accounts". Difficult and complicated issues arise in such assessments, particularly in relation to depreciation (including unabsorbed depreciation of earlier years), the balancing charge/allowance and the apportionment of overhead expenses. This makes the task of Income-tax Officers very onerous and, further, there is likely to be a loss of revenue due to inability of the Income-tax Officers to get all the relevant data and evidence necessary for examining the admissibility of various expenses.

49. The existing law also makes a special provision for the levy and recovery of tax in the case of any ship, belonging to or chartered by a non-resident, which carries passengers, live-stock, mail or goods shipped at a port in India. Under this provision, an *ad hoc* assessment is made before the ship is allowed to leave the Indian port unless the non-resident shipping concern has an agent in India from whom the tax would be recoverable. For the purpose, one-sixth of the amount paid or payable for the carriage of passengers, live stock mail or goods shipped at an Indian port is regarded as taxable income which is subjected to tax at the rate applicable in the case of foreign companies. The taxpayer has, however, the option to file subsequently a return of income and ask for a regular assessment to be made if his actual income is less than the above-mentioned amount of one-sixth of the freight, etc. Where tax already paid on the basis of an *ad hoc* assessment is found to be more than the tax determined on regular assessment, the excess is refunded.

50. With a view to simplifying and rationalising the assessments of non-resident shipping enterprises, the Bill seeks to provide that in the case of a non-resident, the profits and gains from the business of operation of ships wil be taken at an amount equal to 7.5 per cent. of the amount paid or payable to the taxpayer or to any other person on his behalf, on account of carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods shipped at any Indian port, as also of the amount received, or deemed to be received, in India on account of the carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods shipped at any port outside India. Further, for the purpose of making an *ad hoc* assessment before a ship belonging to or chartered by a non-resident is allowed to leave an Indian port, 7.5 per cent. of the amount paid or payable to the non-resident, or to any person on his behalf, on account of carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods shipped at any port in India will be regarded as his taxable income. The tax on such assessment will ordinarily be required to be paid before the ship is allowed to leave the Indian port even in cases where the non-resident has an agent in India. The existing provision that a ship may be allowed to leave the Indian port without payment of Income-tax on the basis of an *ad hoc* assessment, if the Collector of Customs, or any other officer duly authorised in this behalf, is satisfied that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the payment of tax by the non-resident, will, however, continue.

51. The change proposed in respect of regular assessment of non-resident shipping enterprises will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years. The changes relating to *ad hoc* assessments before port clearance is granted to ships owned by or chartered by non-residents will apply with effect from 1st June, 1975.

[Clauses 8 and 19]

52. *Depreciation allowance not to be allowed in respect of imported motor cars.*—Section 43(1) of the Income-tax Act provides that where the actual cost of a motor car to the taxpayer evceeds Rs. 25,000, the excess of the cost over Rs. 25,000 will be ignored for the purposes of computing depreciation allowance. This provision does not, however, apply in respect of a motor car which is used in a business of running it on hire for tourists. The aforesaid provision was made by the Finance Act, 1966 with a view to curbing ostentatious expenditure and discouraging the use of motor cars of foreign make for the purposes of business or profession. With a view to further discouraging the use of imported motor cars, the Bill seeks to make a provision in the law to the effect that no depreciation will be allowed in respect of imported motor cars acquired by the taxpayer after 28th February, 1975. Simultaneously, the monetary ceiling limit of Rs. 25,000 is being omitted so that taxpayers will be entitled to depreciation allowance with reference to the full cost of indigenously manufactured motor cars.

53. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 4 and 7]

54. *Modification of the provisions relating to deduction of income-tax at source from interest (other than "Interest on securities").*—Under section 194A of the Income-tax Act, any person, not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, is required to deduct income-tax at source from any interest (other than "Interest on securities") paid or credited to any person resident in India, where the amount paid or credited *at any one time* exceeds Rs. 400. Taxpayers have been found to circumvent these provisions by so arranging their affairs that the interest income received by them at any one time does not exceed Rs. 400 by splitting up the deposits or by receiving interest at periodical intervals. With a view to counteracting attempts at circumventing the provisions of section 194A in this manner, the Bill seeks to provide that tax will be deducted at source from such income where the income credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid to the payee *during the financial year* exceeds Rs. 400.

55. The penal provisions of the Income-tax Act, including the provisions for payment of interest, will, however, not apply failure to deduct tax in accordance with the proposed provision, in relation to any interest credited or paid before 1st June, 1975, where the income so credited or paid at any one time does not exceed Rs. 400.

56. Under the existing provision in section 194A, Government Departments are also under an obligation to deduct tax at source from the interest paid by them to any person. One of the objectives underlying the provision in section 194A of the Income-tax Act is to prevent loss of revenue arising from the non-disclosure of interest income by taxpayers in their return of income. This consideration, however, does not apply in regard to interest paid by the Central Government under the provisions of various direct taxes enactments because, in such cases, the interest payment is known to the officers of the Income-tax Department. On the other hand, the requirement of deduction of tax at source in such cases results in unnecessary accounting and avoidable extra work. It is, therefore, proposed

to provide that income-tax will not be required to be deducted at source under section 194A from any payment by way of interest made by the Central Government under the provisions of the specified direct taxes enactments.

57. These amendments take effect from 1st April, 1975.

[Clause 20]

58. Certain allowances not to qualify for exemption under section 10(14) of the Income-tax Act.—Under section 10(14) of the Income-tax Act, any special allowance or benefit (not being in the nature of entertainment allowance or other perquisite) specifically granted to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of the duties of an office or employment of profit is exempt from income-tax, to the extent such expenses are actually incurred for that purpose. In a recent decision in the case of *Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay* v. *D. R. Pathak*, the Bombay High Court has held that Compensatory (City) Allowance paid to compensate Government servants for the extra expenditure which they are called upon to bear by reason of their posting at a particular place is exempt from income-tax under section 10(14) of the Income-tax Act. The decision of the Bombay High Court has far-reaching implications. Compensatory (City) Allowance has been charged to tax in the assessments of salaried taxpayers made in the past. If the decision of the Bombay High Court is followed, innumerable assessments of salaried taxpayers made during the last several years would have to be rectified. This would generate enormous administrative work and would also entail refund of crores of rupees paid as income-tax attributable to the Compensatory (City) Allowance included in computing the taxable income. Besides, the *ratio decidendi* of the decision of the Bombay High Court could also lead to considerable abuse by employers collusively describing a substantial part of the remuneration paid to favoured employees as being in the nature of compensatory city allowance. With a view to getting over the difficulty arising from the interpretation placed by the Bombay High Court on the provisions of section 10(14) of the Income-tax Act, the Bill seeks to make a retrospective amendment in the Income-tax Act with effect from 1st April, 1962 (i.e., the date from which that Act came into force) to clarify that any allowance [other than house rent allowance which is exempt from income-tax under section 10(13A) of the Income-tax Act] granted to a person to meet his personal expenses at the place where his duties are ordinarily performed or at the place where he ordinarily resides will not be regarded, for the purposes of section 10(14) of the Act, as a special allowance granted to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of the duties.

[Clause 3(d)]

V. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE WEALTH-TAX ACT.

59. Exemption from wealth-tax of equity shares of certain industrial companies.—With a view to encouraging investment in new equity issues made by certain priority industries, the Bill seeks to make a provision in the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 for exemption from wealth-tax of the value of equity shares in companies established with the main object of carrying on the business of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act. This exemption will be available only where such shares form part of the initial issue of capital made by the company after 28th February, 1975. The exemption will be available for a period of five successive assessment years commencing from the assessment year next following the date of issue of such equity shares.

[Clause 27(a) (iv) & (v) and (c)(i)]

60. Exemption of trees on agricultural land from wealth-tax.—Under the existing provisions in the Wealth-tax Act, a taxpayer is entitled to exemption in respect of specified assets up to an aggregate value of Rs. 1,50,000. Agricultural land owned by a taxpayer is included in the categories of assets qualifying for this exemption. Under another provision in the Wealth-tax Act, growing crops (including fruits on trees) on agricultural land and grass on such land are exempt from wealth-tax without any monetary limit. As trees standing on agricultural land are not regarded as part of the agricultural land, the value of such trees is not exempt from wealth-tax under the aforesaid provisions. The conservation of trees is in our national interest. With a view to preventing indiscriminate felling of trees, the Bill seeks to make a provision in the Wealth-tax Act exempting the value of trees standing on agricultural land (not being trees in any orchard or plantation) from wealth-tax.

61. The proposed provision will take effect from 1st April, 1976 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years.

[Clause 27(a) (ii)]

62. Exemption from wealth-tax of foreign companies having no place of business in India.—Under section 3 of the Wealth-tax Act, wealth-tax is leviable on three categories of taxpayers, namely, individuals, Hindu undivided families and companies. The levy of wealth-tax on companies was suspended in 1960 as part of the scheme for reform of company taxation and has not been revived since then. Under section 2(h) of the Wealth-tax Act, the term "company" has been defined to, *inter alia,* include "a company incorporated outside India which has a place of business in India." The effect of the words underlined above is that whereas a foreign company which is carrying on business in India, either directly or through a branch, is regarded as a "company", a foreign company operating in India through a subsidiary or otherwise owning shares in an Indian company will not be regarded as a company. Further, in view of certain judicial pronouncements to the effect that the word "individual" does not include only a natural person but also includes juridical persons as well as group of individuals, it is possible to urge that foreign companies having no place of business in India (which do not fall within the definition of the term "company") are liable to pay wealth-tax as individuals. This would

lead to the anomalous position that whereas foreign companies holding shares in Indian companies would be liable to pay wealth-tax at progressive rates applicable in the case of individuals, foreign companies carrying on business in India would be altogether exempt from wealth-tax. With a view to removing this anomaly, the Bill seeks to make a specific provision in the Wealth-tax Act to the effect that no tax shall be levied under that Act in respect of the net wealth of any company incorporated outside India which has no place of business in India.

63. The proposed amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1957, i.e., the date of commencement of the Wealth-tax Act.

[Clause 28]

64. Definition of "company" under the Wealth-tax Act to be brought on par with the definition under the Income-tax Act.—At present, the definition of the term "company" in section 2(h) of the Wealth-tax Act differs in certain material respects from the definition of that term in section 2(17) of the Income-tax Act. This may give rise to the anomalous position that a taxable entity which is regarded as a "company" for the purposes of the Income-tax Act may not be regarded as a company for the purposes of the Wealth-tax Act. In order to remove this anomaly, the Bill seeks to substitute the definition of the term "company" in section 2(h) of the Wealth-tax Act by a new definition so as to bring the definition broadly in line with the definition of the term "company" in the Income-tax Act.

65. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975.

[Clause 25]

66. Monetary ceiling limit in respect of value of conveyances exempt from Weath-tax.—Under the existing provisions of the Wealth-tax Act, the value of any conveyance or conveyances owned by a taxpayer is exempt from wealth-tax up to an aggregate amount of Rs. 25,000. In view of the increase in the price of indigenously manufactured motor cars, the Bill seeks to increase this limit to Rs. 30,000.

67. The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 27(a)(i)]

68. Removal of certain anomalies in the Wealth-tax Act.—Under section 4(1) (a) of the Wealth-tax Act, assets transferred by an individual without adequate consideratiton to his minor children or spouse or to trustees for the immediate or deferred benefit of his minor children or spouse, as also assets transferred to any other person under a revocable transfer, are to be included in computing the net wealth of the transferor. Some of the assets so transfered by an individual may, however, be exempt from wealth-tax under specific provisions contained in section 5 of that Act ; as for instance, one house or part of a house or agricultural land "belonging" to the individual. A view has been expressed that assets which are required to be included in the net wealth of the individual under section 4(1)(a) of the Wealth-tax Act will not be entitled to the benefit of the specific exemptions contained in section 5(1) of that Act because the assets so transferred cannot be regarded as "belonging" to the individual. With a view to removing this anomaly, the Bill seeks to amend section 4 of the Wealth-tax Act to provide that the exemption in respect of specified assets under section 5 of that Act will apply in relation to the assets transferred by an individual to his spouse, minor children, etc. as if such assets belonged to the transferor.

69. Exemption in respect of certain shares specified in section 5(1)(xx), (xxiii) and (xxviii) of the Wealth-tax Act is available where such shares are "held by the assessee". Section 5(3) of the Wealth-tax Act provides that wealth-tax shall be payable by the assessee in respect of specified assets, which are exempted from tax under secton 5(1) of that Act, unless these assets are held by the assessee for a period of at least six months ending with the relevant valuation date. (In the case of shares, the date from which the shares were first issued may be taken into account if the period between the date of issue and the relevant valuation date is shorter than six months.) In relation to shares of companies, the expression "held by the assessee" has been judicially interpreted to mean registered in the name of the assessee. The effect of these words in the aforesaid provisions in the Wealth-tax Act is that investment in certain shares and securities would be exempt from tax only if they are registered in the name of the assessee and they have stood in his name for the requisite period specified in section 5(3) of the Wealth-tax Act.

70. Shares, securities, etc. are sometimes held by an individual, for the sake of convenience, in the name of his spouse or children or jointly with his spouse and children. In view of the position that these assets are regarded as assets belonging to the taxpayer and are, therefore, included in his net wealth, it is but fair that the value of such assets should enjoy exemption under the provisions of section 5(1) of the Wealth-tax Act in the same manner and to the same extent as assets held in his own name. With this objective in view, the Bill seeks to make certain amendments in section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act to secure that exemption in respect of specified categories of assets owned by an individual is not denied on the technical consideration that these assets are not registered or held in his own name.

71. The proposed amendments referred to in paragraphs 68 to 70 take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 26 & 27 (a) (iii)
and (v) and (c) (ii) & (iii)]

VI. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE GIFT-TAX ACT

72. Special provision for computation of taxable gifts not to apply in certain cases.—Section 4(1)(a) of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 provides that where property is transferred, otherwise than for adequate consideration, the amount by which the market value of the

property on the date of the transfer exceeds the value of the consideration shall be deemed to be a gift made by the transferor. This provision has been made in the Gift-tax Act with a view to countering attempts at avoiding gift-tax through the device of transferring property at a nominal price, instead of making a direct gift. A doubt has been expressed that the deeming provision contained in section 4(1)(a) of the Gift-tax Act may be invoked even in cases where the property is transferred to the Government or where the consideration for the transfer of any property is determined or approved by the Government. Since the levy of gift-tax in such cases, by invoking the deeming provision mentioned above, will be clearly unfair and inequitable, the Bill seeks to provide that these provisions will not apply in cases where the property is either transferred to the Government or where the consideration for the transfer of the property is determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India.

73. The proposed amendment takes effect from 1st April, 1974 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years.

[Clause 29]

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

74. Continuance of development rebate in respect of ships for a further period.—Under notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue & Insurance) dated 28th May, 1971, issued under section 33(5) of the Income-tax Act, the tax concession by way of development rebate was withdrawn in respect of ships acquired or machinery or plant installed after May 31, 1974. This tax concession was, however, continued for a limited period in certain cases specified in section 16 of the Finance Act, 1974. This provided for the continuance of development rebate, *inter alia,* in the case of any ship acquired after May 31, 1974 but before June 1, 1975, where the contract for the purchase of the ship had been entered into by the taxpayer with the builder or owner thereof before December 1, 1973. In view of the consideration that the execution of ship building contracts takes considerable time and, as such, ships contracted for before December 1, 1973 may not be ready for delivery before June 1, 1975, it is roposed to extend the date for the acquisition of ships in such cases up to December 31, 1976.

[Clause 30]

CUSTOMS

The proposals include :—

(a) Continuance upto 30-6-1976 of the provision for the levy of auxiliary duties of customs similar to the provision in section 19 of the Finance Act, 1974. The effective rates are being maintained at the existing level. All the existing exemptions in respect of auxiliary duties of customs are also being continued.

(b) Increase in the exempted rate of additional (countervailing) duty on imported copper and copper alloys. The additional revenue expected is Rs. 1050 lakhs in a year.

(c) Withdrawal of the partial exemption from additional (countervailing) duty on imported zinc and subjecting it to the full rate of excise duty. The additional revenue expected is Rs. 1400 lakhs in a year.

(d) The additional revenue amounting to Rs. 955 lakhs per annum is also expected from additional (countervailing) duties consequent on the changes in Central excise duties except in respect of graphite electrodes and anodes and articles covered by the new Central Excise Item No. 68, which have been exempted from the whole of the additional (countervailing) duty. Details are given below :—

S. No.	Item No. in the Import Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act	Brief description of goods.	Additional revenue expected per annum
1	2	3	4
			(R. Lakhs)
1.	27(6)	Motor Spirit	70
2.	27(7)(b)(2)	Furnace Oil	620
3.	47(2)	Synthetic yarn	160
4.	Various others	...	105
			955

2. There will thus be a net increase in customs revenue of Rs. 3405 lakhs per annum. All of this will be from Additional (countervailing) duties.

[Clause 31]

CENTRAL EXCISES

It is proposed to bring "hand-made biris"; "chewing tobacco" and "snuff" under the purview of Central Excises. Through executive notification, the levy is confined only to branded biris and branded chewing tobacco. In these industries, the labelling or re-labelling and packing or repacking agency may be different from the actual manufacturers. It is therefore necessary to exercise licensing control on such re-packers and relabelling agencies so that the lawful dues to Goverment could be collected. With his object in view a new sub-clause (ia) is being added in clause (f) of Section 2 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 making it clear that the term "manufacture" will include labelling and re-labelling of containers and re-packing from bulk packs to retail packs, etc.

[Clause 33(a)]

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

General Notes

(1) Percentages indicated under the "Rate of duty" column are "ad valorem"

(2) Abbreviations:

B — Basic duty
A — Additional duty of excise in lieu of sales-tax
AY — Auxiliary duty
E — Exempted from duty
NC — No change
DR — Different rates
T — Metric tonne
Qtl. — Quintal
Rs. — Rupees
d — denier
sq. m. — square metre
kg. — kilogram
NOS — Not otherwise specified
NES — Not elsewhere specified
gms. — grammes
NF — New French
neg. — Negligible.

(3) Indicators

* — Revenue measure
‡ — Rationalisation with revenue significance
† — Rationalisation with little or no revenue significance

Sl. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty Basic		Estimated additional revenue in one full year
				Existing	Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. Lakhs)
		A-CHANGES PROPOSED BY BILL				
1.	*1(1)	Sugar other than Khandsari or Palmyra		30% [7½%]	37½% [NC]	4985 [4635 B 350A]
	‡1(2)	Khandsari . . . . Sugar.		15% [7½%]	NC [NC]	
Effective Rates						
(1)		Sugar other than Khandsari or Palmyra				
		(a) levy sugar		15% [5%]	NC [NC]	
		(b) non-levy sugar		30% [7½]	37½% [NC]	
(2)		Khandsari sugar		15% or, (2½] Appropriate compounded levy rates	NC [NC] 15% [2.5%]	

There will be no change in the present duty of levy sugar. 2. It is proposed to withdraw the compounded levy scheme of duty collection hitherto available to Khandsari manufacturers 3. As in the case of Free Sale Sugar Tariff values are being fixed for Khandsari sugar also.

Note:— Figures in double brackets in the Rate Columns indicate the rates of Additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax.

[Sl. No. (i) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
2.	‡(4)	Tobacco				
	I.	Unmanufactured tobacco—				(-)334 B [(-)491 AY]
	(5)	If other than flue-cured and not actually used for the manufacture of (a) Cigarettes, (b) smoking mixture for pipes and cigarettes (c) biris	Kg.	B Rs. 3.00 NC A[Re. 0.50] [NC] AY [20%] [NC]		
	(6)	If other than flue-cured and N.O.S.	Kg.		B Rs. 4.00 NC A [Re. 0.75 [NC] AY [20%] [NC]	
	(8)	Stalks	Kg.		B Re. 0.50 Rs. 1.90 A [Re. 0.10] [NC] AY [20%] [NC]	
Effective rates						
	(5)	above	Kg.		B Rs. 2.50 NC A [Re. 0.50] [NC] AY [10% of [E] effective Basic duty]	
	(6)	above	Kg.		B Rs. 3.50 Rs. 2.25 A (Re. 0.75] [NC] AY [10% of [E] effective Basic duty]	
	(8)	above	Kg.		B Re. 0.50 Rs. 1.90 A [Re. 0.10] [NC] AY [10% of [E] effective Basic duty]	

Tobacco Excise Tariff Committee has recommended a uniform rate of duty for all varieties of non-flue-cured tobacco (other than that used for the manufacture of cigarettes). They have also suggested a lower rate for stalks vis-a-vis the uniform rate recommended for all non-flue-cured tobacco other than that for cigarettes. A further levy on branded biris and branded chewing tobacco and snuff has also been recommended. In pursuance of these recommendations, rates of duty on such tobacco are readjusted. With regard to further levy on biris, chewing tobacco and snuff, see notes under "Manufactured tobacco" 4 II (3), (5) and (6).

Note:—(1) Effective rates of Basic, Auxiliary and Additional duties will be Rs. 2.50, nil and Rs. 0.50 per kg. respectively for dust of other than flue-cured tobacco of prescribed specifications, Rs. 2.50, Re 0.25 and Re. 0.50 per kg. respectively for dust and stems of flue-cured tobacco of prescribed specifications.

(2) Loss of revenue under 'AY' has been taken into account under Part "B"

[Sl. No. (ii) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	6	Motor Spirit	KL	Rs. 2000/-	Rs. 2100/-	1800

[Sl. No. (iii) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	*14D	Synthetic Organic dye-stuffs		20%	25%	375 B [75 AY]

Note:— (i) Pigment Dye-stuffs so far exempted will also pay duty at the revised tariff rate.

(ii) The present effective rate of Auxiliary duty of excise which is 20% of effective Basic duty of excise continues unchanged.

(iii) Additional revenue under 'AY' which is consequential to the change in the rate of Basic duty of excise has been taken into account under Part 'B'.

[Sl. No. (iv) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	*14F	Cosmetics & Toilet preparations		30%	40%	230 B (115 AY]
Effective rates						
		(a) Perfumed hair oils (sold in unit containers)		12%	NC	
		(b) Shampoos whether or not containing soap or detergents		24%	40%	

Note:— (i) The present effective rate of Auxiliary duty of excise which is 50% of effective Basic duty of excise continues unchanged. The exemption to small scale sector manufacturing Cosmetics & Toilet preparations also remains unchanged.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Rs. lakhs)

(ii) Additional revenue under 'AY' which is consequential to the change in the rate of Basic duty of excise has been taken into account under Part "B".

[Sl. No. (v) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	‡ 16	Tyres			DR	NC	200

Description of the Item has been amended to include "tyre flap" so as to subject it to excise duty at appropriate rates depending on the type of 'tyre' for which it is used.

[Sl. No. (vi) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	*17	Paper and paper boards					735 B (245 AY)
	(3)	Printing and writing paper, packing and wrapping paper, straw-board and pulp-board, etc.		Kg.	Re. 0.60	Re. 0.90	
	(4)	All other kinds of paper and paper boards N.O.S.		Kg.	Rs. 1.20	NC	

The present effective rates on printing and writing papers, mill-boards and straw boards and corrugated boards remain unchanged.

2. It is also proposed to step up the present effective duty on solid fibre boards falling under sub-item (4) of this item from Re. 0.50 to Re. 0.65 per kg.

Note:— (i) The present effective rate of Auxiliary duty of excise which is 33⅓% of effective Basic duty of excise, wherever applicable, continues unchanged.

(ii) Additional revenue under 'AY' which is consequential to the change in the rate of Basic duty of excise has been taken into account under Part "B".

[Sl. No. (vii) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.*	18A	Cotton twist, yarn and thread, all sorts —					1210
		(1) of counts 29 or more		Kg.	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 10.00	
		(2) of counts less than 29		Kg.	Re. 1.00	Rs. 4.00	

Effective rates

Sl. No.	Description		Rs. per kg.	
1.	Cotton twist, yarn or thread (other than plain (straight) reel hank yarn, and yarn used for weaving by composite mills)			
	of or more counts	Less than		
	84	—	3.75	5.00
	69	84	3.40	4.50
	51	69	3.15	4.25
	40	51	2.85	3.85
	34	40	1.25	1.70
	29	34	1.10	1.50
	22	29	0.60	NC
	14	22	0.20	NC
	—	14	0.10	NC
2.	Yarn used in making cotton fabrics by composite mills working under special procedure		(Paise per sq. m.)	
	(i) Yarn used in making cotton fabrics falling under sub-item I(1) of Item No. 9		5.00	NC
	(ii) Yarn used in making superfine fabrics		30.00	40.00
	(iii) Yarn used in making fine fabrics		20.00	27.00
3.	Cotton yarn contained in fents arising out of cotton fabrics produced by factories working under special procedure.		Rs. per kg.	
	(i) Cotton yarn contained in fents of fabrics falling under sub-item I(1) of Item No. 19		0.30	NC
	(ii) Cotton yarn contained in fents of superfine fabrics		4.00	5.40
	Cotton yarn contained in fents of fine fabrics		1.40	1.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
	4.	Cotton twist, yarn and thread used for weaving of cotton fabrics by composite mills working under normal procedure of 29 or more counts but less than 34 counts		2.00	3.00	

There will be no change in the present rates of duty on straight reel hank yarn, generally consumed by handloom sector and also in duty on yarn of less than 29 counts (NF)generally going into the manufacture of medium-A, medium-B and coarse fabrics.

[Sl. No. (viii) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

9.	*23	Cement		30%	35%	1450 B [145 AY]

Note:— (i) The present effective rate of auxiliary duty of excise which is 10% of effective basic duty of excise continues unchanged.

(ii) Additional revenue under "AY"which is consequential to the change in the rate of basic duty of excise has alrey been taken into account under Part "B'.

[Sl. No. (ix) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

10.	*23A	Glass and glassware				380
		(1) sheet glass and plate glass		25%	30%	
		(2) laboratory glassware		10%	NC	
		(3) glass shells, glass globes. etc		10%	15%	
		(4) other glassware including table ware .		25%	30%	

There is no change in the existing concessional rate of duty of 5% on laboratory glassware

[Sl. No. (x) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

11.	*23B	Chinaware and porcelainware, all sorts				190
		(1) Tableware		25%	30%	
		(2) Sanitaryware		30%	40%	
		(3) Glazed tiles		30%	40%	
		(4) N.O.S.		20%	24%	
		Effective rats				
		(1) Sanitaryware		30%	35%	
		(2) Glazed tiles		30%	35%	
		(3) Electrical insulators made of porcelain .		10%	15%	

Note :—The existing criteria of concession to small manufacturers of chinaware and procelainware has been suitably modified so as to facilitate natural healthy growth of the industry and to improve revenue collection. This change comes into force with effect from 1st of April 1975.

[Sl. No. (xi) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

12.	†26AA	Iron or Steel Products				—

An explanation is being inserted under this items to define 'skelp' with regard to Iron or Steel products. It has no revenue significance.

(@ See also page 38) [Sl. No. (xii) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

13.	*27	Aluminium				1125 B [375 AY]
		(a) (i) In any crude form including ingots, bars, etc.		30%	30% plus Rs. 2,000/- per tonne.	
		(ii) Wire bars, wire rods and castings, etc.		30%	30% plus Rs. 2,000/- per tonne.	
		(b) Manufactures, namely plates, sheets, etc. .		30%	30% plus Rs. 2,000/- per tonne.	
		(c) Foils, etc, ...		30%	30% plus Rs. 2,000/- per tonne.	
		(d) Pipes and tubes, other than extruded pipes and tubes		30%	30% plus Rs. 2,000/- per tonne.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Rs. lakhs)
		(e) Extruded shapes and sections including extruded pipes and tubes		30%	30% plus Rs. 2,000/- per tonne.	
		(f) Containers made of aluminium . . .		30%	30 % plus Rs. 2,000/- per tonne.	
		Effective rates				
		(a)(i) above—				
		(1) electrical conductor grade		30%	NC	
		(2) Others		30%	30% plus Rs. 1,500 per tonne.	
		(ii) above—				
		(1) electrical conductor grade		30%	NC	
		(2) Others		30%	30 % plus Rs. 1,500/- per tonne.	
		(b) above				
		(1) Circles of thickness of and above 0.56 mm but not above 1.22 mm (generally used for utensils)		21%	21% plus Rs. 1,500/- per tonne.	
		(2) Others		30%	3% plus Rs. 1,500/- per tonne.	
		(c) above		24%	24% plus Rs. 1,500/- per tonne.	
		(d) above				
		(1) aluminium pipes of specified dimensions for agricultural irrigation purposes . . .		12%	12 % plus Rs. 1,500/- per tonne.	
		(2) Others		30%	30% plus Rs. 1,500/- per tonne.	
		(e) above—				
		(1) aluminium pipes of specified dimensions for agricultural irrigation purposes . . .		12%	12% plus Rs. 1,500/- per tonne.	
		(2) Others		30%	30% plus Rs. 1,500/- per tonne.	
		(f) above		30%	30% plus Rs. 1,500/- per tonne.	

Note :—(i) The present effective rate of auxiliary duty of excise which is 33⅓% of effective basic duty of excise continues unchanged.

(ii) Additional revenue under 'AY' which is consequential to the change in the rates of basic duty of excise has been taken into account under Part 'B'.

This measure is intended to act as a restraint on the production of commercial grade aluminium and an indirect encouragement to the production of electrical conductor grade aluminium.

[Sl. No. (xii) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	*29A	Refrigerating and air conditiong appliances etc. and parts thereof.				360
		(1) Refrigerators and refrigerating appliances, etc.		75%	NC	
		(2) Air conditioners and air conditioning appliances etc.		75%	100%	
		(3) Parts of refrigerating and air conditioning appliances and machinery, all sorts		100%	125%	

Notes :—(i) The present effective rates for domestic refrigerators and other refrigerating appliances and machinery remain unaffected.

(ii) The present concessional rate for evaporative type of coolers and that available to air-conditioners for use in hospitals run by the Central or State Governments, a local authority or a public charitable institution, remain unchanged.

(iii) The present concessional rates on parts of refrigerating and airconditioning machinery (a) for cold storage plants, (b) for hospitals run by the Central or State Governments, a local authority or a public charitable institution and (c) factory establishments, remain unchanged.

[Sl. No. (xiv) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
15.	*33.	Electric fans				150
		(1) Table, Cabin, etc.		10%	15%	
		(2) Those designed for use in an industrial system, etc.		15%	NC	
		(3) N.O.S. (i.e. ceiling fan, etc.)		15%	20%	
		Effective rates				
		(1) Table, Cabin etc..		7.2%	10%	
		(2) Those designed for use in an industrial system etc.		12%	NC	
		(3) N.O.S.		12%	15%	
				[Sl. No. (xv) of Part I of the Second Schedule]		
16.	*33B.	Electric wires and cables				280
		(i) Insulated wires and cables of copper, aluminium or other metals and alloys, whether sheathed or unsheathed (of specified core sectional area), etc.		15%	17½%	
		(ii) others		10%	NC	

It is also proposed to raise the present effective rates of duty on winding wires and cables classified under sub-item (i) by 5% *ad valorem*. The present concessional rate of 12% applicable to the produce of industrial units where Capital investment does not exceed the prescribed limit, is proposed to be raised to 14.5%

2. The will be no change in the present duty on telecommunication wires and cables falling under sub-item (i).

(3) The duty on wires and cables falling under sub-item (ii) of this item which includes AAC and ACSR cables also remains unaffected.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				[Sl. No. (xvi) of Part 1 of the Second Schedule		
17.	*48.	Safes, strong boxes, etc.		10%	20%	60
				[Sl. No. (xvii) of Part 1 of the Second Schedule]		
18.	‡4 II	Manufactured tobacco—				2690
		(3) (i) Machine made biris	per 1000	B Rs. 3.00 A [Rs. 0.60]	Rs. 3.80 [Re. 0.80]	[2210 B 480A]
		(3) (ii) Other biris	per 1000	B NIL A [NIL]	Re. 0.88 [Re. 0.20]	
		(5) Chewing tobacco		B. NIL	10%	
		(6) Snuff		B. NIL	10%	

Note:—(i) This measure is in pursuance of a suggestion made by the Tobacco Excise Tariff Committee.

(ii) Under 3(ii) above only "branded" hand-made biris will pay duty.

(iii) Only "branded' chewing tobacco will pay duty. Where the value of such chewing tobacco does not exceed Rs. 10/- per Kg., it will pay duty at lower rate of 5%.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				[Sl. No. (i) of Part II of the Second Schedule and entry in the Third Schedule]		
19.	‡18	Rayon and synthetic fibre and yarn including textured yarn, etc.				4940
		(i) fibres and yarn, other than textured yarn .	Kg.	Rs. 60.00	Rs. 85.00	
		(ii) Textured yarn	Kg.	—	The duty for the time being leviable on the base yarn, if not already paid, plus rupees twenty per Kg.	

Effective rates

Sl.No.		*Description*				
1.	(i)	Yarn spun wholly out of synthetic staple fibre of cellulosic origin, or Yarn spun out of staple fibre aforesaid and cotton only, provided that the cotton content of the yarn does not exceed 10 per cent of its weight				
		of or more counts	*Less than*	(Rs. per kg.)		
		84	..	2.50	4.00	
		69	84	2.00	3.20	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		51 69		1.75	2.80	
		40 51		1.50	2.40	
		34 40		1.00	1.60	
		29 34		0.90	1.45	
		22 29		0.40	0.65	
		14 22		0.20	0.30	
		— 14		0.10	0.15	
(ii)		Yarn spun out of staple fibre aforesaid and any natural fibre other than cotton, provided that the natural fibre content of the yarn does not exceed 10 per cent of its weight		7.50	12.00	
2.(a)		Yarn spun wholly out of synthetic staple fibre of non-cellulosic orgin, other than acrylic fibre, or				
	(b)	partly out of the staple fibre aforesaid and partly any other fibre or fibres (including acrylic fibre) provided that the natural fibre content, if any, of the yarn does not exceed 10 per cent of its weight—if the non-cellulosic fibre content of it is—		(Rs. per kg.)		
		(i) 50 per cent or more		15.00	24.00	
		(ii) less than 50 per cent but not less than 25 per cent.		12.00	19.20	
		(iii) less than 25 per cent but more than 10 per cent.		10.00	16.00	
		(iv) 10 per cent or less		7.50	12.00	
3.		Yarn spun either wholly out of acrylic fibre or partly of such fibre and partly of any natural fibre, the natural fibre content of such yarn being not more than 10%—				
		(1) manufactured on worsted system—				
		(a) hand-knitting		7.00	11.20	
		(b) others—				
		(i) of 40 counts and above . . .		14.00	22.40	
		(ii) of above 20 counts but below 40 counts .		8.00	12.80	
		(iii) of 20 counts and below		4.00	6.40	
		(2) manufactured on other systems—				
		(i) of 40 counts and above		8.00	12.80	
		(ii) of above 20 counts but below 40 counts .		5.00	8.00	
		(iii) of 20 counts and below		3.00	4.80	
4.		Staple fibre and tow—				
		(i) of cellulosic origin		1.50	NC	
		(ii) of non-cellulosic origin—				
		(a) acrylic fibre		6.00	NC	
		(b) polyester fibre		40.00	NC	
		(c) others*		30.00	NC	
		*Nylon staple fibres falling under this Item shall be exempted from so much of the duty as is in excess of Rs. 6—per kg. upto and inclusive of 1-1-1976.				
5.		Rayon and synthetic yarn consisting entirely of cellulosic derivatives or regenerated cellulose or both—				
		(a) Acetate yarn— of and above / below		(Rs. per kg.)		
		— 75 d		10.35	14.50	
		75 d 100 d		7.80	10.90	
		100 d 120 d		5.80	8.10	
		120 d 150 d		4.00	5.60	
		150 d 350 d		3.70	5.20	
		350 d but not above 1100 d		3.05	4.25	
		above 1100		2.55	NC	

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
							(Rs. lakhs)
	(b) Others of						
	and above	below					
	—	75 d			14.25	19.95	
	75 d	100 d			9.25	12.95	
	100 d	120 d			6.60	9.25	
	120 d	150 d			5.50	7.70	
	150 d	350 d			4.70	6.60	
	350 d but not above 1100 d				3.15	4.40	
	above 1100 d				2.50	NC	
6.	Other synthetic yarn—						
	(a) Man-made metallic yarn						
	of and above	below					
	—	30 d			40.00	56.00	
	30 d	75 d			35.00	49.00	
	75 d	100 d			25.00	35.00	
	100 d but not above 750 d				20.00	28.00	
	above 750 d				5.00	NC	
	(b) Polyamide (nylon) yarn—						
	of and above	below			(Rs. per kg.)		
	—	35 d			42.00	58.80	
	35 d	80 d			37.00	51.80	
	80 d	110 d			32.00	44.80	
	110 d	150 d			27.00	37.80	
	150 d but not above 750 d				14.00	19.60	
	above 750 d				6.50	NC	
	(c) Polyester yarn—						
	of and above	below					
	—	30 d			55.00	77.00	
	30 d	75 d			50.00	70.00	
	75 d	100 d			45.00	63.00	
	100 d but not above 750 d				35.00	49.00	
	above 750 d				15.00	NC	
	(d) Others—						
	of and above	below					
	—	30 d			40.00	56.00	
	30 d	75 d			35.00	49.00	
	75 d	100 d			25.00	35.00	
	100 d but not above 750 d				20.00	28.00	
	above 750 d				5.00	NC	

Note :—There is no change in the present concessional rates of duty for godet waste or for nylon yarn for use in the manufacture of fishing nets or parachute cords.

A substantial part of the excise duty now payable on artsilk fabrics falling under Tariff Item No. 22 is being transferred to yarns falling under this item.

[See notes under Sl. No. 9 in Part-C] [Sl. No. (ii) of Part II of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
20.	+33A	Wireless receiving sets, all sorts and combination sets, etc.				
		(1) Broadcast television receiver sets . . .		20%	NC	
		(2) Radios including transistor sets	Per set	Rs. 300	NC	
		(3) Radiograms including radio or transistor sets with extra space in cabinet for fitting in record players or record changers	Per sets	Rs. 300	NC	
		(4) Others		D.R.	30%	

Tariff description has been amended as a measure of rationalisation. It has very little revenue significance.

[Sl. No. (iii) of Part II of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	+43	Wool tops	Kg.	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 10.00	
		Effective rate	Kg.	Rs. 5.00	NC	

It is proposed to keep adequate cushion in the duty on wool tops for any future transfer of a part or whole of the duty leviable on woollen yarn to the wool top stage by notification. This will ensure better revenue collection. This proposal has no immediate revenue significance as there is no change in the present effective duty on wool tops.

2. The amendment of tariff description is of a clarificatory nature and has little revenue significance.

[Sl. No. (iv) of Part II of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	*67	Graphite electrodes and anodes, all sorts . .		—	15%	150

It is a new levy

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	*68	All other goods, not elsewhere specified (with a few exclusions) manufactured in a factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948.		—	1%	2400

It is a new levy

2. By executive notification, this levy will be confined to goods produced only in factories which employ more than 49 workers in the case of power operated factories, and more than 99 workers in the case of non-power operated factories.

3. It is also proposed to exempt the following items/commodities from this levy—

(a) electric light and power ;

(b) all kinds of food products and food preparations. (However, the preparations and products falling under Tariff Items Nos. 1B and 1C will continue to pay the present duty under the said Tariff Items) ;

(c) goods produced by factories belonging to the Central Government for departmental purposes ;

(d) goods produced by the State Governments for purposes declared by law to be incidental to the ordinary functions of Government ; and

(e) intermediate products or component parts produced in a factory and consumed within the same factory.

[Sl. No. (v) of Part II of the Schedule Second]

B—AUXILIARY DUTIES OF EXCISE

Estimated additional revenue Rs. 534 lakhs

Under Clause 34 of the Finance Bill, 1975, the provision for leyv of Auxiliary duty of excise on all exeisable goods mentioned in Central Excise Tariff Schedule at an amount equal to 20% of the value of the goods, is being continued.

2. There is no change in the present list of commodities effectively subjected to Auxiliary duty of Excise and in the existing effective rates of Auxiliary duty of excise thereon except that unmanufactured tobacco covered under sub-items I(5), I(6) and I(8) of Tariff Item No. 4 will be exempted from this levy. However, on account of changes in the Basic duty of excise on cigarettes, smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes, synthetic organic dyestuffs, cosmetics and toilet preparations, paper and paper boards, cement and aluminium, consequential accruals under Auxiliary duty of excise have been taken into account under this head. The break-up of the total accrual of Rs. 534 lakhs from Auxiliary duty is shown separately elsewhere against the respective commodities in square brackets. All other excisable commodities continue to be exempted from the levy of Auxiliary duty through notification.

B1—SPECIAL PROVISION AS TO DUTIES OF EXCISE ON SKELP

Duty on "Iron or Steel products" which *inter alia* included 'Strips, all sorts' was imposed for the first time with effect from 24-4-1962 under item 26AA of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. 'Skelp', a special type of 'Hot Rolled Strip', was by notification(s) subjected to an effective rate of duty different from that on other types of strips also effective from 24-4-1962. With effect from 1-3-1964, 'Skelp' is being expressly mentioned in the said tariff item. However, the rate of duty on skelp, by notifications issued from time to time since 1-3-1964, has been always higher than that on other hot rolled strips. In the absence of any definition of 'Skelp' in the statute, the collection of duty on skelp at higher rates than on other hot rolled strips was disputed by a manufacturer on the ground that the two terms skelp and strips were practically synonymous. The Supreme Court in their judgement dated 31st day of January 1975 in Civil Appeal No. 1527 of 1974 (Union of India and others Vs. the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.) upheld the contention of the manufacturer, and observed :

> "Since the duties on Strip and Skelp are not the same, it is absolutely necessary to define the word skelp so that there can be no doubt or confusion in the mind of either of the taxing authority or of the tax payer with regard to the tax liability qua skelp as opposed to strip."

As all along the legislative intent has been to differentiate in respect of levy, assessment and collection of duties between skelp and strip, an explanation is being added to the aforesaid item 26AA so as to define 'Skelp' retrospectively from 24-4-1962 in order to validate the levy, assessment or collection of duties already made from that date onwards. Provision is also being made for reopening the past assessments, wherever necessary, for collecting duty on 'Skelp' at the appropriate rates effective from time to time.

[Clause 37]

1	2	3	4	5	6	
						(Rs. lakhs)

C—CHANGES PROPOSED BY NOTIFICATIONS

1.	3(1)	Tea, all varieties except package tea and instant tea	Kg.	Rs. 2.00	NC	340
		Effective rates				
		Zone I	Kg.	Re. 0.25	Re. 0.40	
		Zone II	Kg.	Re. 0.50	Re. 0.60	
		Zone III	Kg.	Rs. 1.50	Rs. 1.40	
		Zone IV	Kg.	Re. 1.00	Rs. 1.10	
		Zone V	Kg.	Rs. 1.15	Rs. 1.30	

Along with the above changes in duty, it is simultaneously proposed, as an export promotion measure, to raise the upper limit for rebate of excise duty on teas exported, from 75 paise to 85 paise per kg.

2. Loose green tea will continue to pay the present excise duty.

2.*	4 II(2)	Cigarettes		250%	NC	750 B (70 AY)
		Effective rates				
		(i) Cigarettes of which the value per 1000 does not exceed Rs. 10		85%	90%	
		(ii) Others		85% plus 3% for every additional rupee or part thereof in excess of a value of rupees 10 per 1000 cigarettes	90% plus 3% for every additional rupee or part thereof in excess of a value of rupees 10 per 1000 cigarettes	

Note :—(i) There is no change in the present effective rates of Additional Duty of Excise.

(ii) The present effective rate of Auxiliary duty of excise which is 10% of effective Basic duty of excise continues unchanged.

(iii) Additional revenue under "AY" which is consequential to the changes in the rates of Basic duty of excise has already been taken into account under Part 'B'

3.*	4 II(4)	Smoking Mixtures for pipes and cigarettes . .		200%	NC	3 B (neg. AY)
		Effective rates		150%	155%	

Note :— (i) There is no change in the present effective rate of Additional Duty of Excise.

(ii) The present effective rate of Auxiliary duty of excise which is 10% of effective Basic duty of excise continues unchanged.

(iii) Due to this change in Basic duty, additional revenue under Auxiliary duty is negligible.

4.*	10	Furnace Oil	KL	Rs. 100.00	NC	800
		Effective rate	KL	Rs. 70.75	Rs. 100.00	

L.S.H.S. falling under this item used for electricity generation will continue to be completely exempt. The present concessional rate for Furnace Oil supplied to Bunker Coastal Vessels also remains unaltered.

5.	13	Vegetable Product				160

It is proposed to modify the rebate scheme for use of cotton seed oil in the manufacture of vegetable product. No rebate would be admissible in future for the first 30% usage of cotton seed oil as against nil rebate for the first 15% usage at present. The structure of the existing rebate scheme will be continued intact except for this increase in the minimum percentage.

6.	15	Soap				180

It is proposed to modify the present rebate scheme for use of rice bran oil in the manufacture of soap as follows :—

(a) no rebate will be made admissible for first 25% use of rice bran oil as against present nil rebate for first 15% use of such oil ;

(b) for every additional percentage point increase, a rebate of Rs. 3.50 per tonne of soap would be made available as against the present rebate of Rs. 7.50 tonne of soap.

7.	18E	Yarn all sorts, N.E.S.	Kg.	Rs. 50.00	NC	460
		Effective rates				
		1. Yarn containing partly synthetic staple fibre of non-cellulosic origin and partly wool, the content of such synthetic staple fibre being more than 50 per cent by weight of such yarn—if non-cellulosic fibre content of it is—				
				(In Rs. per Kg.)		
		(i) 60 per cent. or more		15.00	24.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		(ii) more than 56 per cent but less than 60 per cent		12.00	19.20	
		(iii) more than 50 per cent but not more than 56 per cent		10.00	16.00	
		2. Yarn containing partly synthetic staple fibre of non-cellulosic origin other than acrylic fibre and party any other fibre or fibres (excluding wool) if the non-cellulosic fibre content, by weight, of such yarn is—				
		(i) 50 per cent or more		15.00	24.00	
		(ii) less than 50 per cent but not less than 25 per cent		12.00	19.20	
		(iii) less than 25 per cent but more than 10 per cent		10.00	16.00	
		(iv) 10 per cent or less		7.50	12.00	
		3. Yarn containing partly synthetic staple fibre of cellulosic origin and/or cotton and partly wool, provided that the content of synthetic staple fibre of cellulosic origin and/or cotton is more than 50 per cent, by weight of such yarn :— If the wool fibre content of it is—				
		(i) 40 per cent or more, but less than 50 per cent		8.00	12.80	
		(ii) 20 per cent or more but less than 40 per cent		6.00	9.60	
		(iii) less than 20 per cent.		4.00	6.40	
		4. Yarn containing partly wool and/or acrylic fibre and partly any other fibre or fibres provided that the wool and/or acrylic fibre content is more than 50% by weight of such yarn—				
		(1) wrosted yarn—				
		(a) Hand knitting—				
				(Rs. per kg.)		
		(i) grey		3.20	5.10	
		(ii) processed and/or dyed . . .		10.70	17.10	
		(b) Hair belting yarn		Nil.	Nil	
		(c) Others				
		(i) of 40 counts and above . . .		15.00	24.00	
		(ii) of above 20 counts but below 40 counts		5.75	9.20	
		(iii) of 20 counts and below . . .		3.20	5.10	
		(2) Yarn (containing not less than 60 per cent of wool and not more than 5% of virgin wool) commonly known as shoddy . . .		1.00	1.60	
		(3) All others		2.50	4.00	
		5. Yarn containing partly silk fibre and partly any other fibre or fibres, provided that the silk fibre content is more than 50 per cent by weight of such yarn		15.00	24.00	
		6. Yarn containing two or more of (a) Synthetic staple fibre of cellulosic origin, (b) jute and (c) cotton, provided that the jute.—				

(NF Counts) of or more counts	(NF Counts) less than	5	6
84	—	2.50	4.00
69	84	2.00	3.20
51	69	1.75	2.80
40	51	1.50	2.40
34	40	1.00	1.60
29	34	0.90	1.45
22	29	0.40	0.65
14	22	0.20	0.30
—	14	0.10	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		7. Yarn containing partly jute and partly any other fibre or fibre (other than cotton fibre and synthetic staple fibres of non-cellulosic origin), provided that the jute content is more than 50 per cent by weight of such yarn.		0.60	0.95	
		8. Yarn, not otherwise specified . . .		10.00	16.00	
		In the case of yarn mentioned against Sl. Nos. 1(iii), 3, 5 and 8 the duty shall be reduced furher by Rs. 2/- per Kg. if such yarn is of 34 counts or less.				
		9. Yarn containing two or more of (a) synthetic staple fibre of cellulosic origin (b) jute (including Bimplipatam jute or mesta fibre) and (c) cotton, wherein the jute (including Bimplipatam jute or mesta fibre) content, if any, being less than 50 per cent by weight of such yarn and falling under Item No. 18E and of the description specified below (This is for yarn used under special procedure)				
				(In paise per sq. m.)		
		1. Yarn used in making cotton fabrics falling under sub-item I(1) of item No. 19 . . .		5.00	NC	
		1A. Yarn used in making superfine fabrics		30.00	40.00	
		2. Yarn used in making fine fabrics . .		20.00	27.00	
		No change is proposed in respect of yarn used in making Medium A, Medium B, Coarse fabrics and Malimo type of fabrics.				
		10. Yarn containing two or more of (a) synthetic staple fibre of cellulosic origin, (b) jute (including Bimplipatam jute or mesta fibre) and (c) cotton, wherein the jute (incluiding Bimplipatam jute or Mesta fibre) contents, if any, being less than 50% by weight of such yarn and falling under Item No. 18E and contained in fents, rags and chindies arising out of cottonfa brics produced by factories working under the special procedure, and of the description specified below :—				
				(In Rs. per Kg.)		
		1. Yarn contained in fents of cotton fabrics falling under sub-item I(1) of item No. 19		0.30	NC	
		1A. Yarn contained in fents of superfine fabrics .		4.00	5.40	
		2. Yarn contained in fents of fine fabrics .		1.40	1.90	
		No change is proposed in respect of yarn contained in fents of Medium A, Medium B, Coarse fabrics and Malimo type of fabrics				
8.	19	Cotton fabrics				500

It is proposed to put quantitative limits upto which fents and rags of cotton fabrics may be cleared at existing concessional rates. Fents and rags cleared in excess of the prescribed limit will be required to pay higher duty. These steps are intended to discourage deliberate cutting of good fabrics to claim special concessional duty applicable to genuine fents and rags.

2. It is also proposed to fix a uniform rate of compounded duty of Rs. 200/- per loom per year for units where not more than 49 powerlooms are installed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	22	Art silk fabrics				(—)2200

It is proposed to exempt completely from basic duty of excise, processed art silk fabrics whose value does not exceed Rs. 15 per sq. metre. [See also notes under S. No. 19 in Part A.] Processed fabrics whose value exceeds Rs. 15 per sq. metre will pay basic duty of excise at 5% as against the present rate of 9.5%.

2. All processed fabrics, irrespective of value, will continue to pay the present additional duty of excise (in lieu of sales-tax) and Hand-loom cess.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	34A	Motor vehicle parts				12

Gudgeon pins and circlips have been included in the dutiable list. However, when intended for use as original equipment they will not have to bear this duty.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	37	Cinematograph films—				150

II. Exposed

	Existing		Proposed	
	of a width of 30 mm or higher	below 30 mm in width	of a width or 30 mm or higher	below 30 mm in width
			(Rs. per meter)	
(1) news-reels and shorts not exceeding 500 metres.	100	0.50	NC	NC

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
	(2) feature films, advertisement shorts and films N.O.S.		2.00	1.00	NC	NC

Effective rates on films exposed

Description	Existing: less than 30mm width	Existing: Width 30 mm. or more: does not exceed 4000 metres in length	Existing: Width 30 mm. or more: exceeds 4000 metres in length	Description	Proposed: less than 30mm width	Proposed: Width 30mm. or more: does not exceed 4000 metres in length	Proposed: Width 30mm. or more: Exceeds 4000 metres in length
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)		(i)	(ii)	(iii)
1	2			3	4		
	(In Paise per metre)						
I. Film made in colour (other than advertisement shorts) if cleared for home consumption							
(a) First 12 prints	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a) First 15 prints	(i)*Nil. *(if the total No. of prints cleared for home consumption does not exceed 15) (ii) 10	Nil 15	Nil 25
(b) Next 8 prints							
(i) First 3 prints	10	15	20				
(ii) Balance 5 prints	10	15	20	(b) Next 10 prints	25	35	60
(c) Next 15 prints							
(i) First 5 prints	20	25	40				
(ii) Balance 10 prints	20	25	40	(c) Next 15 prints	50	80	120
(d) Next 15 prints							
(i) First 5 prints	35	50	75				
(ii) Balance 10 prints	35	50	75	(d) On the balance	85	150	200
(e) Next 10 prints	60	90	125				
(f) On the balance	85	150	200				
II. Films made in black and white (other than Advertisement shorts) if cleared for home consumption							
(a) First 12 prints	Nil	Nil	Nil	(a) First 15 prints	(i)*Nil. *(if the total No. of prints cleared for home consumption does not exceed 15) (ii) 5	Nil 10	Nil 20
(b) Next 8 prints							
(i) First 3 prints	10	15	20				
(ii) Balance 5 prints	10	15	—20				
(c) Next 15 prints				(b) Next 10 prints	15	20	40
(i) First 5 prints	15	25	40				
(ii) Balance 10 prints	15	25	40	(c) Next 15 prints	35	50	75
(d) Next 15 prints							
(i) First 5 prints	25	40	60				
(ii) Balance 10 prints	25	40	60				
(e) Next 25 prints	40	60	80	(d) on the balance	60	80	100
(f) On the balance	60	80	100				

NOTE :—(1) Prints cleared for home consumption after 12 months from the date of certification by Central Board of Film Censors, which were hitherto exempted, will in future pay duty at appropriate rates indicated above according to the print numbers and duty slabs applicable.

(2) Advertisement shorts which were so far assessed on slab basis at rates applicable to feature films, will now pay duty a uniform rate irrespective of the No. of prints. For advertisement shorts of width 30 mm and above, the rate will be rupees two per metre, if coloured, and rupee one per metre if in black and white. In the case of advertisement shorts of width less than 30 mm, these rates will be one rupee per metre if coloured and fifty paise per metre if black and white.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
12.	37A.	Gramophones, etc. and parts thereof. . . .				50
		Certain categories of amplifieıs and seakers and speaker systems which are not dutiable at present, have now been subjected to duty.				
13.	37AA.	Tape recorders (including cassette recorders)		Rs. 250/- each	NC	(—) 3
		Effective rate		Rs. 250/- each	Rs. 100/- each	
		Present complete exemption to tape recorders including cassette recorders produced in a small-scale unit judged by the criterion of initial capital investment on plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 7.5 lakhs, continues.				
14.	66	Permanent magnets		50%	NC	(—)65
		Effective rate		50%	25%	
		There is no change in the present complete exemption to permanent magnets, other than cast-alloy magnets containing (a) cobalt or (b) nickel or (c) both.				

ABSTRACT—CENTRAL EXCISE

Sl No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Additional Revenue in one full year							
			Basic		Additional		Auxiliary		Total	
			(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)	(+)	(—)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			(Rs. lakhs)							
		I—EXISTING ITEMS								
1	1	Sugar	4635	..	350	..	..	..	4985	..
2	3(1)	Tea	340	..	..	..	..	..	340	..
3	4	Tobacco	2629	..	480	..	..	421	2688	..
4	6	Motor spirit	1800	..	..	..	..	..	1800	..
5	10	Furnace oil	800	..	..	..	..	..	800	..
6	13	Vegetable product	160	..	..	..	..	..	160	..
7	14D	Synthetic organic dyestuff	375	..	..	..	75	..	450	n+
8	14F	Cosmetics and toilet preparations	230	..	..	..	115	..	345	..
9	15	Soap	180	..	..	..	..	..	180	9..
10	16	Tyre flaps	200	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
11	17	Paper	735	..	..	..	245	..	980	..
12	18	Rayon and senthetic fibre and yarn	4940	..	..	..	..	..	4940	..
13	18A	Cotton yarn	1210	..	..	..	..	..	1210	..
14	18E	Yarn, all sorts, NES	460	..	..	..	..	..	460	..
15	19	Cotton fabrics	500	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
16	22	Art silk fabrics	..	2200	..	..	..	..	..	2200
17	23	Cement	1450	..	..	..	145	..	1595	..
18	23A	Glass and glass-ware	380	..	..	..	..	..	380	..
19	23B	Chinaware and porcelain-ware	190	..	..	..	..	..	190	..
20	26AA	Iron or steel products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	27	Alluminium	1125	..	..	..	375	..	1500	..
22	29A	Air conditioners and parts thereof	360	..	..	..	..	..	360	..
23	32	Electric fans	150	..	..	..	..	..	150	..
24	33A	Wireless receiving sets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	33B	Electric wires and cables	280	..	..	..	..	..	280	..
26	34A	Motor vehicle parts	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
27	37	Cinematograph films— exposed	150	..	..	..	..	..	150	..
28	37A	Gramophone and parts	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
29	37AA	Tape recorders	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
30	43	Wool tops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	48	Safes and strong boxes	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
32	66	Permanent magnets	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	65
	Total of I above		23401	2268	830	..	955	421	24765	2268
		Net	21133		830		534		22497	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		II—NEW LEVIES								
1	67	Graphite Electrodes, etc.	150		..	..	..	..	150	..
2	68	All other goods N.E.S.	2400	..	..	..	..	..	2400	..
		Total of new levies	2550	..	..	..		..	2550	..
		Grand Total of I & II	23683	..	830	..	534	..	25047	..

SUMMARY

	Centre	States	Total
	(Rs. in crores)		
(a) Basic duty	189.47	47.36	236.83
(b) Additional duty (in lieu of sales tax)	..	8.30	8.30
(c) Auxiliary duty	5.34	..	5.34
Total	194.81	55.66	250.47

Amendment of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956

Under Article 269(1)(g) of the Constitution taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce, are levied by the Government of India but are assigned to the States; collections in the Union Territories form part of the Consolidated Fund of India. Further, Article 286(3) of the Constitution empowers the Parliament to declare by law any goods as of special importance to inter-State trade or commerce and to lay down restrictions and conditions in regard to the system of levy, rates and other incidents of tax subject to which any State law might authorise the imposition of tax on sale or purchase of such goods.

Under section 8(1) of the Central Sales-tax Act, 1956, the rate of sales-tax in respect of inter-State sales either to Government or to registered dealers of goods of the description specified in section 8(3) of that Act, which are meant for resale, or for manufacture, etc., is 3 per cent. It is proposed to increase this rate to 4 per cent. However, if the rate of sales-tax obtaining in the State in which the goods are purchased is less than 4 per cent., the lower rate will be applicable. The new rate will become effective from the 1st July, 1975.

It is also proposed to amend section 8(2)(a) of the Act to provide that inter-State sales of declared goods not falling within section 8(1) aforesaid would be taxable at twice the rate applicable on sale or purchase of such goods inside the appropriate State. The amendment has been proposed with a view to ensuring flow of inter-State trade through media of registered dealers.

The amendment of section 15 of the Central Sales-tax Act, 1956 is with a view to raise from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent the ceiling prescribed in respect of Sales-tax on goods declared to be of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce. This is a permissive amendment and would enable the States to re-fix the rates of local Sales-tax on coal, cotton, cotton-yarn, hides and skins, iron and steel, jute and oil-seeds within the increased ceiling, if they so desire, with effect from the 1st July, 1975.

[Clause 38]

THE FINANCE ACT, 1975

No. 25 of 1975

[12*th May*, 1975]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1975-76.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and Commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1975.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 30 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1975.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraphs E and F of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds six thousand rupees, then,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first six thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows :—

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of six thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(*iii*) the amount by which income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (*i*) exceeds the amount of income-tax detemined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax chargeable in respect of the total income.

(3) Where in the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), the total income includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated—

(*i*) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business; and

(*ii*) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(4) In cases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-secton (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(6) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (7), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule :

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent., "advance tax" shall be computed at that rate.

(7) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous years, in such other period, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds six thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first six thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be agregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of six thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount by which income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax or "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(8) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(*a*) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(*a*) in sub-clause (ii) of clause (5),—
pany, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act.

(*c*) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent of such total income;

(*d*) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(*e*) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(*f*) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government ;

(*g*) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectivly, assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 10

3. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-clause (ii) of clause (5),—

(*i*) in item (*a*) and item (*b*), for the words "himself, his spouse and children,", the words "himself and his family," shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in the proviso, for the words, "shall in no case exceed", the words "shall not, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be prescribed having regard to the travel concession or assistance granted to the employees of the Central Government, exceed" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

'*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, "family", in relation to an individual, means—

(*i*) the spouse and children of the individual; and

(*ii*) the parents, brothers and sisters of the individual or any of them, wholly or mainly dependent on the individual;

(*b*) after clause (10 *A*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

'(*10 B*) any compensation received by a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) or under any other Act or rules, orders or notifications issued thereunder or under any standing orders or under any award, contract of service or otherwise, at the time of his retrenchment, to the extent such compensation does not exceed—

(*i*) an amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause (*b*) of section 25 F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947); or

(*ii*) twenty thousand rupees,

whichever is less.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause—

(*a*) compensation received by a workman at the time of the closing down of the undertaking in which he is employed shall be deemed to be compensation received at the time of his retrenchment;

(*b*) compensation received by a workman, at the time of the transfer (whether by agreement or by operation of law) of the ownership or management of the undertaking in which he is employed from the employer in relation to that undertakng to a new employer, shall be deemed to be compensation received at the time of his retrenchment if—

(*i*) the service of the workman has been interrupted by such transfer; or

(*ii*) the terms and conditions of service applicable to the workman after such transfer are in any way less favourable to the workman than those applicable to him immediately before the transfer; or

(*iii*) the new employer is, under the terms of such transfer or otherwise, legally not liable to pay to the workman, in the event of his retrenchment, compensation on the basis that his service has been continuous and has not been interrupted by the transfer;

(*c*) the expressions "employer" and "workman" shall have the same meanings as in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) :

(*c*) in clause (13A), for the words "three hundred rupees", the words "four hundred rupees" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in clause (*14*), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, at the end, namely :—

"*Explanation*.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that any allowance granted to the assessee to meet his personal expenses at the place where the duties of his office or employment of profit are ordinarily performed by him or at the place where he ordinarily resides shall not be regarded, for the purposes of this clause, as a special allowance granted to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of such duties;"

(*e*) clause (27) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976.

Amendment of section 32

4. In section 32 of Income-tax Act, in clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that no deduction shall be allowed under this clause or clause (*iii*) in respect of any motor car manufactured outside India, where such motor car is acquired by the assessee after the 28th day of February, 1975 and is used otherwise than in business of running it on hire for tourists ;"

Amendment of section 33A

5. In section 33 A of the Income-tax Act, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, at the end, namely :—

"*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section, an assessee having a leasehold or other right of occupancy in any land shall be deemed to own such land and where the assessee transfers such right, he shall be deemed to have sold or otherwise transferred such land.

Amendment of section 40A

6. In section 40A of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) after sub-section (*6*), the following subsecton shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely :—

'(*7*) (*a*) Subject to the provisions of clause (b), no deduction shall be allowed in respect of any provision (whether called as such or by any other name) made by the assessee for the payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of their employment for any reason.

(b) Nothing in clause (a) shall apply in relation to—

(i) any provision made by the assessee for the purpose of payment of a sum by way of any contribution towards an approved gratuity fund, or for the purpose of payment of any gratuity, that has becom payable during the previous year;

(ii) any provision made by the assessee for the previous year relevant to any assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1973 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, to the extent the amount of such provision does not exceed the admissible amount, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(*1*) the provision is made in accordance with an actuarial valuation of the ascertainable liability of the assessee for payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of their employment for any reason ;

(*2*) the assessee creates an approved gratuity fund for the exclusive benefit of his employees under an irrevocable trust, the application for the approval of the fund having been made before the 1st day of January, 1976; and

(*3*) a sum equal to at least fifty per cent. of the admissible amount, or where any amount has been utilised out of such provision for the purpose of payment of any gratuity before the creation of the approved gratuity fund, a sum equal to at least fifty per cent. of the admissible amount as reduced by the amount so utilised, is paid by the assessee by way of contribution to the approved gratuity fund before the 1st day of April, 1976 and the balance of the admissible amount or, as the case may be, the balance of the admissible amount as reduced by the amount so utilised, is paid by the assessee by way of such contribution before the 1st day of April, 1977.

Explanation 1.—For the purpose of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*b*) of this sub-section, "admissible amount" means the amount of the provision made by the assessee for the payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of their employment for any reason, to the extent such amount does not exceed an amount calculated at the rate of eight and one-third per cent of the salary [as defined in clause (h) of rule 2 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule] of each employee entitled to the payment of such gratuity for each year of his service in respect of which such provision is made.

Explanation 2.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where any provision made by the assessee for the payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of their employment for any reason has been allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the assessee for any assessment year, any sum paid out of such provision by way of contribution towards an approved gratuity fund or by way of gratuity to any employee shall not be allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the assessee of the previous year in which the sum is so paid.;

(*b*) after sub-section (7) as so inserted, the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

(*8*) Where the assessee, being a company (other than a banking company or a financial company), incurs any expenditure by way of interest in respect of any deposit received by it, fifteen per cent. of such expenditure shall not be allowed as a deduction.

Explanation.—In this sub-section,—

(a) "banking company" means a Company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) applies and includes any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act ;

(b) "deposit" means any deposit of money with, and includes any money borrowed by, a company, but does not include any amount received by the company—

(*i*) from the Central Government or any State Government or any local authority, or from any other source where the source where the repayment of the amount is guaranteed by the Central Government or a State Government;

(*ii*) from the Government of a foreign State, or from a citizen of a foreign State, or from any institution, association or body (whether incorporated or not) established outside India;

(*iii*) as a loan from a banking company or from a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking, (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank);

(*iv*) as a loan from any institution or body specified in the list in the Tenth Schedule or such other institution or body as the Central Government may, having regard to the nature and objects of the institution or body, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(*v*) from any other company;

(*vi*) from an employee of the company by way of security deposit;

(*vii*) by way of security or as an advance from any purchasing agent, selling agent or other agent in the course of, or for the purpose of, the business of the company or as advance against orders for the supply of goods for the rendering of any service;

(*viii*) by way of subscription to any share, stock, bond or debenture (such bond or debenture being secured by a charge or a lien on the assets of the company) pending the allotment of the said share, stock, bond or debenture, or by way of advance payment of any moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares in the company, if such moneys are not repayable in accordance with the articles of association of the company;

(*ix*) as a loan from any person where the loan is secured by the creation of a mortgage, charge or pledge of any assets of the company (such loan being hereafter in this sub-clause referred to as the relevant loan) and the amount of the relevant loan, together with the amount of any other prior debt or loan secured by the creation of a mortgage, charge or pledge of such assets, is not more than seventy-five per cent. of the price that such assets would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market on the date of creation of the mortgage, charge or pledge for the relevant loan;

(c) "financial company" means—

(*i*) a hire-purchase finance company, that is to say, a company which carries on, as its principal business, hire-purchase transactions or the financing of such transactions; or

(*ii*) an investment company, that is to say, a company which carries on, as its principal business, the acquisition of shares, stock, bonds, debentures, rebenture stock, or securities issued by the Government or a local authority, or other marketable securuties of a like nature; or

(*iii*) a housing finance company, that is to say, a company which carries on, as its principal business, the business of financing of acquisition or construction of houses, including acquisition or development of land in connection therewith;

(*vi*) a loan company, that is to say, a company [not being a company referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (iii)] which carries on, as its principal business, the business of providing finance, whether by making loans or advances or otherwise;

(*v*) a mutual benefit finance company, that is to say, a company which carries on, as its principal business, the business of acceptance of deposits from its member and which is declared by the Central Government under section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956 to be a *Nidhi* or Mutual Benefit Society;

(*vi*) a miscellaneous finance company that is to say, a company which carries on exclusively, or almost exclusively, two or more classes of business referred to in the preceding sub-clauses.'.

Amendment of section 43

7. In section 43 of the Income-tax Act, in the proviso to clause (1), after the words, figures and letters "the 31st day of March, 1967", the words, figures and letters, "but before the 1st day of March, 1975," shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section 44B. Special provisions for computing profits and gains of shipping business in the case of non-residents.

8. In the Income-tax Act, after section 44A, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

'44B. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 43A, in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident, engaged in the business of operation of ships, a sum equal to seven and a half per cent. of the aggregate of the amounts specified in sub-section (2) shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of such business chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

(*2*) The amounts referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely :—

(*i*) the amount paid or payable (whether in or out of India) to the assessee or to any person on his behalf on account of the carriage of passengers live-stock, mail or goods shipped at any port in India; and

(*ii*) the amount received or deemed to be received in India by or on behalf of the assessee on account of the carriage of passengers, live-stock, mail or goods shipped at any port outside India.'.

Amendment of section 52

9. In section 52 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, namely:—

"Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in any case—

(a) where the capital asset is transferred to the Government, or

(*b*) where the full value of the consideration for the transfer of the capital asset is determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India and the adequacy of the full value of the consideration so determined or approved is not questioned by the assessee.".

Amendment of section 80C

10. In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely:—

"(*1*) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, an amount calculated, with reference to the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2), at the following rates, namely:—

(a) where such aggregate does not exceed Rs. 4,000	The whole of such aggregate.
(b) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 4,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Rs. 4,000 plus 50 per cent of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 4,000;
(c) where such aggregate exceeds Rs. 10,000	Rs. 7,000 plus 40 per cent of the amount by which such aggregate exceeds Rs. 10,000."

Insertion of new section 80FF

11. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80F, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely:—

Deduction in respect of expenses on higher education in certain cases

'80FF. (*1*) Where an individual, who is a citizen of India and whose gross total income does not exceed twelve thousand rupees, has expended any sum during the previous year out of his income chargeable to tax for the full time education of a dependent, he shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction of the amount specified in sub-section (*2*) in the computation of his total income.

(*2*) The amount referred in sub-section (*1*) shall be—

(*i*) in a case where the individual has a dependent undergoing a degree or post-graduate course in medicine (including surgery and obstetrics) or architecture or engineering or technology or business management, one thousand rupees in respect of each such dependent; and

(*ii*) in a case where the individual has a dependent undergoing a diploma course in medicine including srgery and obstetrics) or architecture or engineering or technology or business management, or undergoing any degree or post-graduate course, other than a degree or post-graduate course referred to in clause (*i*), five hundred rupees in respect of each such dependent:

Provided that where the individual has, during the previous year, incurred expenditure on the education of more than two dependents as aforesaid, the deduction under sub-section (*1*) shall be allowed only with reference to two such dependents as may be chosen by him.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section,—

(*a*) "dependent", in relation to an individual, means a child, brother or sister of the individual, wholly or mainly dependent on the individual;

(b) "degree course", "post-graduate course" and "diploma course" include respectively any course of study for obtaining a qualification, which, though not described as a degree or post-graduate qualification or diploma, is recognised for purposes of employment under the Central Government as equivalent to a degree, post-graduate qualification or diploma.'.

Amendment of section 80J

12. In section 80J of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely:—

'Provided that in relation to the profits and gains derived by an assessee, being a company, from an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants after the 31st day of March, 1976, or from a ship which is first brought into use after that date, or from the business of a hotel which starts functioning after that date, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "six per cent.", the words "seven and a half per cent" had been substituted.';

(*b*) in sub-section (*4*),—

(*i*) in clause (*ii*), the words and brackets "a building (not being a building taken on rent or lease)," shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976;

(*ii*) in clause (*iii*), for the words "twenty-eight years", the words "thirty-three years" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) the following proviso and *Explanations* shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely:—

"Provided further that, where any building or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to the business of the industrial undertaking, the value of the building or part so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of clause (*ii*) of this sub-section, any machinery or plant which was used outside India by any person other than the assessee shall not be regarded as machinery or plant previously used for any purpose, if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(*a*) such machinery or plant was not, at any time, previous to the date of the installation by the assessee, used in India;

(*b*) such machinery or plant is imported into India from any country outside India; and

(*c*) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922) or this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by the assessee.

Explanation 2.—Where in the case of an industrial undertaking, any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose is transferred to a new business and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (*ii*) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking.";

(*c*) in sub-section (*5*), in clause (*iii*), for the words "twenty-eight years", the words "thirty-three years" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-section (6),—

(*i*) for clause (*a*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*a*) the business of the hotel is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence or by the transfer to a new business of a building previously used as a hotel or of any machinery or plant previously used for any purpose;";

(*ii*) after clause (*d*), the following clause shall inserted, namely :—

"(*e*) the business of the hotel starts functioning on or after the 1st day of April, 1961, but before the 1st day of April, 1981;";

(*iii*) for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

"*Explanation*.—Where in the case of the business of a hotel, any building, or any part thereof, previously used as a hotel, or any machinery or plant, or any part thereof, previously used for any purpose, is transfered to a new business and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent of the total value of the building, machinery or plant used in the business, then, for the purposes of clause (*a*) of this sub-section, the condition specified therein shall be deemed to have been complied with and the total value of the building, machinery or plant or part so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the business of the hotel." ;

(*e*) after sub-section (*6*), the following sub-sections shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

'(*6A*) Where the assessee is a person other than a company or a co-operative society, the deduction under sub-section (*1*) from profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking shall not be admissible unless the accounts of the industrial undertaking for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed have been audited by an accountant, as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section (*2*) of section 288, and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant.

(6*B*) Where any goods held for the purposes of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship are transferred to any other business carried on by the assessee, or where any goods held for the purposes of any other business carried on by the assessee are transferred to the business of the industrial undertakings or the hotel or the operation of the ship and, in either case, the consideration, if any, for such transfer as recorded in the accounts of the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship does not correspond to the market value of such goods as on the date of the transfer, then, for the purposes of the deduction under this section, the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel or the operation of the ship shall be computed as if the transfer, in either case, had been made at the market value of such goods as on that date :

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, the computation of the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the business of the hotel or the operation of the ship in the manner hereinbefore specified presents exceptional difficulties, the Income-tax Officer may compute such profits and gains on such reasonable basis as he may deem fit.

Explanation.—In this sub-section, "market value", in relation to any goods, means the price that such goods would ordinarily fetch on sale in the open market.

(*6C*) Where it appears to the Income-tax Officer that, owing to the close connection between the assessee carrying on the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship to which this section applies and any other person, or for any other reason, the course of business between them is so arranged that the business transacted between them produces to the assessee more than the ordinary profits which might be expected to arise in the business of the industrial undertaking or the hotel or the operation of the ship, the Income-tax Officer shall, in computing the profits and gains of the industrial undertaking or the hotel of the ship for the purpose of the deduction under this section take the amount of profit as may be reasonably deemed to have been derived therefrom.'.

Insertion of new section 80JJ

Deduction in respect of profits and gains from business of live-stock breeding or poultry or dairy farming

13. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80J, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

"80JJ. Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from a business of live-stock breeding, or poultry or dairy farming, there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction as specified hereunder, namely :—

(*a*) in a case where the amount of such profits and gains does not exceed, in the aggregate, ten thousand rupees, the whole of such amount ; and

(*b*) in any other case, one-third of the aggregate amount of such profits and gains or ten thousand rupees, whichever is higher."

Amendment of section 80K

14. In section 80K of the Income-tax Act, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

"Provided that no deduction under this section shall be allowed in respect of any income by way of dividends which is attributable to the profits and gains derived by the company from an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants after the 31st day of March, 1976 or from a ship which is first brought into use after that date or from the buiness of a hotel which starts functioning after that date.'

Amendment of section 80M

15. In section 80M of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for clauses (*a*) and (*b*), the following clauses shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

"(*a*) Where the assessee is a domestic company—

(i) in respect of such income by way of dividends from a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) after the 28th day of February, 1975 and engaged exclusively in the manufacture or production of any one or more of the article or things specified in items 11 and 18 item 23 (excluding refractories) and item 24 in the list in the Ninth Schedule.	the whole of such income ;
(ii) in respect of such income by way of dividends other than the dividends referred to in sub-clause (i)	sixty per cent of such income ;
(b) where the assessee is a foreign company, in respect of such income by way of dividends.	sixty-five per cent of such income."

16. In section 80QQ of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "four assessment years" shall be substituted.

17. In the Income-tax Act, after section 80RR, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

'80RRA. (1) Where the gross total income of an individual who is a citizen of India includes any remuneration received by him from any foreign employer for any service rendered by him outside India, there shall in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the individual, a deduction from such remuneration of an amount equal to fifty per cent. thereof :

Provided that where the individual renders continuous service outside India under or for the foreign employer for a period exceeding thirty-six months, no deduction under this section shall be allowed in respect of the remuneration of such service relating to any period after the expiry of the thirty-six months aforesaid.

(2) The deduction under this section shall be allowed—

(i) in the case of an individual who is or was, immediately before undertaking the service under or for the foreign employer, in the employment of the Central Government or any State Government, only if such service is sponsored by the Central Government; and

(ii) in the case of any other individual, only if he in a technician and the contract of service under or for the foreign employer is approved in this behalf by the Central Government or the prescribed authority.

Explanation 1.—In this section, "foreign employer" means,—

(a) the Government of a foreign State; or

(b) a foreign enterprise; or

(c) any association or body established outside India.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this section, "technician" means a person having specialised knowledge and experience in—

(i) contructional or manufacturing operatons or mining or the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power; or

(ii) agricultural, animal husbandry, dairy forming, deep sea fishing or ship building; or

(iii) public administration or industrial or business management; or

(iv) accountacy; or

(v) any field of natural of applied science (including medical science) or social science; or

(vi) any other field which the Board may prescribe in this behalf,

who is employed by the foreign employer in a capacity in which such specialised knowledge and experience are actually utilised.

Substitution of new section for section 106

18. In the Income-tax Act, for section 106, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Period of limitation for making orders under section 104

"106. No order under section 104 shall be made at any time after—

(a) the expiry of—

(i) four years from the end of the assessment years relevant to the previous year referred to in sub-section (1) of that section, where such assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1974;

(ii) two years from the end of the assessment year relevant to the previous year referred to in sub-section (1) of that section, where such assessment year is an assessment year commencing after the 1st day of April, 1974; or

(b) the expiry of one year from the end of the financial year in which the assessment or re-assessment of the profits and gains of the previous year referred to in sub-section (1) of that section is made,

which ever is later :

Provided that the period of limitation specified in this section shall not apply in a case where the company has made an application to the Board under section 107A."

Amendment of section 172

19. In section 172 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1975,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words, "unless the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that there is an agent of the non-resident from whom the tax will be recoberable under the other provisions of this Act" shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "one-sixth", the words "seven and a half per cent." shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 194A

20. (1) In section 194A of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (3),—

(i) for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(i) where the amount of such income or, as the case may be, the aggregate of the amounts of such income credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the financial year by the person referred to in sub-section (1) to the account of, or to, the payee, does not exceed one thousand rupees;";

(ii) after clause (vii), the following clause shall be inserted namely :—

"(viii) to such income credited or paid by the Central Government under any provision of this Act or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 or the Estate Duty Act, 1953 or the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 or the Gift-tax Act, 1958 or the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963 or the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 or the Interest-tax Act, 1974." ;

(b) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(4) The person responsible for making the payment referred to in sub-section (1) may, at the time of making any deduction, increase or reduce the amount to be deducted under this section for the purpose of adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deduction or failure to deduct during the financial year.".

(2) Notwithstanding the substitution of clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 194A of the Income-tax Act by sub-section (1) of this section, nothing in section 201 or section 276B of that Act shall apply to, or in relation to, any failure to deduct income-tax under sub-secton (1) of the said section 194A on any income by way of interest other than income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" credited or paid on or after the 1st day of April, 1975 but before the 1st day of June, 1975, where the income so credited or paid at any one time does not exceed four hundred rupees.

Amendment of section 195

21. In section 195 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

'Provided further that the deduction of income-tax from any sum, being income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" relating to capital assets other than short-term capital assets, paid to a company which is neither an Indian company nor a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India, shall be of an amount equal to the amount of income-tax on such sum calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause (i) of section 115.'.

Amendment of Ninth Schedule

22. In the Income-tax Act, in the Ninth Schedule [as directed to be inserted by section 16 of the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Act, 1974], after item 23, the following item and Explanation shal be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

"24. Pesticides.

Explanation.—The article specified in item 24 does not include any formulation of pesticides unless the formulation is prepared by the manufacturer or producer of the basic pesticidal chemicals from which such formulation has been prepared.".

Insertion of Tenth Schedule

23. In the Income-tax Act, the following Schedule shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely:—

"THE TENTH SCHEDULE

[See *section* 40A(9)]

List of institutions and bodies

1. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (15 of 1948).

2. Financial Corporations or Joint Financial Corporations, established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 (63 of 1951), and any institution deemed under section 46 of that Act to be a Financial Corporation established by the State Government for the State within the meaning of that Act.

3. The Shipping Development Fund Committee, constituted under section 15 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958).

4. The Unit Trust of India, established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963).

5. The Industrial Development Bank of India, established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 (18 of 1964).

6. State Electricity, Boards, constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (54 of 1948).

7. The Life Insurance Corporation of India, established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956).

8. The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation of India Limited.

9. The State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

10. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited.

11. The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited.

12. The Agricultural Finance Corporation Limited.

13. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited.

14. The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited.

15. The National Industrial Development Corporation of India Limited.

16. The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Limited.".

Consequential Amendments to certain sections.

24. (1) The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act, namely :—

In section 155,—

(a) in sub-section (5A), the following Explanation shall be inserted, and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, at the end, namely :—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, where an assessee having any leasehold or other right of occupancy in any land transfers such right, he shall be deemed to have sold or otherwise transferred such land.";

(b) after sub-section (12), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

'(13) Where in the assessment for any year, any provision made by the assessee for the payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of their employment for any reason has not been allowed as a deduction in the computation of the income of the assessee under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" on the ground that all the conditions specified in sub-clause (ii) (2) and sub-clause (ii) (3) of clause (b) of sub-section (7) of section 40A had not been complied with before the assessment was made and subsequently the assessee complies with such of those conditions as had not been complied with, the disallowance originally made shall be deemed to have been wrongly made and the Income-tax Officer shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, recompute the total income of the assessee for the relevant previous year and make the necessary amendment; and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned from the end of the financial year ending on the 31st day of March, 1977 :

(2) The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976, namely :—

(a) in sub-clause (ii) of clause (3) of section 17, after the word, brackets, figures and letter "clause (10A),", the word, brackets, figures and letter "clause (10B)," shall be inserted;

(b) in sub-section (3) of section 80A, after the words, figures and letter "or section 80J", the words, figures and letters "or section 80JJ" shall be inserted;

(c) in sub-section (3) of section 80P,—

(i) after the words, figures and letter "or section 80J", the words, figures and letters "or section 80JJ" shall be inserted;

(ii) for the words, figures and leters "secion 80HH and section 80J", the words, figures and letters "section 80HH, section 80J and section 80JJ" shall be substituted.

Wealth-tax

Amendment of section 2

25. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), for clause (h), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

'(h) "company" means a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) and includes—

(i) a company formed and registered under any law relating to companies formerly in force in any part of India ;

(ii) a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act ;

(iii) any institution, association or body, whether incorporated or not and whether Indian or non-Indian, which the Board may, having regard to the nature and objects of such institution, association or body, declared by general or special order to be a company :

Provided that such institution, association or body shall be deemed to be a company only for such assessment year or assessment years (whether commencing before the 1st day of April, 1975 or on or after that date) as may be specified in the declaration;

(iv) any body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India.'.

Amendment of section 4

26. In section 4 of the Wealth-tax Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) Where the value of any assets is to be included in the net wealth of an assessee in accordance with clause (*a*) of sub-section (1),—

(*a*) there shall be deducted from such value any debts owing on the valuation date by the transferee mentioned in that clause in so far as such debts are referable to such assets ; and

(b) The provisions of Section 5 shall apply in relation to such assets as if such assets were assets belonging to the assessee."

Amendment of section 5

27. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act,—

(*a*) In sub-section (1),—

(*i*) in the second proviso to clause (*viii*), for the words "twenty-five thousand rupees", the words "thirty thousand rupees" shall be substituted,

(*ii*) after clause (*viiia*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1976 namely :—

"(*viiib*) trees standing on agricultural land, not being trees in an orchard or a plantation," ;

(*iii*) in clauses (*xx*) and (xxviii), the words "held by the assessee" shall be omitted ;

(*iv*) after clause (*xx*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*xxa*) the value of any equity, shares in any company of the type referred to in clause (*d*) of section 45 which is established with the main object of carrying on the business of manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or thinks specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, where such shares form part of the initial issue of equity share capital made by the company after the 28th day of February, 1975 for a period of five successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such shares wer first issued;";

(*v*) in clause (*xxiii*), for the brackets, words and figures "[not being shares referred to in clause (xx)] held by the assessee", the brackets, words, figures and letter "[not being shares referred to in clause (*xx*) or clause (*xxa*)]" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in the proviso to sub-section (1A), for the words "held by the assessee", the words "owned by the assessee" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-section (3),—

(*i*) for the brackets and figures "(*xix*)", the brackets, figures and letter "(*xix*), (*xxa*)" shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) for the words "held by him", the words "owned by him" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in the *Explanation*,. for the words "ceased to held", the words "ceased to own" and for the words "held such other assets", the words "has owned such other asset" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 45

28. In section 42 of the Wealth-tax Act, after clause (g), the following clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely :—

(*h*) any company incorporated outside India which has no place of business in India"

Gift-tax

Amendment of Act 18 of 1958

29. In section 4 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1974, namely :—

"Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in any case where the property is transferred to the Government or where the value of the consideration for the transfer is determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India".

Miscellaneous

Amendment of Act 20 of 1974

30. In section 16 of the Finance Act, 1974, in clause (a), for the words, figures and letters "the 1st day of June, 1975", the words, figures and letters "the 1st day of January, 1977" shall be substituted.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Auxiliary duties of customs.

31. (1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934)

(hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act), or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to twenty per cent of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act).

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 30th day of June, 1976, except as respect things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1949

32. In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1975", the figures "1976" shall be substituted.

33. (1) In the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Act),—

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944

(a) in section 2, in clause (f), after sub-clause (i), the following sub-clause shall be inserted namely :—

"(ia) in relation to manufactured tobacco, includes the labelling or re-labelling of containers and repacking from bulk packs to retail packs or the adoption of any other treatment to render the product marketable to the consumer,";

(b) the First Schedule shall be amended in the manner specified in Parts I and II of the Second Schedule.

(2) The amendment made to Item No. 18 in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act by paragraph (ii) of Part II of the Second Schedule to this Act shall be deemed to have had effect on and from the 1st day of March, 1975 and accordingly—

(a) refund shall be made of all duties collected which would not have been collected if the amendment had come into force on that date; and

(b) recoveries shall be made of all duties which have not been collected but which would have been collected if the amendment had so come into force.

Auxiliary duties of excise

34. (1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excise Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of excise an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excise Act.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 30th day of June, 1976, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (10 of 1897) shall apply upon shall cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The auxiliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excise Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The auxilary duties of excise leviable under sub-section (1) in the financial year 1975-76 shall be for the purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States and the auxiliary duties of excise leviable under sub-section (1) in the financial year 1976-77 shall, for the purposes of section 2 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, (3 of 1962) be deemed to be auxiliary duties of excise levied and collected under the Finance Act of the financial year 1976-77 and the provisions of the 1962-Act aforesaid shall apply accordingly.

(5) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 58 of 1957

35. The First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Discontinuance of salt duty

36. For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1975, no duty under the Central Excise Act or the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

Special provisions as to duties of excise on skelp

37. (1) Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, in all Central laws, providing for or relating to the levy on iron or steel products of duties of excise, as in force during or at any time during the period commencing with the appointed day and ending with the 28th day of February, 1975,—

(I) any reference to strips shall be construed as including and as having always included skelp as defined in *Explanation* 2 unless such Central law excluded, expressly or by necessary implication, skelp from strips; and

(II) any reference to skelp shall be construed as having and having always had the meaning assigned to it in Explanation 2, and accordingly—

(a) all duties of excise levied, assessed or collected or purporting to have been levied, assessed or collected on skelp, as defined in *Explanation* 2, under any such Central law shall be deemed to be as validly levied, assessed or collected as if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times when such duties of excise were levied, assessed or collected;

(b) no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued in any court for the refund of and no enforcement shall be made by any court of any decree or order directing the refund of, any such duties of excise which have been collected and which would have been validly collected if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times when such duties were collected;

(c) refunds shall be made of all such duties of excise which have been collected but which would not have been collected if the provisions of this section had been in force at all material times when such duties were collected; and

(d) recoveries shall be made of all such duties of excise which have not been collected but which would have been collected if the provisions of this section had been in force as from the appointed day.

Explanation 1.—In this sub-section—

(a) "appointed day" means the 24th day of April, 1962, being the day immediately following the date of introduction of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962, which, *inter alia*, provided for the levy of duties of excise on strips;

(b) "Central law" means—

(i) a Central Act;

(ii) any provision in a Bill introduced in the House of the People in respect of which a declaration was made under section 3 of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 16 of 1931;

(iii) any rule or notification made or issued under such Central Act or provision;

(c) "duties of excise" include regulatory duties of excise and auxiliary duties of excise.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this section, "skelp" means hot rolled narrow strip of width not exceeding six hundred millimetres with rolled (square, slightly round or bevelled) edge.

(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that no act or omission on the part of any person shall be punishable as an offence which would not have been so punishable if this section had not come into force.

CHAPTER V

Central sales tax

Amendment of Act 74 of 1956

38. In the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, with effect from the 1st day of July, 1975,—

(1) in section 6, in sub-section (2), in clause (a) of the second proviso, for the words "three per cent.", the words 'four per cent." shall be substituted;

(2) in section 8,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "three per cent", the words " four per cent". shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2), in clause (a), for the words "at the rate", the words "at twice the rate" shall be substituted ;

(c) in sub-section (2A),—

(i) for the words, brackets and figure "or sub-section (2)", the words, brackets, letter and figure "or clause (b) of sub-section (2)" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the words "three per cent.", the words "four per cent." shall be substituted;

(3) in section 15, in clause (a), for the words "three per cent.", the words "four per cent." shall be substituted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000	*Nil.*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	12 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 480 *plus* 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,230 *plus* 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,230 *plus* 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,730 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 5,730 *plus* 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 15,730 *plus* 60 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 27,730 *plus* 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 exceeds Rs. 6,000,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,600 *plus* 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,100 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 5,100 *plus* 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 7,600 *plus* 60 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.	Rs. 19,600 *plus* 70 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;-
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent of such total income,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

	Rate of income-tax
On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956,)

	Rates of income-tax
(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956),—

	Rates of Income-tax
I. In the case of a domestic company,–	
(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,–	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company–	
(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent.;
(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60 per cent.;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income:

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—	
(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of— (*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or (*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent,

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.	*Nil;*
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	30 per cent.	3 per cent;
(*iii*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.	*Nil;*
(*iv*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	21 per cent.	2 per cent;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 3 per cent. of the amount of the income, or income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	
(*ii*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.	1.5 per cent.
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1 per cent;
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on tax-free security)	22 per cent.	1 per cent.
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	24.5 per cent.	1.225 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	2.2 per cent.;
(*v*) on any other income	70 per cent.	3.5 per cent

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) of section 80E and computing "advance tax"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salariess" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent.) shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridicil person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clasue (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000	*Nil.*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 480 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total incom exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,230 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,230 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,730 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 5,730 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 hut does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 15,730 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 27,730 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased byre surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total incom of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 exceed Rs. 6,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000	Nil.
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,600 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,100 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 5,100 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 7,600 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	Rs. 19,600 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the tota income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a srlu charge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income ;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income tax

The amount of Income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil.
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil.
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000.
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total incona-e exceeds Rs. 25,000 ; il
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000.	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the totae-mcome exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge an income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm unde clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,(31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent ;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (31 of 1956)—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company,—	
(*a*) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income ;
(*b*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	60 per cent. of the total income ;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income ;

Provided that—

(*i*) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company) ; and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 ;

(*ii*) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 2,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company) ; and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent ;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2(8) (*e*)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly :

Provided that sub-section (2) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (3) and (4) thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly :

Provided that sub-section (2) of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA" shall be omitted.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (be) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural, income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income :

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—(1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act the loss so computed shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevent to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, or the 1st day of April, 1975, or both, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (7) of section 2 of this Act,—

(*i*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, and

(*ii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975. shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 or the period aforesaid.

(3) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1) sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules, or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974 (20 of 1974), shall be set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

Rule 10.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be nil.

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[*See* section 33(b)]

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excise Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 1, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Thirty-seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem.* shall be substituted.

(*ii*) in Item No. 4, under "I. Unmanufactured tobacco—", for the entry in the third column against sub-item (8), the entry "One rupee and ninety paise". shall be substituted ;

(*iii*) in Item No. 6, for the entry in the third column, the entry "two thousand and one hundred rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted ;

(*iv*) in Item No. 14D, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted.

(*v*) in Item No. 14F, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Forty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(*vi*) in Item No. 16, in the second column, after the words "and includes the inner tube", the words, "the tyre flap" shall be inserted ;

(*vii*) in Item No. 17, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (3), the entry "Ninety paise per kilogram." shall be substituted ;

(*viii*) in Item No. 18A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (2), the entries "Ten rupees per kilogram" and "Four rupees per kilogram." shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*ix*) in Item No. 23, for the entries in the third column, the entry "Thirty-five per cent. *ad volarem.*" shall be substituted;

(*x*) in Item No. 23A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1),(3) and (4), the entries "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*" "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Thirty per cent *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xi*) in Item No. 23B, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) and (4), the entries "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Forty per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Forty per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Twenty five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xii*) in Item No. 26AA, in the second column, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

'*Explanation.*—"Skelp" means hot rolled narrow strip of width not exceeding six hundred millimetres with rolled (square, slightly round or bevelled) edge. ;

(*xiii*) in Item No. 27, for each of the entries in the third column against sub-items (a) (i), (a) (ii), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), the entry "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem plus* two thousand rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted ;

(*xiv*) in Item No. 29A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (2) and (3), the entries "One hundred per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "One hundred and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xv*) in Item No. 33, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (3), the entries "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xvi*) in Item No. 33B, for the entry in the third column aganist sub-item (i), the entry "Seventeen and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted ;

(*xvii*) in Item No. 48, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—	
	(*i*) in Item No. 4, under "II. Manufactured tobacco—",—	
	(*a*) for the entries against sub-item (3), the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—	
	"(i) Biris in the manufacture of which any process has been conducted with the aid of machines operated with or without the aid of power	Three rupees and eighty paise per thousand

Item No. (1)	Description of goods (2)	Rate of duty (3)
	(ii) other biris	Eighty paise per thousand.”;
	(*b*) after sub-item (4), the following sub-item shall be inserted, namely :—	
	“(5) Chewing tobacco	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*
	(6) Snuff	Two rupees and fifty paise per kilogram.”;
	(*ii*) for Item No. 18, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
18	RAYON AND SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND YARN INCLUDING TEXTURED YARN, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER—	
	(*i*) Fibres and yarn, other than Textured Yarn	Eighty-five rupees per kilogram
	(*ii*) Textured Yarn produced out of Base Yarn	The duty for the time being leviable on the Base yarn, if not already paid, *plus* twenty rupees per kilogram,
	(*iii*) Other Textured Yarn	One hundred and five rupees per kilogram. ;
	Explanation I.—“Fibres and Yarn, other than Textured Yarn”, shall be deemed to include— (*i*) man-made fibres ; (*ii*) man-made metallic yarn ; (*iii*) pun (discontinuous) yarn containing not less than ninety per cent, by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the total fibre content ; and (*iv*) man-made filament (continuous) yarn that has not been processed to introduce crimps, coils, loops or curls along the length of the filaments, but does not include bulked yarn and stretch yarn.	
	Explanation II.—“Textured Yarn” means yarn that has been processed to introduce crimps, coils, loops or curls along the length of the filaments and shall include bulked yarn and stretch yarn.	
	Explanation III.—“Base Yarn” means yarn falling under sub-item (*i*) of this Item from which the Textured Yarn has been produced.	
	(*iii*) for Item No. 33A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
“33A	WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS, ALL SORTS, INCLUDING ANY COMBINATION OF TWO OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY, BROADCAST TELEVISION RECEIVER SETS, RADIOS (INCLUDING TRANSISTOR SETS), GRAMOPHONES (INCLUDING RECORD PLAYERS, RECORD PLAYING DECKS AND RECORD CHANGING DECKS) AND TAPE RECORDERS (INCLUDING CASSETTE RECORDERS AND TAPE DECKS), IN EACH CASE WHETHER WITH OR WITHOUT LOUDSPEAKERS—	
	(1) Broadcast television receiver sets.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(2) Radios (including transistor sets).	Three hundred rupees per set.
	(3) Radiograms (including radio or transistor sets with extra space in cabinet for fitting in record players or record changers).	Three hundred rupees per set.
	(4) Others.	Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*”;
	(*iv*) for Item No. 43, the following, Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
“43	WOOL TOPS, THAT IS TO SAY, TOPS CONTAINING MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT BY WEIGHT OF WOOL CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT.	Ten rupees per kilogram.”;

(*v*) after Item No. 66, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
"67	GRAPHITE ELECTRODES AND ANODES; ALL SORTS	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.";
"68	ALL OTHEL GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, MANUFACTURED IN A FACTORY BUT EXCLUDING— (*a*) alcohol all sorts including alcoholic liquors for human consumption ; (*b*) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics ; and (*c*) dutiable goods as defined in section 2(c) of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955)	One per cent. *ad valorem*."

Explanation.—In this Item, the expression "factory" has the meaning assigned to it in section 2(m) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948).

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 35)

Item No. in the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944	Description of goods	Rate of additional duty
1	2	3

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, in Item No. 4, under " II Manufactured tobacco", for the entries against sub-item (3), the following entries shall be substituted, namely :— (58 of 1957)

"(*i*) Biris in the manufacture of which any process has been conducted with the aid of machines operated with or without the aid of power ;	Eighty paise per thousand ;
(*ii*) Other biris	Twenty paise per thousand."

K. K. SUNDARAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 11th August, 1975

No. F. 3(77)-B/75.—The Annual Financial Statement for 1975-76 as presented to the Parliament on the 28th February, 1975 is now published in its final form for general information.

2. The proposals for additional taxation in the Finance Bill, as introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 28th February, 1975 amounted to gross additional revenue of Rs. 287.77 crores as follows :—

	(In crores of Rupees)
Corporation Tax	10.50
Customs	34.05
Union Excise Duties	250.47
Central Sales Tax	1.75
	296.77
Less concessions allowed in respect of Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	(—)9.00
	287.77

Of this the States' share of Union Excise Duties was placed at Rs. 55.66 crores and the states' share of the reduction in respect of Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax was placed at Rs. 6.74 crores. The net accretion to the Centre of the additional taxes proposed was accordingly worked out to Rs. 238.85 crores. The surplus on Revenue Account was estimated at Rs. 623,07,67,000 and overall deficit at Rs. 225,33,00,000.

3. As a result of modification in the Finance Bill, 1975 the gross additional taxation will be reduced by Rs. 21.49 crores as indicated below :—

	(In crores of Rupees
Union Excise Duties	(—)30.31
Less—States, share in the reduction of Union Excise Duties	(+)8.82
TOTAL	(—)21.49

4. The Demands for Grants for 1975-76 were voted without modification.

5. The estimate of surplus on Revenue Account will thus stand at Rs. 601,58,67,000 and overall deficit at Rs. 246,82,00,000.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

संकलन

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 1975

संख्या एफ० 3(77)–बी/75.—1975-76 का वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण जो 28 फरवरी, 1975 को संसद् में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, अब अन्तिम रूप देकर सर्वसधारण की सूचना के लिए प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है ।

2. वित्त विधेयक में अतिरिक्त कराधान के लिए 28 फरवरी, 1975 को लोक सभा में जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया था वह जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है, कुल 287.77 करोड़ रुपए के अतिरिक्त राजस्व के लिए था :—

	(करोड़ रुपयों में)
कम्पनी कर	10.50
सीमा-शुल्क	34.05
संघ उत्पादन शुल्क	250.47
केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर	1.75
	296.77
घटाइए आय पर कम्पनी कर से भिन्न कर के सम्बन्ध में दी गई छूट	(–)9.00
	287.77

इसमें से संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में से राज्यों का हिस्सा 55.66 करोड़ रुपये और आय पर कम्पनी कर से भिन्न कर के संबंध में दी गई छूट की रकम में राज्यों का हिस्सा 6.74 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया था । तदनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार को अतिरिक्त करों के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाली प्रस्तावित रकम 238.85 करोड़ रुपये बैठती थी । राजस्व खाते में 6,23,07,67,000 रुपये के अधिशेष होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था और कुल मिलाकर 2,25,33,00,000 रुपये के घाटे की रकम आंकी गई थी ।

3. वित्त विधेयक 1975 में संशोधन किये जाने के कारण कुल अतिरिक्त कराधान की रकम 21.49 करोड़ रुपये घट जायेगी जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

	(करोड़ रुपयों में)
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	(—)30.31
घटाइए—संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क में हुई कमी में राज्यों का हिस्सा	(+)8.82
जोड़	(—)21.49

4. 1975-76 की अनुदानों की मांगें बिना किसी संशोधन के पास कर दी गई थीं ।

5. इस प्रकार राजस्व खाते की अधिशेष रकमों का अनुमान 6,01,58,67,000 रुपये और कुल घाटे की रकम का अनुमान 2,46,82,00,000 रुपये होगा ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

(1975-76)

का

बजट

BUDGET

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

(1975-76)

(जैसा अन्तिम रूप से पारित किया गया)

(As finally adopted)

एम० जी० कौल,
सचिव, भारत सरकार
M.G. KAUL
Secretary to the Government of India.

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 1975
New Delhi, the 11th August, 1975

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STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
क. कर-राजस्व :	A. TAX REVENUE				
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर :	(a) *Taxes on Income and Expenditure:*				
020. कम्पनी-कर	020. Corporation Tax . .	5,82,59,85	6,61,00,00	7,13,00,00	7,80,50,00
021. आय पर कम्पनी-कर से भिन्न कर	021. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax .	2,13,52,15	2,17,74,00	2,34,68,00	2,47,63,00
028. आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	028. Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure . .	(—)50	..	25,00,00	60,00,00
जोड़--आय और व्यय पर कर	Total—Taxes on Income and Expenditure .	7,96,11,50	8,78,74,00	9,72,68,00	10,88,13,00
(ख) सम्पति और पूंजी संबंधी लेन-देनों पर कर :	(b) *Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions:*				
029. भू-राजस्व	029. Land Revenue . . .	30,64	27,04	24,00	24,50
030. स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण शुल्क	030. Stamps and Registration Fees	11,49,19	11,62,70	13,04,64	13,25,75
031. सम्पदा शुल्क	031. Estate Duty . . .	(—) 66,77	37,00	44,70	91,29
032. धन-कर	032. Taxes on Wealth . .	35,78,11	40,00,00	40,00,00	43,00,00
033. दान-कर	033. Gift Tax	4,78,80	4,00,00	5,00,00	4,50,00
जोड़——सम्पत्ति और पूंजी संबंधी लेनदेनों पर कर	Total—Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	51,69,97	56,26,74	58,73,34	61,91,54
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर :	(c) *Taxes on Commodities and Services :*				
037. सीमाशुल्क	037. Customs	9,96,43,43	9,36,05,00	13,00,00,00	12,84,05,00
038. संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	038. Union Excise Duties . .	26,02,12,71	30,18,11,00	31,84,34,00	36,73,76,00
039. राज्य उत्पाद-शुल्क	039. State Excise . . .	11,91,03	10,39,36	11,49,31	14,32,91
040. बिक्री कर	040. Sales Tax	42,72,15	46,97,70	51,92,96	60,72,56
041. वाहनों पर कर	041. Taxes on Vehicles . .	3,40,08	3,93,67	3,94,52	4,12,17
042. माल और यात्रियों पर कर	042. Taxes on Goods and Passengers . . .	10,32,20	11,93,50	10,56,00	10,75,00
043. बिजली पर कर और शुल्क	043. Taxes and Duties on Electricity . . .	43,21	38,75	48,50	50,00

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि— राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
045. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	045. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	10,44,45	9,22,45	11,90,47	12,27,50
जोड़—वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	Total—Taxes in Commodities and Services	36,77,79,26	40,37,01,43	45,74,65,76	50,60,51,14
जोड़—कर-राजस्व	TOTAL—TAX REVENUE	45,25,60,73	49,72,02,17	56,06,07,10	62,10,55,68
ख. कर-भिन्न-राजस्व :	B. NON-TAX REVENUE				
(क) करेंसी, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल :	(a) *Currency, Coinage and Mint:*				
046. करेंसी, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल	046. Currency, Coinage and Mint	1,61,63,28	36,20,43	28,78,50	34,26,54
(ख) ब्याज-प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ :	(b) *Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits:*				
049. ब्याज-प्राप्तियां :	049. Interest Receipts:				
राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	4,16,97,46	4,07,00,00	4,00,00,00	4,40,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज	Interest from Railways	1,59,50,13	1,69,20,97	1,94,62,12	1,87,67,90
डाक और तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs	19,89,04	16,35,54	17,83,57	18,92,38
अन्य ब्याज-प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts	1,39,44,56	2,69,59,55	2,69,34,00	2,86,60,35
जोड़—ब्याज-प्राप्तियां	Total—Interest Receipts	7,35,81,19	8,62,16,06	8,81,79,69	9,33,20,63
050. लाभांश और लाभ	050. Dividends and Profits	32,30,44	1,90,92,30	1,95,12,31	1,96,08,87
जोड़—ब्याज-प्राप्तियां लाभांश और लाभ	Total—Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	7,68,11,63	10,53,08,36	10,76,92,00	11,29,29,50
(ग) कर-भिन्न अन्य राजस्व :	(c) *Other Non-tax Revenue:*				
(i) **सामान्य सेवाएं :**	(*i*) *General Services :*				
051. लोक सेवा आयोग	051. Public Service Commission	35,99	46,74	42,09	44,66
055. पुलिस	055. Police	3,95,61	6,96,26	3,29,50	3,63,33
056. जेलें	056. Jails	3,57	6,17	4,69	4,82
057. पूर्ति और निपटान	057. Supplies and Disposals	8,27,06	8,69,64	8,87,33	8,89,33
058. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	058. Stationery and Printing	85,18	1,51,33	1,99,87	2,03,44
059. लोक निर्माण कार्य	059. Public Works	3,97,26	3,72,64	2,58,08	2,00,88
065. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	065. Other Administrative Services	2,95,00	7,99,27	8,34,43	8,44,36

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE— ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	सांशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
066. पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के सम्बन्ध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	066. Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & other Retirement benefits .	2,20,52	2,11,27	1,74,05	1,74,10
067. सहायता सामग्री और उपकरण	067. Aid Materials and Equipments	..	11,62,00	5,30,77	5,15,29
068. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	068. Miscellaneous General Services	17,95,89	4,22,95	30,69,40	13,19,25
रक्षा सेवाएं :	*Defence Services:*				
069. सेना	069. Army	86,04,62	84,86,81	1,00,41,21	1,05,92,91
070. नौ सेना	070. Navy . . .	3,81,46	3,40,00	3,79,40	2,60,75
071. वायु सेना	071. Air Force . .	9,98,45	7,50,00	13,85,00	11,76,00
072. पेंशनें आदि	072. Pensions etc. . . .	3,00,98	4,39,48	3,69,33	3,53,80
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	Total—Defence Services .	1,02,85,51	1,00,16,29	1,21,74,94	1,23,83,46
जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं	Total—General Services .	1,43,41,59	1,47,54,56	1,85,05,15	1,69,42,92
(ii) सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं:	(ii) *Social and Commodity Services*				
077. शिक्षा	077. Education . . .	3,26,56	1,99,76	2,73.77	2,75,02
078. कला और संस्कृति	078. Art and Culture . .	..	34,45	36,02	36,45
080. चिकित्सा	080. Medical	1,53,25	1,57,55	1,69,10	1,75,87
081. परिवार नियोजन	081. Family Planning . .	4,21,63	14,41,29	10,29,76	22,43,62
082. लोक-स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल पूर्ति	082. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . .	95,15	99,81	96,27	1,05,93
083. आवासन	083. Housing	5,05,16	7,30,26	5,71,82	6,13,16
084. नगर विकास	084. Urban Development . .	..	3	1	1
085. सूचना और प्रचार	085. Information and Publicity .	2,01,89	3,08,98	2,96,44	2,77,86
086. प्रसारण	086. Broadcasting . . .	21,13,16	24,54,24	25,80,65	26,60,44
087. श्रम और रोजगार	087. Labour and Employment .	8,30	39,67	23,16	22,25
088. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	088. Social Security and Welfare	..	1.10,63	1,40,17	1,49,91
095. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	095. Other Social and Community Services . .	5,35,25	6,49,83	5,93,82	5,43,75
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं:	Total—Social and Community Services . .	43,60,35	62,26,50	58,10,99	71,04,27

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) *Economic Services:*				
098. सहकारिता	098. Co-operation	6,59	3,48	9,32	3,72
104. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	104. Other General Economic Services	1,13,09,83	31,88,06	2,30,76,83	1,74,31,84
105. कृषि	105. Agriculture	1,58,16	1,74,41	1,43,39	1,45,08
106. लघु, सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	106. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	..	19,90	19,81	25,47
109. खाद्य	109. Food	..	5,03	94,03	89,40
110. पशुपालन	110. Animal Husbandry	43,21	38,09	49,14	49,25
111. डेरी विकास	111. Dairy Development	1,92,43	20,93,00	19,49,20	22,96,80
112. मीन उद्योग	112. Fisheries	25,25	43,20	39,35	43,45
113. वन	113. Forest	3,99,22	4,29,53	4,81,33	4,95,12
114. सामुदायिक विकास	114. Community Development	1,91	2,26	3,47	3,36
120. उद्योग	120. Industries	18,95,91	26,40,95	25,55,29	88,75,54
121. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	121. Village and Small Indusitres	17,15	39,16	51,57	56,50
128. खानें और खनिज पदार्थ	128. Mines and Minerals	4,58	1,06,10	3,42,37	3,39,42
131. जल और विद्युत् विकास सेवाएं	131. Water and Power Development Services	8,28	42,90	88,78	92,19
132. बहुप्रयोजनी नदी परियोजनाएं	132. Multipurpose River Projects	8,72	98	69	69
133. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल-निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	133. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	3,28	2,78	22,75	2,24
134. विद्युत् परियोजनाएं	134. Power Projects	11,57,76	32,17,33	40,02,98	52,96,26
135. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	135. Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping	2,27,12	5,71,08	8,43,93	8,60,64
136. नागर विमानन	136. Civil Aviation	2,92,18	3,09,08	2,98,10	3,08,64
137. सड़कें और पुल	137. Roads and Bridges	..	2,75	5,80	5,40
138. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	138. Road and Water Transpost Services	84,81	1,09,24	1,14,88	1,14,32
139. पर्यटन	139. Tourism	..	..	2	2
144. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	144. Other Transport and Communication Services	5,47,92	11,03,49	12,10,69	10,89,43

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
रेलवें:	*Railways:*				
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों से आय	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget . .	11,38,18,82	14,35,38,35	14,08,88,58	1,78,64,84
डाक-तार:	*Posts & Telegraphs:*				
155. डाक प्राप्तियां	155. Postal Receipts . . .	1,34,50,37	1,46,79,85	1,46,25,00	1,51,60,00
156. दूर संचार प्राप्तियां	156. Telecommunication Receipts	2,26,28,48	2,83,01,15	2,79,70,00	3,16,20,00
जोड़—डाक और तार	Total-Posts & Telegraphs . . .	3,60,78,85	4,29,81,00	4,25,95,00	4,67,80,00
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total—Economic Services	16,62,81,98	20,06,62,15	21,88,87,30	25,22,69,62
जोड़—कर-भिन्न राजस्व	TOTAL—NON TAX REVENUE . . .	27,79,58,83	33,05,72,00	35,37,73,94	39,26,72,85
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS				
आगे ले जायी गई (देखिए पृष्ठ 1172)	carried over (see page 1172) . . .	73,05,19,56	82,77,74,17	91,43,81,04	1,01,37,28,53
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Deficit)	..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL:	73,05,19,56	82,77,74,17	91,43,81,04	1,01,37,28,53
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	A. GENERAL SERVICES				
(क) राज्य के अंग:	(*a*) *Organs of State:*				
211. संसद्	211. Parliament . . .	3,76,14	4,67,27	4,70,30	5,94,22
212. राष्ट्रपति/उपराष्ट्रपति/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक	212. President/Vice-President/Administrators of Union Territories . .	97,33	65,92	70,94	72,74
213. मंत्रि-परिषद्	213. Council of Ministers . .	1,02,11	1,14,01	1,26,62	1,27,24
214. न्याय प्रशासन	214. Administration of Justice	1,49,33	1,96,33	2,32,05	2,39,94
215. निर्वाचन	215. Elections	4,00,51	3,68,62	3,58,74	17,78,45
216. लेखा परीक्षा	216. Audit	36,83,65	44,78,12	49,95,64	56,19,74
जोड़—राज्य के अंग	Total—Organs of State . .	48,09,07	56,90,27	62,54,29	84,32,33

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget, Estimate 1975-76
(ख) राजकोष संबंधी सेवाएं :	*(b) Fiscal Services:*				
220. आय और व्यय सम्बन्धी करों की वसूली	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure .	24,86,97	31,00,35	33,02,11	32,68,65
229. भू-राजस्व	229. Land Revenue . . .	18,33	23,45	26,63	26,73
230. स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण	230. Stamps and Registration .	5,93,49	6,22,32	8,43,52	9,40,57
231. सम्पदा शुल्क, धन-कर और दान-कर की वसूली	231. Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax . .	82,90	1,15,79	1,19,25	3,53,34
237. सीमा-शुल्क	237 Customs	15,14,52	18,00,52	18,48,20	24,75,95
238. संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties . .	14,62,59	23,06,90	23,68,86	24,34,53
239. राज्य उत्पाद शुल्क	239. State Excise . . .	11,18	13,58	15,80	15,11
240. बिक्री-कर	240. Sales Tax . . .	56,59	76,56	77,98	82,42
241. वाहनों पर कर	241. Taxes on Vehicles . .	13,66	15,02	17,55	18,23
245. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	245. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	46,22	66,51	68,29	63,32
246. करेंसी, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल	246. Currency, Coinage and Mint	19,02,63	30,70,18	36,01,21	49,90,01
247. राजकोष सम्बन्धी अन्य सेवाएं	247. Other Fiscal Services . .	1,94,59	2,12,67	2,53,03	5,11,48
जोड़—राजकोष सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	Total—Fiscal Services . .	83,83,67	1,14,23,85	1,25,42,43	1,51,80,34
(ग) ब्याज की अदायगी और परिशोध	*(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt:*				
249. ब्याज-अदायगियां	429. Interest Payments . .	8,81,63,75	9,75,13,02	10,22,33,59	11,87,84,19
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	*(d) Administrative Services:*				
251. लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission . . .	1,24,90	1,33,95	1,60,05	1,68,15
252. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं:	252. Secretariat-General Services	43,16,65	34,45,92	41,12,24	43,22,64
253. जिला प्रशासन	253. District Administration	3,63,31	2,73,13	2,24,84	3,46,10
524. राजकोष और लेख प्रशासन	254. Treasury and Accounts Administration . .	20,40,61	38,80	46,79	46,25
255. पुलिस	255. Police	1,29,46,09	1,56,04,94	1,63,12,33	1,74,72,97

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित - राजस्व खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
256. जेलें	256. Jails	45,44	35,27	39,51	42,77
257. पूर्ति और निपटान	257. Supplies and Disposals	5,16,73	7,50,69	8,00,86	8,55,53
258. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	258. Stationery and Printing	5,11,30	4,02,91	8,38,85	9,74,02
259. लोक निर्माण कार्य	259. Public Works . . .	11,32,40	4,11,40	14,65,22	16,57,53
260. आग से बचाव और नियंत्रण	260. Fire Protection and control	12,92	21,07	25,49	26,95
261. विदेशी मामले	261. External Affairs . .	29,52,09	32,93,60	32,83,89	46,65,39
265. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	265. Other Administrative Services	26,52,23	1,44,97,00	28,26,61	27,64,71
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Total—Administrative Services	2,76,14,67	3,89,08,68	3,02,36,68	3,33,43,01
(ङ.) पेंशन और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं :	*(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services:*				
266. पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	266. Pensions and Other Retirement benefits . .	18,23,23	19,88,44	19,83,69	22,45,64
267. सहायता सामग्री और उपकरण	267. Aid Materials and Equipments . . .	..	..	1,62,54	71,59
268. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268. Miscellaneous General Services	10,50,84	11,20,38	4,00,35	7,61,34
जोड़—पेंशन और विविध सामन्य सेवाएं	Total—Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	28,74,07	31,08,82	25,46,58	30,78,57
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं :	*(f) Defence Services:*				
269. सेना	269. Army	10,98,37,59	12,11,15,62	14,49,56,74	14,68,28,74
270. नौसेना	270. Navy	84,52,61	1,09,30,81	1,01,60,59	1,34,50,14
271. वायु सेना	271. Air Force . . .	3,37,29,35	3,82,91,47	4,11,45,75	4,44,38,25
272. पेंशनें आदि	272. Pensions etc.	63,62,64	76,51,10	1,11,09,10	1,13,00,10
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	Total—Defence Services . .	15,83,82,19	17,79,89,00	20,73,72,18	21,60,17,23
जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं	TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES . . .	29,02,27,42	33,46,33,64	36,11,85,75	39,48,35,67
ख. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	B. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :				
276. सचिवालय-सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	276. Secretariat-Social and Community Services . .	3,27,01	4,65,93	4,91,54	5,46,92
277. शिक्षा	277. Education . . .	1,09,30,46	1,38,25,61	1,41,08,20	1,60,45,61
278. कला और संस्कृति	278. Art and Culture . .	5,43,78	10,49,75	9,35,78	11,50,12

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
279. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	279. Scientific Services and Research	78,06,66	1,11,73,91	1,12,39,81	1,31,59,06
280. चिकित्सा	280. Medical	24,07,68	27,60,25	29,78,80	24,70,53
281. परिवार नियोजन	281. Family Planning . .	5,31,47	5,82,38	7,30,61	5,62,76
282. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जलपूर्ति	282. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . .	10,25,05	8,92,98	10,45,24	10,98,68
283. आवासन	283. Housing	6,34,28	6,69,91	8,59,39	8,41,43
284. नगर विकास	284. Urban Development . .	21,17	2,31,11	64,25	2,48,99
285. सूचना और प्रचार	285. Information and Publicity .	9,46,03	11,40,97	11,65,01	13,82,74
286. प्रसारण	286. Broadcasting . . .	16,72,64	18,24,13	21,50,74	24,10,46
287. श्रम और रोज़गार	287. Labour and Employment .	19,95,90	24,19,54	23,53,19	26,92,13
288. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288. Social Security and Welfare	33,52,63	79,81,57	44,30,49	45,65,84
289. दैवी आपदाओं के सम्बन्ध में सहायता	289. Relief on account of Natural Calamities . . .	28	1,04	2,79	1,02
295. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	295. Other Social and Community Services . . .	95,35	62,01	44,67	49,12
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES .	3,22,90,39	4,50,81,09	4,26,00,51	4,82,25,41
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं :	C. ECONOMIC SERVICES :				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(a) *General Economic Services:*				
296. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	296. Secretariat-Economic Services	11,32,83	11,82,17	12,65,49	13,75,63
297. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात प्रोत्साहन	297. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion . . .	77,54,99	87,24,38	85,82,62	97,04,75
298. सहकारिता	298. Co-operation . . .	4,96,34	5,53,28	5,49,83	6,43,37
304. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	304. Other General Economic Services	1,12,80,53	32,61,70	31,92,75	29,30,35
जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total– General Economic Services . . .	2,06,64,69	1,37,21,53	1,35,90,69	1,46,54,10
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं :	(*b*) *Agriculture and Allied Services:*				
305. कृषि	305. Agriculture . . .	51,37,08	60,99,53	51,19,86	62,76,66
306. लघु सिंचाई	306. Minor Irrigation . .	..	3,80,10	3,49,88	5,35,51
307. भूमि और जल संरक्षण	307. Soil and Water Conservation	..	3,15,62	1,98,31	2,58,38
308. क्षेत्र विकास	308. Area Development . .	..	1,86,13	2,40,24	2,41,90

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT— DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
309. खाद्य	309. Food	2,56,48,82	1,06,25,46	3,00,67,74	3,02,03,09
310. पशु पालन	310. Animal Husbandry . .	5,33,50	7,03,46	5,85,47	8,42,60
311. डेरी विकास	311. Dairy Development . .	1,23,50	24,58,27	23,55,15	25,72,12
312. मीन उद्योग	312. Fisheries	73,48	6,31,14	7,25,40	8,88,62
313. वन	313. Forest	6,27,54	7,23,76	6,61,24	7,97,70
314. सामुदायिक विकास	314. Community Development .	1,41,35	1,07,65	1,14,64	1,13,14
जोड़—कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	Total—Agriculture and Allied Services . . .	3,22,85,27	2,22,31,12	4,04,17,93	4,27,29,72
(ग) उद्योग और खनिज :	*(c) Industry and Minerals:*				
320. उद्योग	320. Industries . . .	69,30,17	58,83,97	74,61,74	1,55,99,18
321. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	321. Village and Small Industries	98,28	27,68,52	25,10,32	30,96,52
328. खानें और खनिज	328. Mines and Minerals . .	23,45,82	33,41,09	36,18,54	44,22,73
जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज	Total—Industry and Minerals .	93,74,27	1,19,93,58	1,35,90,60	2,31,18,43
(घ) जल और विद्युत विकास:	*(d) Water and Power Development:*				
331. जल और विद्युत विकास सेवाएं	331. Water and Power Development Services . . .	5,94,03	7,83,68	8,34,81	11,05,98
333. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	333. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	49,74	1,57,23	49,45	1,99,55
334. विद्युत परियोजनाएं	334. Power Projects . . .	20,30,65	42,89,93	41,77,67	55,44,31
जोड़—जल और विद्युत विकास	Total—Water and Power Development . . .	26,74,42	52,30,84	50,61,93	68,49,84
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार:	*(e) Transport and Communications:*				
335. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ तथा नौवहन	335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . .	7,90,66	14,17,48	13,91,01	14.44,71
336. नागर विमानन	336. Civil Aviation . . .	12,12,18	11,18,05	12,62,90	15,04,18
337. सड़कें और पुल	337. Roads and Bridges . .	31,17,96	33,36,54	35,07,53	39,41,27
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338. Road and Water Transport Services	1,32,30	2,42,03	2,14,30	1,59,50
339. पर्यटन	339. Tourism	3,12,21	3,04,35	3,38,65	3,38,40
344. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	344. Other Transport and Communication Services . .	6,45,73	7,59,98	8,09,89	8,81,62
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार	Total—Transport and Communications . . .	62,11,04	71,78,43	75,24,28	82,69,68

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
(च) रेलें:	*(f) Railways:*				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेल व्यय	Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget	11,38,18,82	14,35,38,35	14,08,88,58	16,78,64,84
(छ) डाक-तार	*(g) Posts & Telegraphs:*				
355. डाक सेवाएं	355. Postal Services	2,06,08,87	1,63,47,10	1,82,97,00	2,05,16,65
356. दूर संचार सेवाएं	356. Telecommunication Services	1,04,27,97	1,82,99,28	1,98,54,04	2,27,12,21
357. सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	357. Dividends to General Revenues	22,33,20	18,50,36	19,87,43	20,99,14
358. डाक-तार अधिशेष से विनियोजन	358. Appropriations from Posts & Telegraphs Surplus	28,08,80	64,84,26	24,56,53	14,52,00
जोड़--डाक और तार	Total—Posts and Telegraphs	3,60,78,84	4,29,81,00	4,25,95,00	4,67,80,00
जोड़--आर्थिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ECONOMIC SERVICES	22,11,07,35	24,68,74,85	26,36,69,01	31,02,66,61
घ. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	D. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS				
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments	9,23,03,87	10,11,35,58	10,40,07,23	11,12,87,23
361. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	361. Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	28,85,84	35,19,47	41,43,73	45,12,21
362. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	362. Payment of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	6,30,69,54	6,72,40,00	7,02,54,03	7,74,49,00
363. स्थानीय निकायों और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मुआवज़ा और समनुदेशन	363. Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	14,85,54	17,62,65	15,90,73	16,53,31
364. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	364. Technical and Economic Co-operation with other Countries	..	43,16,46	44,61,64	40,15,92
367. बिविध अनुदान	367. Miscellaneous Grants	..	..	..	13,24,50
जोड़--सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS	15,97,44,79	17,79,74,16	18,44,57,36	20,02,42,17
जोड़िए--पूंजी खाते से वापस की गयी रकम	*Add*—Amount written back from Capital	34,70,50	..	..	..
जोड़--राजस्व खाते से भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS REVENUE ACCOUNT	70,68,40,45	80,45,63,74	85,19,12,63	95,35,69,86
भुगतान से राजस्व की अधिकता (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)	2,36,79,11	2,32,10,43	6,24,68,41	6,01,58,67
जोड़	TOTAL	73,05,19,56	82,77,74,17	91,43,81,04	1,01,37,28,53

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि--पूंजीखाता--प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

(iii) Tehsil level administration

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Receipts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
क. लोक ऋण :	A. PUBLIC DEBT:				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार के आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Gover nment:				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans . . .	11,25,30,92	7,00,00,00	7,96,44,00	5,32,00,00
राजकोष हुण्डियां	Treasury Bills . . .	58,85,85,00	66,25,78,00	71,71,11,00	82,38,72,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items . . .	7,71,21	4,90,00	6,28,70	1,00,20
जोड़--केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तरिक ऋण	Total—Internal Debt of the Central Government .	70,18,87,13	73,30,68,00	79,73,83,70	87,71,72,20
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt . . .	6,81,59,43	8,49,78,81	8,88,31,73	9,28,46,59
जोड़--लोक ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	77,00,46,56	81,80,46,81	88,62,15,43	97,00,18,79
ख. ऋणों और अग्रिमों की अदायगी	B. REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES				
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments . .	9,66,58,89	5,18,00,00	5,57,00,00	6,82,00,00
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments	2,07,05	2,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments .	2,60,95,93	2,10,00,00	2,71,60,00	2,64,11,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	2,41,70,02	3,50,00,00	3,98,40,00	4,45,89,00
जोड़--केन्द्रीय सरकार से ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES: .	14,71,31,89	10,80,00,00	12,30,00,00	13,95,00,00
ग. पी० एल० 480 और अन्य कोष संबंधी करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से अनुदान	C. Grants from U.S.A. under the Agreement on PL 480 and other Funds, 1974 . .	16,64,00,00	..	..	..
घ. खाद्य और तेल ऋण	D. Food and Oil Credits . .	..	3,40,00,00	3,72,00,00	2,30,00,00
जोड़--राजस्व प्राप्तियां--(पृष्ठ 1166 से आगे लाई गयीं)	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS—(brought forward from page 1166) . . .	73,05,19,56	82,77,74,17	91,43,81,04	1,01,37,28,53
जोड़--भारत की समेकित निधि--प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	1,81,40,98,01	1,78,78,20,98	1,96,07,96,47	2,14,62,47,32
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता :	A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES				
430. इण्डिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस	430. India Security Press . .	39,72	71,74	71,24	81,98
446. करेंसी, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल	446. Currency, Coinage and Mint	8,21,01	9,88,64	6,61,85	7,10,15
459. लोक निर्माण कार्य	459. Public Works . . .	9,65,83	17,37,17	13,68,34	16,24,82

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि--पूंजीखाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
468. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	468. Miscellaneous General Services	(—)3,91,45	(—)3,45,34	(—)3,55,34	(—)3,48,90
469. रक्षा सेवाएं	469. Defence Services . .	1,99,83,11	2,35,27,29	2,05,02,76	2,37,66,23
जोड़--सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES .	2,14,18,22	2,59,79,50	2,22,48,85	2,58,34,28
ख. सामाँजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता:	B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES:				
477. शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	477. Education, Art and Culture	(—)38	2,17,04	1,11,02	2,92,67
479. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अंशदान	479. Scientific Services and Research	..	29,79,07	24,72,83	34,74,36
480. चिकित्सा	480. Medical	(—)2,59,39	1,30,19	(—)57,89	1,00,04
481. परिवार नियोजन	481. Family Planning . .	..	10,00	10,00	40,00
482. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जलपूर्ति	482. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . .	1,66,18	32,81	23,26	21,68
483. आवासन	483. Housing	14,70,20	14,87,53	13,69,26	14,81,78
484. नगर विकास	484. Urban Development . .	11,75,52	87,00	85,00	65,00
485. सूचना और प्रचार	485. Information and Publicity	..	18,44	23,58	21,76
486. प्रसारण	486. Broadcasting . . .	9,13,72	12,39,12	8,81,67	1,87,93
488. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	488. Social Security and Welfare	2,88,78	1,87,07	2,04,70	4,26,98
495. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	495. Other Social and Community Services . . .	..	8,50	11,13	7,54
जोड़--सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES . . .	37,54,63	63,96,77	51,34,56	61,19,74
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता:	C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES:				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	(a) *Capital Account of General Economic Services:*				
497. विदेश व्यापार	497. Foreign Trade . . .	38,37	1,77,75	2,00,79	60,87
498. सहकारिता	498. Co-operation . . .	5,73,14	9,74,50	7,69,18	17,16,02
500. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में पूंजी लगाना	500. Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions . . .	12,75,08	56,44,23	6,51,23	50,20,00
501. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में लगाई गई पूंजी	501. Investments in International Financial Institutions .	14,31,72	9,29,17	9,47,31	1,00,20
जोड़--सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजीखाता	Total—Capital Account of General Economic Services	33,18,31	77,25,65	25,68,51	68,97,09

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजी खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT— DISBURSEMENTS

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	(*b*) *Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services:*				
505. कृषि	505. Agriculture	4,34,57	11,80,55	2,95,65,65	1,49,90,40
506. लघु सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	506. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	..	61,25	39,25	41,86
509. खाद्य	509. Food	(—)16,72,30	3,47,89	1,09,48	1,87,27
510. पशुपालन	510. Animal Husbandry . .	(—)3,44	1,36,36	78,34	2,63,68
511. डेरी विकास	511. Dairy Development . .	2,20,61	75,00	52,44	85,35
512. मीन उद्योग	512. Fisheries	4,30	1,18,20	51,83	1,15,24
513. वन	513. Forests	4,56	1,22,23	30,76	1,92,97
514. सामुदायिक विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	514. Community Development .	..	..	1,00	..
जोड़—कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजीखाता	Total—Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services . . .	(—)10,11,70	20,41,48	2,99,28,75	1,58,76,77
(ग) उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजी खाता	(*c*) *Capital Account of Industry and Minerals:*				
520. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	520. Industrial Research and Development . . .	..	1,58	2,13	3,62
521. ग्रामोद्योग तथा लघु उद्योग	521. Village and Small Industries	3,05,71	3,58,81	70,71	5,75,50
522. मशीन तथा इंजीनियरी उद्योग	522. Machinery and Engineering Industries . . .	11,57,47	10,52,01	8,33,07	11,62,79
523. पैट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक उद्योग	523. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries . .	1,94,60,06	1,38,95,00	1,90,15,70	3,10,44,80
524. हवाई जहाज तथा समुद्री जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	524. Aircraft and Shipbuilding Indusiries . . .	12,70,00	3,35,00	2,80,00	3,50,00
525. दूरसंचार तथा इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स उद्योग	525. Telecommunication and Electronic Industries . .	2,00,00	2,81,44	2,24,54	2,12,50
526. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	526. Consumer Inaustries . .	10,18,19	29,50,00	31,27,92	91,71,01
527. परमाणु ऊर्जा विकास	527. Atomic Energy Development	39,46,72	34,01,52	38,25,40	41,98,93
528. खनन तथा धातुकर्मक उद्योग	528. Mining and Metallurgical Industries . . .	74,33,70	1,19,01,34	2,13,31,15	1,02,17,35
529. अन्य उद्योग	529. Other Industries . .	60,97	64,49	1,15,80	55,09
530. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं में लगाई गई पूंजी	530. Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions .	..	46,00	30,20	61,00
जोड़—उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजी खाता	Total—Capital Account of Industry and Minerals . .	3,48,52,82	3,42,87,19	4,88,56,62	5,70,52,59

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजीखाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
(घ) जल और विद्युत् विकास का पूंजी खाता	*(d) Capital Account of Water and Power Development:*				
531. जल और विद्युत विकास सेवाएं	531. Water and Power Development Services . . .	1,74,16	1,34,52	1,24,44	1,61,79
533. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	533. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	7,35,90	10,89,13	10,46,99	7,74,20
534. विद्युत परियोजनाएं	534. Power Projects . . .	54,74,50	78,04,54	99,79,92	83,37,39
जोड़—जल और विद्युत विकास का पूंजीखाता	Total—Capital Account of Water and Power Development	63,84,56	90,28,19	1,11,51,35	92,73,38
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार का पूंजी खाता	*(e) Capital Account of Transport and Communications:*				
535. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	535. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	9,85,96	23,59,34	29,19,71	24,05,30
536. नागर विमानन	536. Civil Aviation . . .	13,04,86	14,82,28	14,33,84	14,36,76
537. सड़कें और पुल	537. Roads and Bridges . .	1,07,12,27	72,16,79	77,79,72	73,98,58
538. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	538. Road and Water Transport Services	1,40,00	9,73,00	71,74	2,49,50
544. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	544. Other Transport and Communication Services . .	3,27,22	5,87,20	5,92,25	6,83,61
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार का पूंजी खाता	Total—Capital Account of Transport and Communications	1,34,70,31	1,26,18,61	1,27,97,26	1,21,73,75
(च) रेलों का पूंजी खाता (जैसा कि रेलवे बजट में दिखाया गया है)	*(f) Capital Account of Railway (as shown in the Railway Budget)*	1,71,62,98	2,27,00,00	2,12,99,54	1,82,50,00
(छ) डाक-तार का पूंजी खाता	*(g) Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs:*				
555. डाक सेवाएं	555. Postal Services . . .	(—)49,85,12	4,96,66	1,23,44	2,17,49
556. दूर संचार सेवाएं (बेतार सहित)	556. Telecommunication Services (including Wireless) . .	99,91,82	10,39,34	14,12,56	15,79,51
जोड़—डाक-तार का पूंजीखाता	Total—Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs . .	50,06,70	15,36,00	15,36,00	17,97,00
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजीखाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES .	7,91,83,98	8,99,37,12	12,81,38,03	12,13,20,58
घटाइए—राजस्व में वापस डाली गई रकम	Deduct—Write back to Revenue	(—)34,70,50	..	..	..
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT . .	10,08,86,33	12,23,13,39	15,55,21,44	15,32,74,60

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजीखाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
लोक ऋण	PUBLIC DEBT				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government:				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans . . .	5,53,60,40	2,01,64,00	2,01,64,00	2,07,12,00
राजकोष हुण्डियां	Treasury Bills . . .	55,45,78,47	65,00,00,00	68,45,98,25	80,00,00,00
अन्य मद	Other Items . . .	9,38,24	13,89,11	15,18,63	2,53,34
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Total—Internal Debt of the Central Government .	61,08,77,11	67,15,53,11	70,62,80,88	82,09,65,34
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt . . .	19,81,45,46	2,97,32,31	2,93,28,76	3,15,77,60
जोड़—लोक ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT. .	80,90,22,57	70,12,85,42	73,56,09,64	85,25,42,94
ऋण और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES				
क. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES				
677. शिक्षा, कला तथा संस्कृति	677. Education Art and Culture		2,15,57	57,30	1,90,65
679. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	679. Scientific Services and Research		2,83,82	1,68,70	1,09,00
681. परिवार नियोजन	681. Family Planning . .		10,00	10,00	90,00
682. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई तथा जलपूर्ति	682. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . .		8,65,00	8,27,00	9,40,00
683. आवासन	683. Housing		2,19,26	2,56,89	1,68,80
684. नगरी विकास	684. Urban Development . .		..	..	..
685. सूचना और प्रचार	685. Information and Publicity .		1,50	..	4,50
688. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	688. Social Security and Welfare		76,83	2,41,20	1,36,83
695. अन्य सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं	695. Other Social and Community Services . . .		1,80,01	61,78	1,26,00
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	TOTAL—LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		18,51,99	16,22,87	17,65,78
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES				
698. सहकारी समितियां	698. Co-operative Societies .		11,54,03	8,34,81	15,94,51
705. कृषि	705. Agriculture . . .		2,71,90	1,95,55	1,37,20

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजीखाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हज़ार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
706. लघु सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण तथा क्षेत्र विकास	706. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development		34	14	1,84
709. खाद्य	709. Food		4,89,50	2,03,73	5,87,10
710. पशु पालन	710. Animal Husbandry . .		3,15	4,00	1,60
711. डेरी विकास	711. Dairy Development . .		90,50	78,12	90,00
712. मीन उद्योग	712. Fisheries		10,25	11,00	26,00
714. सामुदायिक विकास	714. Community Development .		1,20	1,00	50
715. कृषि सम्बन्धी वित्तीय संस्थाएं	715. Agricultural Financial Institutions		40,00,00	50,00,00	50,00,00
720. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	720. Industrial Research and Development . . .		1,50	50	50
721. ग्रामोद्योग तथा लघु उद्योग	721. Village and Small Industries		50,18,20	49,61,48	33,27,82
722. मशीन तथा इंजीनियरी उद्योग	722. Machinery and Engineering Industries . . .		38,53,58	1,04,07,10	79,53,95
723. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक उद्योग	723. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries . .		93,11,98	1,05,46,56	2,22,40,49
724. हवाई जहाज तथा समुद्री जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	724. Aircrafts and Shipbuilding Industries . . .		25,70,00	28,60,00	31,00,00
725. दूरसंचार तथा इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स उद्योग	725. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries. .		9,10,00	7,08,46	6,12,50
726. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	726. Consumer Industries . .		14,04,98	20,30,16	16,84,24
728. खनन तथा धातुकर्मक उद्योग	728. Mining and Metallurgical Industries . .		2,80,79,10	3,43,77,13	4,12,27,00
730. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं	730. Industrial Financial Institutions		15,41,49	1,92,20	6,48,00
731. जल तथा विद्युत् विकास सेवाएं	731. Water and Power Development Services . . .		50,00	..	..
734. विद्युत् परियोजनाएं	734. Power Projects . . .		37,80,00	55,34,15	70,22,02
735. पत्तन, दीप स्तम्भ तथा नौवहन	735. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping		1,30,57,00	1,46,57,00	1,38,05,00
736. नागर विमानन	736. Civil Aviation . . .		1,37,50	5,30,00	1,53,70
738. सड़क तथा जल परिवहन	738. Road and Inland Water Transport . . .		5,42,60	16,36,22	18,18,50
744. अन्य परिवहन तथा संचार सेवाएं	744. Other Transport and Communication Services . .		3,42,00	3,39,50	3,38,00
746. रेलों को ऋण	746. Loans to Railways . .		1,14,94,41	2,04,97,33	1,10,83,78
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	TOTAL—LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES . .		8,81,15,21	11,56,06,14	12,24,54,25

विवरण I क--भारत की समेकित निधि--पूंजी खाता--भुगतान
STATEMENT I A—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
ग. अन्य ऋण	C. OTHER LOANS				
760. राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governments . .	15,60,18,99	10,23,00,94	11,25,28,79	11,06,26,25
761. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	761. Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments	15,40,58	17,37,28	18,14,53	21,35,03
765. विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	765. Advances to foreign Governments	2,75,57,31	2,36,76,00	3,31,84,35	3,26,37,00
766. सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ऋण	766. Loans to Government Servants . . .	35,28,08	56,85,23	44,36,12	47,64,18
767. विविध ऋण	767. Miscellaneous Loans .	5,45,47,14	24,54	17,57	15,46
जोड़--अन्य ऋण	TOTAL—OTHER LOANS .	24,31,92,10	13,34,23,99	15,19,81,36	15,01,77,92
जोड़--केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये गये ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT .	24,31,92,10	22,33,91,19	26,92,10,37	27,43,97,95
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटान	768. Inter State Settlement .	6,82	36,94	36,93	..
जोड़--पूंजी खाते के भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS CAPITAL ACCOUNT	1,15,31,07,82	1,04,70,26,94	1,16,03,78,38	1,28,02,15,49
जोड़--भारत की समेकित निधि से भुगतान	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA DISBURSEMENTS . . .	1,85,99,48,27	1,85,15,90,68	2,01,22,91,01	2,23,37,85,35
राजस्व से किया गया भुगतान :	DISBURSEMENTS MET FROM REVENUE :				
211. संसद	211. Parliament		1,94	1,94	1,94
212. राष्ट्रपति/उप-राष्ट्रपति/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक	212. President/Vice-President/Administrators of Union Territories		53,29	57,09	58,62
214. न्याय प्रशासन	214. Administration of Justice		1,34,19	1,47,46	1,49,15
216. लेखा परीक्षा	216. Audit		70,50	73,88	79,28
220. आय और व्यय सम्बन्धी करों की वसूली	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure		1,28	1,05	1,19
237. सीमा-शुल्क	237. Customs		43	43	43
238. संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties		86	86	86
249. ब्याज-अदायगियां	249. Interest Payments		9,75,13,02	10,22,33,59	11,87,84,19
251. लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission . . .		1,33,95	1,56,08	1,68,65
252 सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	252. Secretariat-General Services . . .		41	58	70
258. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	258. Stationery and Printing . . .		4	4	4

विवरण I क--भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'भारित' भुगतान

STATEMENT I A—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
259. लोक निर्माण कार्य	259. Public Works	11	8	7
266. पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	266. Pensions and other retirement benefits	12,60	17,06	20,04
268. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268. Miscellaneous General Services	2,96	1,49	3,23
269. रक्षा सेवाएं— सेना	269. Defence Services—Army	9,00	15,50	9,00
270. रक्षा सेवाएं- - नौसेना	270. Defence Services—Navy	40	40	40
271. रक्षा सेवाएं- -वायु सेना	271. Defence Services—Air Force	1,50	2,00	1,50
272. रक्षा सेवाएं—-पेंशन	272. Defence Services—Pensions etc..	10	10	10
277. शिक्षा	277. Education	1	1	1
283. आवासन	283. Housing	42,33	54,15	47,54
287. श्रम और रोजगार	287. Labour and Employment	5	5	5
288. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288. Social Security and Welfare	72	30	30
311. डेरी विकास	311. Dairy Development	1,00	30	30
320. उद्योग	320. Industries	1	18	1
321. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	321. Village and Small Industries	40,00	37,51	60,00
328. खानें और खनिज	328. Mines and Minerals	18	18	10
335. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	6	5	41
337. सड़कें और पुल	337. Roads and Bridges	10	50	10
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338. Road and Water Transport Services	20	20	20
355. डाक सेवाएं	355. Postal Services	10	48	7
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments	5,06,41,33	5,11,72,33	5,46,64,33
362. संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की आदयगी	362. Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	6,72,40,00	7,02,54,03	7,74,49,00
जोड़--राजस्व से किया गया भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS MET FROM REVENUE	21,59,02,67	22,42,29,90	25,15,01,81
राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी भुगतान	CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT			
446. करेंसी, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल पर पूंजी परिव्यय	446. Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint	..	31	..
459. लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	459. Capital Outlay on Public Works	14,41	14,41	15,01
469. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	469. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	30,00	30,00	30,00

विवरण I क—भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'भारित' भुगतान
STATEMENT I A—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		बज अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
477. शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति पर पूंजी परिव्यय	477. Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture	2,50	35	..
480. चिकित्सा पर पूंजी परिव्यय	480. Capital Outlay on Medical	..	24	..
483. आवासन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	483. Capital Outlay on Housing	18,60	27,45	17,03
484. नगर विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	484. Capital Outlay on Urban Development	2,54,00	2,06,00	2,06,00
505. कृषि पर पूंजी परिव्यय	505. Capital Outlay on Agriculture	3,64	40	40
509. खाद्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	509. Capital Outlay on Food	3,00	3,00	3,00
521. ग्रामीण लघु उद्योग पर पूंजी परिव्यय	521. Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	..	16	..
533. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	533. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation Drainage and Flood Control Projects	35,00	45,13	80,00
535. पत्तनों, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	535. Capital Outlay on Ports Lighthouses and Shipping	4,00	4,00	4,00
536. नागर विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	536. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	6,00	6,00	15,48
537. सड़कों और पुलों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	537. Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	2,00	2,11	2,00
544. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	544. Capital Outlay on Other Transport and Communication Services	20	20	20
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government	67,15,53,11	70,62,80,88	82,09,65,34
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt	2,97,32,31	2,93,28,76	3,15,77,60
682. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल पूर्ति के लिए ऋण	682. Loans for Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	1,00	..	..
760. राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governments	10,23,00,94	11,25,28,79	11,06,26,25
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटान	768. Inter State Settlement	36,94	36,93	..
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी भुगतान	TOTAL—CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT	80,39,97,65	84,85,15,12	96,35,42,31
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि पर भारित भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA	1,01,99,00,32	1,07,27,45,02	1,21,50,44,12

विवरण Iक—भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्राप्तियां' और भुगतान

STATEMENT II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां/भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
प्राप्तियां	**RECEIPTS**				
800. आकस्मिकता निधि	800. Contingency Fund . .	1,12,55	..	..	..
भुगतान	**DISBURSEMENTS**				
800. आकस्मिकता निधि	800. Contingency Fund . .	..	..	..	..

विवरण II—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता-प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियों आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.				
(क) अन्य बचतें	(a) *Small Savings* . . .	*12,99,68,97*	*11,62,00,00*	*12,80,00,00*	*13,32,00,00*
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) *Provident Funds :*				
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds .	2,46,07,22	2,69,17,00	3,34,08,79	3,44,58,59
(ii) सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds .	5,31,47	4,50,00	4,75,00	5,50,00
जोड़—भविष्य निधियां	Total—Provident Funds . .	2,51,38,69	2,73,67,00	3,38,83,79	3,50,08,59
(ग) अन्य लेखे	(c) *Other Accounts :*				
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund . .	6 ,17,35	7,98,11	7,79,98	8,73,7
(ii) परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund . .	16,10,49	19,83,76	19,93,99	25,19,19
(iii) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other Items . . .	44,96,73	61,31,42	63,34,51	1,00,33,80
जोड़—अन्य लेखे	Total—Other Accounts .	67,2 4,57	89,13,29	91,08,48	1,34,26,7
जोड़—अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि ।	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS PROVIDENT FUND ETC.	16,18,32,23	15,24,80,29	17,09,92,27	18,16,35,35
ख प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS				
(क) ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) *Reserve Funds bearing interest :*				
(i) मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधियां—रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Reserve Funds —Railways . . .	1,26,02,34	1,26,22,49	1,27,02,01	1,27,85,11
(ii) रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	(ii) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	99,80,69	91,51,15	1,83,09,17	1,09,23,77
(iii) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund	22,73,12	24,53,66	21,91,62	6,77,02
(iv) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway pension Fund .	24,42,55	23,56,40	26,06,21	25,58,63
(v) रेल दुर्घटना मुआवजा सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	..	8,23,46	7,54,09	8,06,61
(vi) रेलवे कर्मचारी हित निधि	(vi) Railway Staff Benefit Fund	..	..	1,06,02	1,19,17
(vii) डाक-तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(vii) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund .	1,13,25	1,84,26	58,22	65,83
(viii) डाक-तार—पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	(viii) P&T—Capital Reserve Fund	38,19,57	68,01,69	28,85,31	18,21,17
(ix) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(ix) Other Reserve Funds .	5,30,12	7,44,79	7,47,51	7,80,02
जोड़—ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधिय	Total—Reserve Funds bearing interest . . .	3,17,61,64	3,51,37,90	4,03,60,16	3,05,37,33

विवरण III--भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता-प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

OF INDIA

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
(ख) बिना ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां :	(b) *Reserve Funds not bearing interest :*				
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund .	4,30,00	6,00,00	3,76,51	7,96,74
(ii) विपणन विकास निधि	(ii) Marketing Development Fund	65,62,53	71,87,00	71,87,00	87,28,00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds .	7,71,25	7,83,64	8,11,14	9,10,59
(iv) रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	(iv) Railway Safety Works Fund	1,91,19	1,90,85	2,14,06	2,14,37
(v) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(v) Other Reserve Funds .	6,94,39	10,94,05	4,92,76	6,49,19
जोड़—बिना ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds not bearing interest . . .	86,49,36	98,55,54	90,81,47	1,12,98,89
जोड़—प्रारक्षित निधियां	TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS	4,04,11,00	4,49,93,44	4,94,41,63	4,18,36,22
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES				
(क) ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें :	(a) *Deposits bearing interest :*				
(i) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा निधि	(i) National Defence Fund .	4,23,44	4,00,00	3,15,00	3,37,00
(ii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund .	86,16,99	98,96,68	1,00,11,36	96,56,47
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits . .	4	15,00	28,58	75,20,78
जोड़—ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits bearing interest	90,40,47	1,03,11,68	1,03,54,94	1,75,14,25
(ख) बिना-ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	(b) *Deposits not bearing interest :*				
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits . . .	40,73,90,07	8,84,12,21	9,41,42,33	9,01,37,12
(ii) स्थानिक निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds .	1,17,77	68,68	57,48	79,64
(iii) भारत-अमरीका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत लेखे	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974 .	..	14,40,00	20,11,00	18,30,00
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits . .	2,25,47,17	1,86,42,11	9,69,38,15	2,32,29,24
जोड़—बिना ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits not bearing interest.	43,00,55,01	10,85,63,00	19,31,48,96	11,52,76,00
(ग) अग्रिम :	(c) *Advances :*				
सिविल अग्रिम	Civil Advances . .	6,15,59,21	5,75,90,06	7,40,21,64	6,92,68,68
जोड़—जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES . . .	50,06,54,69	17,64,64,74	27,75,25,54	20,20,58,93

विवरणIII--भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
ग. उचन्त और विविध:	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS :				
उचन्त लेखे (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net).	..	59,11,99	..	40,90,43
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheque and Bills (Net).	..	25,10,00	..	28,20,00
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net.)	..	22,28,20	..	21,82,14
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश लेखा (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net).	6,82,93	18,61	11,66	5,00
रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें	*Deposits with Reserve Bank :*				
सिविल	Civil	13,75,12,71	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways	(—)1,11,27,42	(—)1,66,42,29	(—)1,10,56,36	(—)94,47,86
डाक-तार	Posts & Telegraphs	3,14,57,00	2,00,85,47	1,32,93,11	84,33,71
रक्षा-सेवाएं	Defence Services	(—)15,78,42,29	(—)19,18,17,97	(—)20,41,22,90	(—)22,71,24,95
अन्य देशों की सरकारों के पास लेखे	Accounts with Governments of other countries	17,02	1,46,64	1,58,14	1,39,40
विविध सरकारी लेखा	Miscellaneous Government Account	2,45,27	10	..	..
अन्य उचन्त और विविध लेखे	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts	23,00,55	90,25	2,46,11	3,46,01
जोड़--उचन्त और विविध	TOTAL—SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS	32,45,77	(—)17,74,69,00	(—)20,14,70,24	(—)21,85,56,12
ङ भेजी गई रकम	E. REMITTANCES :				
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders	7,38,56,13	7,50,00,00	7,50,00,00	8,00,00,00
(ii) भेजी गई अन्य रकम	(ii) Other Remittances	5,44,25,65	3,54,00,00	2,72,10,00	3,37,10,00
जोड़--भेजी गई रकम	TOTAL—REMITTANCES	12,82,81,78	11,04,00,00	10,22,10,00	11,37,10,00
जोड़--सार्वजनिक खाता--प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS RECEIPTS	83,44,25,47	30,68,69,47	39,86,99,20	32,06,84,38
कुल जोड़--(I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)	2,64,86,36,03	2,09,46,90,45	2,35,94,95,67	2,46,69,31,70
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE	1,46,47,17	50,49,65	2,58,22,50	58,20,00
जोड़	TOTAL	2,66,32,83,20	2,09,97,40,10	2,38,53,18,17	2,47,27,51,70

विवरण III--भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता भुगतान
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.				
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) *Small Savings* . . .	8,25,28,02	8,01,65,00	9,54,60,00	9,51,60,00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां :	(b) *Provident Funds :*				
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds .	1,50,54,43	1,55,47,00	1,62,24,06	1,99,62,74
(ii) सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds .	33,12	..	..	..
जोड़--भविष्य निधियां	Total—Provident Funds . .	1,50,87,55	1,55,47,00	1,62,24,06	1,99,62,74
ग. अन्य लेखे	(c) *Other Accounts :*				
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund . .	3,57,43	4,30,00	3,75,00	4,00,00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन--एवं--जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund. .	..	4,00	10,00	27,00
(iii) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other Items . . .	6,96,37,18	79,47,82	88,15,02	15,50,32
जोड़--अन्य लेखे	Total—Other Accounts .	6,99,94,61	83,81,82	92,00,02	19,77,32
जोड़--अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.	16,76,10,18	10,40,93,82	12,08,84,08	11,71,00,06
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS				
(क) ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां:	(a) *Reserve Funds bearing interest :*				
(i) मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधियां--रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Reserve Funds—Railways . .	1,25,13,41	1,15,00,00	1,07,02,00	1,20,00,00
(ii) रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(ii) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	99,72,04	91,51,15	1,83,19,60	1,09,23,77
(iii) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund	24,07,96	24,53,66	22,22,73	24,77,02
(iv) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway Pension Fund .	12,32,63	14,41,93	19,38,84	17,93,08
(v) रेल दुर्घटन मुआवजा सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	..	2,63,60	1,55,87	2,14,12
(vi) रेलवे कर्मचारी हित निधि	(vi) Railway Staff Benefit Fund	..	..	95,01	1,08,26
(vii) डाकतार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(vii) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund . .	..	..	..	..
(viii) डाक-तार--पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	(viii) P&T—Capital Reserve Fund	17,39,33	48,85,76	41,32,38	34,95,79
(ix) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(ix) Other Reserve Funds .	60,25	2,21,00	41,35	70,16
जोड़--ब्याज वाली प्रालक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds bearing Interest	2,79,25,62	2,99,17,10	3,76,07,78	3,10,82,20

विवरण III--भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता-- भुगतान
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
(ख) बिना ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां:	(b) *Reserve Funds not bearing interest :*				
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund . .	3,77,29	6,77,25	3,76,51	7,96,74
(ii) विपणन विकास निधि	(ii) Marketing Development Fund	63,13,75	71,87,00	71,87,00	87,28,00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	i) Mines Welfare Funds .	5,91,53	6,55,47	5,85,51	10,55,28
(iv) रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	(iv) Railway Safety Works Fund	..	5,00,00	2,00,00	3,00,00
(v) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(v) Other Reserve Funds .	3,75,66	4,21,25	3,21,66	2.75,49
जोड़--बिना ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds not bearing interest . . .	76,58,23	94,40,97	86,70,68	1,11,55,51
जोड़--प्रारक्षित निधियां	TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS	3,55,83,85	3,93,58,07	4,62,78,46	4,22,37,71
ग. जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES				
(क) ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें:	(a) *Deposits bearing interest :*				
(i) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा निधि	(i) National Defence Fund .	6,33,49	3,00,00	1,50,00	2,00,00
(ii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund. . .	1,05,85,19	1,04,95,46	1,02,76,74	96,56,47
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits . . .	10,81,09	12,80	13,02	11,55
जोड़--ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits bearing interest.	1,22,99,77	1,08,08,26	1,04,39,76	98,68,02
(ख) बिना ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	(b) *Deposits not bearing interest :*				
(i) सिविल जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits . . .	33,98,75,64	8,23,03,09	9,51,91,16	7,87,00,99
(ii) स्थानिक निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds .	75,72	65,33	72,46	73,39
(iii) भारत-अमरीका करार, 1974 के अन्तर्गत लेखे	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974 . .	..	57,52,00	70,80,00	60,00,00
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits . . .	1,85,55,36	1,92,55,71	8,89,80,03	2,41,61,47
जोड़--बिना ब्याज वाली जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits not bearing interest	35,85,06,72	10,73,76,13	19,13,23,65	10,89,35,85
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) *Advances*				
सिविल अग्रिम	Civil Advances . .	6,74,69,39	5,77,46,75	7,49,39,35	6,92,21,04
जोड़--जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES . . .	43,82,75,88	17,59,31,14	27,67,02,76	18,80,24,91

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता— भुगतान
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1975-76
घ. उचन्त और विविध:	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS				
उचन्त लेखे (निवल)	Suspense Account (Net) . .	86,76,00	..	68,10,39	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net) . .	40,14,97	..	24,40,00	..
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net) .	26,09,43	..	20,11,76	..
नकद शेष निवेश लेखा (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net)	..	..	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें	*Deposits with Reserve Bank :*				
सिविल	Civil	13,47,02,70	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways	(—)1,11,27,42	(—)1,66,42,29	(—)1,10,56,36	(—)94,47,86
डाक-तार	Posts and Telegraphs .	3,14,57,00	2,00,85,47	1,32,93,11	84,33,71
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services . .	(—)15,78,42,29	(—)19,18,17,97	(—)20,41,22,90	(—)22,71,24,95
अन्यदेशों की सरकारों के पास लेखे	Accounts with Government of other countries . . .	1,26,05	2,22,42	2,34,64	2,21,35
विविध सरकारी लेखे	Miscellaneous Government Account	1,88,84	4,00	94,41,03	5,10
अन्य उचन्त और विविध लेखा	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts . . .	24,57,05	99,88	66,96	71,40
जोड़—उचन्त और विविध	TOTAL—SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS . .	1,52,62,33	(—)18,80,48,49	(—)18,08,81,37	(—)22,78,41,25
ङ. भेजी गई रकम	E. REMITTANCES				
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders . . .	7,27,51,25	7,50,00,00	7,58,50,04	8,09,00,04
(ii) भेजी गई अन्य रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances . .	4,80,28,94	3,67,79,67	2,83,73,19	3,35,34,88
जोड़—भेजी गई रकम	TOTAL—REMITTANCES .	12,07,80,19	11,17,79,67	10,42,23,23	11,44,34,92
जोड़—सार्वजनिक खाते के भुगतान	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS . .	77,75,12,43	24,31,14,21	36,72,07,16	23,39,56,35
कुल जोड़—(II+I+III)	GRAND TOTAL—(I+II+III)	2,63,74,60,70	2,09,47,04,89	2,37,94,98,17	2,46.77,41,70
रोकड़ बाकी	CASH BALANCE . . .	2,58,22,50	50,35,21	58,20,00	50,10,00
जोड़	TOTAL	2,66,32,83,20	2,09,97,40,10	2,38,53,18,17	2,47,27,51,70

1975-76 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय का बजट

(जैसा अन्तिम रूप से पारित किया गया)

के० एस० भंडारी,
रेल वित्त आयुक्त

रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड)

11 अगस्त, 1975

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केन्द्रीय सरकार के रेलवे राजस्व का विवरण

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

राजस्व के शीर्षक	लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान, 1974-75	1974-75 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+) कमी (—)	बजट अनुमान 1975-76
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
एम—रेलवे—राजस्व					
LXIV--ए और LXV--ए भारतीय --रेलें					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां					
यात्री यातायात से आमदनी--					
ऊंचे दर्जे	43,42,13	42,25,00	38,88,51	--3,36,49	46,68,08
दूसरा दर्जा	323,72,50	378,60,00	366,96,49	--11,63,51	430,37,92
यात्री यातायात से कुल आमदनी . .	367,14,63	420,85,00	405,85,00	--15,00,00	477,06,00
अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी . .	59,34,98	73,58,00	68,58,00	-- 5,00,00	76,10,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी . . .	680,40,99	899,82,00	899,82,00	..	1084,50,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	40,08,65	38,90,00	38,90,00	..	39,20,00
कुल आमदनी	1146,99,25	1433,15,00	1413,15,00	--20,00,00	1676,86,00
उचंत	--9,10,74	--6,00,00	--12,00,00	--6,00,00	--6,00,00
*भारतीय रेलों की कुल प्राप्तियां . . .	1137,88,51	1427,15,00	1401,15,00	--26,00,00	1670,86,00
LXIV--बी और LXV-बी--दूसरी विविध प्राप्तियां					
विविध प्राप्तियां	27,66	19,65	38,25	--18,60	+21,75
यात्री यातायात पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्ति . .	1,60,79	8,00,00	7,31,00	--69,00	7,53,20
'निक्षेप विविध' को अन्तरित रकम घटाइए .	--1,60,79	..	..	..	..
LXVI--सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियां					
अधिशेष लाभ आदि में सरकार का हिस्सा .	2,65	3,70	4,33	+63	3,89
LXVII--रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरण .	..	..	..	..	..
कुल प्राप्तियां	1138,18,82	1435,38,35	1408,88,58	--26,49,77	1678,64,84
	24,85	56,89	60,82	+3,93	61,30

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*इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है

2.--केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गए व्यय का विवरण

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

व्यय के शीर्षक	लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान, 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान, 1974-75	1974-75 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+) कमी (--)	बजट अनुमान 1975-76
एम--रेलवे--व्यय	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
83-ए और 84-ए--संचालन व्यय--					
(i) साधारण संचालन व्यय . . .	935,32,93	1148,37,40	1191,55,35	+43,17,95	1298,27,77
(ii) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग .	115,00,00	115,00,00	115,00,00	. .	115,00,00
(iii) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग . . .	15,85,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	. .	16,80,00
83-सी--चालित लाईनों को भुगतान					
(i) शुद्ध आमदनी . . .	13,32	13,39	13,39	. .	15,65
(ii) छूट आदि	1,79	1,79	1,79	. .	1,79
***83-बी और 84-बी- दुसरे विविध व्यय**					
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	9,68,05 . .	11,61,57 8,00,00	11,73,86 7,31,00	+12,29 --69,00	12,43,15 7,53,20
85--सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान					
(i) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश . .	††136,98,22	163,47,68	†186,71,74	+23,24,06	179,49,12
घटाइए--राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से ली गई रकम	--99,72,04	--52,78,68	--143,97,27	--91,18,59	. .
(ii) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान .	16,25,00	16,25,00	16,25,00	. .	16,25,00
(iii) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण में अंशदान . .	1,90,08	1,94,00	2,14,06	+20,06	2,14,37
86--सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियां--					
भूमि	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
आर्थिक सहायता	91	1,20	1,20	. .	2,00
88--चालू लाईन निर्माण--राजस्व . . .	6,75,56	7,50,00	6,13,46	-1,36,54	7,50,00
87--रेलवे अधिशेष से विनियोग--					
(i) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5,02,79
(ii) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	18,00,00
कुल व्यय	1138,18,82	1435,38,35	1408,88,58	--26,49,77	1678,64,84
*इसमें राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग शामिल है .	15,00	15,00	15,00	. .	20,00

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††1973-74 में लाभांश की वास्तविक रकम 170,91,63 रुपए है। शेष 15,78,33 रुपए का भुगतान 1974-75 में किया गया।

†इसमें 1973-74 की 15,78,33 रुपए की वह रकम शामिल है जिसे 1974-75 में समायोजित किया गया।

रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

	लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
अधिशेष	..	..	..	23,02,79
रेलवे विकास निधि	..	..	..	18,00,00
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	..	..	..	5,02,79

4—रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण-व्यय का विवरण

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

व्यय के शीर्ष	लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	1974-75 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+) कमी (—)	बजट अनुमान 1975-76
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
एम एम--पूंजी					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती---					
131 और 132---रेलों का निर्माण कार्य	166,98,30	209,00,00	205,32,22	—3,67,78	172,50,00
टी--जमा और अग्रिम--					
निर्माण-व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है--					
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	125,13,41	115,00,00	107,02,00	—7,98,00	120,00,00
विकास निधि	19,38,88	18,50,00	16,65,00	--1,85,00	18,00,00
एम--राजस्व--					
88---चालू लईन निर्माण---राजस्व--					
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	6,75,56	7,50,00	6,13,46	--1,36,54	7,50,00
	..	13,60	8,91	--4,69	14,12
कुल जोड़	318,26,15	350,13,60	335,21,59	14,92,01	318,14,12
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं का खर्च शामिल नहीं है।	4,64,68	18,00,00	7,67,32	--10,32,68	10,00,00

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

	लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76		लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	मूल्यह्रास	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
*अथ शेष	†174,85,48 (क)	169,82,39 (ख)	175,74,41 (ग)	195,74,42 (घ)	आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग	25,13,41	115,00,00	107,02,00	120,00,00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	117,60,57	117,65,03	117,69,44	117,73,14					
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि ब्याज	8,41,77	8,57,46	9,32,57	10,11,97	इति शेष	175,74,41	181,04,88	195,74,42	203,59,53
जोड़	300,87,82	296,04,88	302,76,42	323,59,53	जोड़	300,87,82	296,04,88	302,76,42	323,59,53

*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गई भारतीय रियासती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अंतरिम) शामिल हैं।

†इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 39,88 और विकास निधि से अन्तरित 30,04 शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,24,62), डीज़ल रेल इंजन कारखाना (86,25) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (49,70) से सम्बन्धित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नामखाते के 2,60,57 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,26,72), डीज़ल रेल इंजन कारखाना (86,50) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (51,81) से सम्बन्धित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नामखाते के 2,65,03 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,28,24), डीज़ल रेल इंजन कारखाना (88,50) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (52,70) से सम्बन्धित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नामखाते के 2,69,44 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,29,92), डीज़ल रेल इंजन कारखाना (88,75) और सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (54,47) से सम्बन्धित निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नामखाते के 2,73,14 शामिल हैं।

ख— रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

	लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76		लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
***अथशेष**	(क) 33,10	(क) 31,33	(क) 41,76	(क) 31,33	**रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग--**				
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग--					(i) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए				
					(ii) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के लिए शुद्ध				
(i) राजस्व अधिशेष				5,02,79	राजस्व में घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए				
					(क) चालू वर्ष के लिए	99,72,04	52,78,68	128,18,94	
					(ख) पिछले वर्ष से अग्रानीत			15,78,33	
(ii) सामान्य राजस्व से कर्ज	99,72,04	90,55,50	183,07,31	104,06,76					
					(iii) कर्ज की अदायगी		33,24,01	33,24,01	94,26,45
					(iv) कर्ज पर ब्याज		5,48,46	5,98,32	14,97,32
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज	(ख) 8,66	(ग) 95,65	(घ) 1,86	(ङ) 14,22	**इति शेष**	(क) 41,76	(क) 31,33	(क) 31,33	(क) 31,33
जोड़	100,13,80	91,82,48	183,50,93	109,55,10	**जोड़**	100,13,80	91,82,48	183,50,93	109,55,10

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*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गई भारत की रियासती रेलों के 172.29 लाख (अनन्तिम) रु० शामिल हैं।

(क) इनमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिए गए ऋणों के 31.33 लाख रु० शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 8.37 लाख रु० शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 1.02 लाख रु० शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 1.29 लाख रु० शामिल हैं।

(ङ) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 1.14 लाख रु० शामिल हैं।

ग—रेलवे विकास निधि

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

	लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76		लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
अथ शेष	†1,65,96	..	31,11	..	विकास निधि से विनियोग	19,38,88	18,50,00	16,65,00	18,00,00
विकास निधि में विनियोग									
(i) राजस्व अधिशेष	..	..	..	18,00,00	कर्ज़ की अदायगी	..	..	..	..
(ii) सामान्य राजस्व से कर्ज़	22,64,95	24,38,91	21,90,02	6,77,02	कर्ज़ पर ब्याज	4,69,08	6,03,66	5,57,73	6,77,02
विकास निधि पर ब्याज	8,16	14,75	1,60		इति शेष	31,11	..	..	..
जोड़	24,39,07	24,53,66	22,22,73	24,77,02	जोड़	24,39,07	24,53,66	22,22,73	24,77,02

†पूंजी के अन्तरण के कारण 30.04 लाख रुपये शामिल नहीं हैं।

घ—रेलवे पेंशन निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76		लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु	रु०
अथ-शेष	†130,10,69	137,91,12	143,12,84	149,80,21	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग	12,32,63	14,41,93	19,38,84	17,93,08
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	(क) ††17,88,74	(ख) 16,60,00	††(ग) 18,70,85	(घ) 17,80,00					
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज	6,53,81	6,96,40	7,35,36	7,78,63	इति शेष	142,20,61	147,05,59	149,80,21	157,45,76
जोड़	154,53,24	161,47,52	169,19,05	175,38,84	जोड़	154,53,24	161,47,52	169,19,05	175,38,84

†इसमें 504.69 लाख रु० 1973-74 के तथा 1974-75 के 92.23 लाख रु० रियासती रेलवे भविष्य निधि से संचित सरकारी अंशदान के रूप में उस स्टाफ के लिए प्रस्तावित स्थानांतरण जिसने पेंशन की अवकाश-लाभ के रूप में आखिरी से पहले वित्तीय वर्षों में क्रमशः वरण किया था, शामिल है।

††इसमें 128.74 लाख रु० 1973-74 के तथा 1974-75 के 210.85 लाख रु० रियासती रेलवे भविष्य निधि से संचित सरकारी अंशदान के रूप में उस स्टाफ के लिए प्रस्तावित स्थानान्तरण, जिसने पेंशन को वित्तीय-वर्ष की क्रमशः समाप्ति से पहले वरण किया था, शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें 60,00 वर्कशाप उचंत लेखे में नाम खाते योग्य सी०एल०डब्ल्यू० (21,51), डी०एल०डब्ल्यू० (14,40) और आई०सी०एफ० (24,65) शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें 60,00 वर्कशाप उचंत लेखे में नाम खाते योग्य सी०एल०यब्ल्यू० (21,51), डी०एल०डब्ल्यू० (14,17) और आई०सी०एफ० (24,65) शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें 60,00 वर्कशाप उचंत लेखे में नाम खाते योग्य सी०एल०डब्ल्यू० (20,53), डी०एल०डब्ल्यू० (15,47) और आई०सी०एफ० (24,00) शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें 80,00 वर्कशाप उचंत लेखे में नाम खाते योग्य सी०एल०डब्ल्यू० (27,56), डी०एल०डब्ल्यू० (20,50) और आई०सी०एफ० (31,94) शामिल हैं।

ङ—रेलवे दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधाओं सम्बन्धी निधि

(हजार रु० में)

	लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76		लेखा 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
अग्र-शेष	..	*2,00,00	*1,60,79	7,59,01					
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधाओं सम्बन्धी निधि में विनियोग।	..	8,00,00	7,31,00	7,53,20	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा संबंधी निधि से विनियोग—				
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधाओं संबंधी निधि पर ब्याज।	..	23,46	23,09	53,41	(i) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति	..	2,50,00	1,46,96	2,00,00
					(ii) सुरक्षा कार्य	..	10,45	7,26	14,05
					(iii) यात्री सुविधाएं	..	3,15	1,65	7
					इति-शेष	..	7,59,86	7,59,01	13,51,50
जोड़	..	10,23,46	9,14,88	15,65,62	जोड़	..	10,23,46	9,14,88	15,65,62

---

*1973-74 के लेखे में प्रोफार्मा समंजन जो कि "विविध जमा" खाते में किया गया।

BUDGET
# of the
Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for
1975-76

(As finally adopted)

K. S. BHANDARI,
Financial Commissioner for Railway,

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Rail Mantralaya)

Dated, the 11th August, 1975.

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1.—Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(In thousands of Rupees)

HEADS OF REVENUE	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
LXIV-A&LXV-A—Indian Railways—					
Revenue Receipts					
Passenger Earnings—					
Upper	43,42,13	42,25,00	38,88,51	—3,36,49	**46,68,08**
Second	323,72,50	378,60,00	366,96,49	—11,63,51	**430,37,92**
TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	367,14,63	420,85,00	405,85,00	—15,00,00	**477,06,00**
Other Coaching Earnings . . .	59,34,98	73,58,00	68,58,00	—5,00,00	**76,10,00**
Goods Earnings	680,40,99	899,82,00	899,82,00	..	**1084,50,00**
Sunday Other Earnings	40,08,65	38,90,00	38,90,00	..	**39,20,00**
TOTAL—EARNINGS	1146,99,25	1433,15,00	1413,15,00	—20,00,00	**1676,86,00**
Suspense	—9,10,74	—6,00,00	—12,00,00	—6,00,00	**—6,00,00**
*Gross Receipts of Indian Railways .	1137,88,51	1427,15,00	1401,15,00	—26,00,00	**1670,86,00**
LXIV-B & LXV-B—Other Miscellaneous Receipts Miscellaneous receipts	27,66	19,65	38,25	+18,60	**21,75**
Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic .	1,60,79	8,00,00	7,31,00	—69,00	**7,53,20**
Deduct amount transferred to 'Deposits Miscellaneous, ...					
LXVI—Subsidised Companies	—1,60,79	..	..	..	..
Government share of surplus profits etc. .	2,65	3,70	4,33	+63	3,89
LXVII-Transfer from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	1138,18,82	1435,38,35	1408,88,58	—26,49,77	**1678,64,84**
*Includes earning of worked lines	24,85	56,89	60,82	+3,93	**61,30**

2.—Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(In thousands of Rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Increase(+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
83-A & 84-A—Working Expenses—					
(i) Ordinary Working Expenses	935,32,93	1148,37,40	1191,55,35	+43,17,95	**1298,27,77**
(ii) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	115,00,00	115,00,00	115,00,00	..	**115,00,00**
(iii) Appropriation to Pension Fund	15,85,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	..	**16,80,00**
83-C—Payments to Worked Lines					
(i) Net earnings	13,32	13,39	13,39	..	**15,65**
(ii) Rebate etc.	1,79	1,79	1,79	..	**1,79**
*83-B & 84-B—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	9,68,05	11,61,57	11,73,86	+12,29	**12,43,15**
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	8,00,00	7,31,00	—69,00	**7,53,20**
85.—Payments to General Revenues—					
I. Dividend to General Revenues	@136,98,22	163,47,68	†186,71,74	+23,24,06	**179,49,12**
Deduct—Amount met from Revenue Reserve Fund	—99,72.04	—52,78,68	—143,97,27	—91,18,59	..
II. Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	16,25,00	16,25,00	16,25,00	..	**16,25,00**
III. Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	1,90,08	1,94,00	2,14,06	+20,06	**2,14,37**
86.—Subsidised Companies—					
Land			..	..	..
Subsidy	91	1,20	1,20	..	**2,00**
88.—Open Lines Works—Revenue	6,75,56	7,50,00	6,13,46	—1,36,54	**7,50,00**
87. Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(i) Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	**5,02,79**
(ii) Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	..	..	..	..	**18,00,00**
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1138,18,82	1435,38,35	1408,88,58	—26,49,77	**1678,64,86**
*Includes—					
Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	15,00	15,00	15,00	..	**20,00**

@Actual amount of dividend for 1973-74 worked out to Rs. 170,91,63—balance amount of Rs. 15,78,33, paid in 1974-75.

†Includes Rs. 15,78,33 pertaining to 1973-74 adjusted on 1974-75.

3.—Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus	..	..	..	**23,02,79**
Railway Development Fund	..	..	..	**18,00,00**
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	**5,02,79**

4.—Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Government on Railways

(In thousands of Rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MM—Capital—					
*Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
131 & 132—Construction of Railways	166,98,30	209,00,00	205,32,22	—3,67,78	**172,50,00**
T—Deposits and advances—					
Works expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
Depreciation Reserve Fund	125,13,41	115,00,00	107,02,00	—7,98,00	**120,00,00**
Development Fund	19,38,88	18,50,00,	16,65,00	—1,85,00	**18,00,00**
M—Revenue—					
88—Open Line Works—Revenue	6,75,56	7,50,00	6,13,46	—1,36,54	**7,50,00**
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger amenitis Fund	..	13,60	8,91	—4,69	**14,12**
GRAND TOTAL	318,26,15	350,13,60	335,21,59	—14,92,01	**318,14,12**
*Excludes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects	4,64,68	18,00,00	7,67,32	—10,32,68	**10,00,00**

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76		Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*Opening Balance	†174,85,48	169,82,39	175,74,41	195,74,42	Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	125,13,41	115,00,00	107,02,00	120,00,00
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
Appropriation to Depreciation Reverse Fund . . .	117,60,57	117,65,03	117,69,44	117,73,14					
Interts one Depreciation Reserve Fund	8,41,77	8,57,46	9,32,57	10,11,97	Closing Balance. . . .	175,74,41	181,04,88	195,74,42	203,59,53
TOTAL	300,87,82	296,04,88	302,76,42	323,59,53	TOTAL	300,87,82	296,04,88	302,76,42	323,59,53

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

†Includes 39,88 transferred from Capital and 30,04 from Development Fund.

(a) Includes 260,57 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,24,62), DLW (86,25) and ICF (49,70)

(+) Includes 2,65,03 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,26,72), DLW (86,50) and ICF (51,81)

(c) Includes 2,69,44 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,28,24), DLW (88,50) and ICF (52,70)

(d) Includes 2,73,14 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,29,92), DLW (88,75) and ICF (54,47)

B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate 1975-76**		Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
£Opening Balance	(a) 33,10	(a) 31,33	(a) 41,76	(a) **31,33**	Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—					(i) For Amortising Capital		..	..	..
Revenue Surplus	..	..	..	**5,02,79**	(ii) For making good the shortfall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend				
Loan from General Revenues	99,72,04	90,55,50	183,07,31	**104,06,76**					
					(a) For current year	99,72,04	52,78,68	128,18,94	..
					(b) Throwforward of previous year	..	..	15,78,33	..
					(iii) Repayment of loans	..	33,24,01	33,24,01	94,26,45
					(iv) Interest on loans	..	5,48,46	5,98,32	14,97,32
Interest on Railway	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)					
Revenue Reserve Fund	8,66	95,65	1,86	**14,22**	Closing Balance	(a) 41,76	(a) 31,33	(a) 31,33	(a) 31,33
TOTAL	100,13,80	91,82,48	183,50,93	109,55,10	TOTAL	100,13,80	91,82,48	183,50,93	109,55,10

£Includes 172.29 lakhs (provisional) on account of India States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(a) Includes 31.33 lakhs on account of investment in shares of and loans to Branch Line Campanies.

(b) Includes 8.37 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments.

(c) Includes 1.02 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments.

(d) Includes 1.29 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments.

(e) Includes 1.14 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments.

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate 1975-76**		Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate 1974-75	Revised Estimate 1974-75	**Budget Estimate 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	†1,65,96	..	31,11	..	Appropriation from Development Fund .	19,38,88	8,50,00	16,65,00	**18,00,00**
Appropriation to Development Fund—									
(i) Revenue Surplus	..	..	..	**18,00,00**	Repayment of Loans	..	..	..	..
(ii) Loan from General Revenu	22,64,95	24,38,91	21,90,02	**6,77,02**	Interest on loans	4,69,08	6,03,66	5,57,73	**6,77,02**
Interest on Development Fund	1,86	14,75	1,60	..	Closing Balance	31,11	..	..	..
TOTAL	24,39,07	24,53,66	22,22,73	**24,77,02**	TOTAL	24,39,07	24,53,66	22,22,73	**24,77,02**

†Excludes Rs. 30.04 lakhs due to transfer to Capital.

D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**		Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	†130,10,69	137,91,12	†143,12,84	**149,80,21**	Appropriation from Pension Fund	12,32,63	14,41,93	19,38,84	**17,93,08**
Appropriation to Pension Fund	(a) ‡17,88,74	(b) 16,60,00	‡(c) 187,0,85	(d) **17,80,00**					
Interest on Pension Fund	6,53,81	6,96,40	7,35,36	**7,78,63**	Closing Balance	142,20,61	147,05,59	149,80,21	**157,55,76**
TOTAL	154,53,24	161,47,52	169,19,05	**175,38,84**	TOTAL	154,53,24	161,47,52	169,19,05	**175,38,84**

† Includes Rs. 504.69 lakhs in 1973-74 and 92.23 lakhs proposed in 1974-75 by transfers from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government Contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

‡ Includes Rs. 128.74 lakhs in 1973-74 and 210.85 lakhs proposed in 1974-75 by transter from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial year.

(a) Includes 60.00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (21,51) DLW (14.40) and ICF (24,09)
(b) Includes 60.00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account-CLW (21,18), DLW (14,17) and ICF (24,65)
(c) Includes 60.00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (20,53) DLW(15,47) and ICF (24,00)
(d) Includes 80.00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (27,56) DLW (20,50) and ICF (31,94)

E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**		Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	..	*2,00,00	*1,60,79	**7,59,01**	Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund—				
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	8,00,00	7,31,00	**7,53,20**	(i) Accident Compensation	..	2,50,00	1,46,96	**2,00,00**
					(ii) Safety works	..	10,45	7,26	**14,05**
Interest on Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	23,46	23,09	**53,41**	(iii) Passenger amenities		3,15	1,65	**7**
					Closing Balance	..	7,59,86	7,59,01	**13,51,50**
TOTAL	..	10,23,46	9,14,88	**15,65,62**	TOTAL	..	10,23,46	9,14,88	**15,65,62**

[FINAL EDITION]

BUDGET AT A GLANCE
AND
EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

on the

Budget of the Central Government

for

1975-76

Budget 1975-76
Explanatory Memorandum

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BUDGET AT A GLANCE

1975-76

24M of Fin/76—50

PREFACE

This document presents the Budget estimates in broad aggregates to facilitate easy understanding of the Budget.

The estimates have been framed on the basis of the accounting classification prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under article 150 of the Constitution. The classification groups Government receipts under "Tax Revenue" and "Non-Tax Revenue" and expenditures under General Services (which are indispensable to the existence of an organised state such as Parliament, tax collection, police and defence), Social and Community Services (covering basic social services to individuals and the community at large such as education and health), and Economic Services (dealing with expenditures connected with production and distribution such as agriculture, industry, power and transport).

The pictorial diagrams at pages 1 and 2 represent the proportion of receipts and expenditures under different sectors. The Development outlay indicated therein comprises the Plan outlay, and non-plan outlays under the sectors Social and Community Services and Economic Services.

Budget at a Glance at page 3 gives the summary of receipts and disbursements. The four statements at pages 4 to 7 give the broad details of tax and non-tax revenue, revenue disbursements, capital receipts and capital disbursements. Total resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments are shown at page 8. The Plan outlay for 1975-76 is given at page 9.

A brief note on the Budget Estimates, 1975-76 is at page 11.

STATEMENT 1

Budget at a Glance

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Tax Revenue	5498	6128	6552 +257*
Less—States' . . .			
Share of Tax . . . . Renvenue	1198	1224	1333 +40*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenue	4300	4904	5219 +217*
Non-Tax Revenue . .	1340	1581	1656
Total—Centre's . Revenue	5640	6485	6875 +217*
CAPITAL RECEIPTS			
Loan Repayments . .	1080	1230	1395
Market Loans (Net) . .	498	495	325
External Loans (Net) . .	552	595	613
Other Receipts . . .	969	677	1096
Total—Capital Receipts . . .	3099	2997	3429
Total Rece . .	8739	9482	10304 +217*
.	126	625	464 +217*
			247

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services . . .	1566	1538	1789
Defence Services . . .	1680	1952	2036
Social and Community Services	451	426	482
Economic Services . .	604	802	956
Grants-in-aid to States etc. .	1107	1142	1228
Total Revenue . . . Disbursements . .	5408	5860	6491
Revenue Surplus . . .	232	625	384 +217*
CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services . . .	25	18	21
Defence Services . . .	235	205	238
Social and Community Services			
Economic Services .	899	1281	1213
Loans and Advances	2234	2692	2744
Total—Capital Disbursements	3457	4247	4277
Total Disbursements	8865	10107	10768

STATEMENT II

Details of Revenue Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
A. Tax Revenue			
Customs	936.05	1300.00	1250.00 +34.05*
Union Excise Duties	3043.81	3184.34	3500.44 +220.16*
Corporation Tax	661.00	713.00	770.00 +10.50*
Income Tax	709.00	747.00	800.00 —9.00*
Estate Duty	9.00	10.00	9.25
Taxes on Wealth	40.00	40.00	43.00
Interest Tax	..	25.00	60.00
Gift Tax	4.00	5.00	4.50
Other Heads	94.75	103.60	114.46 +1.75*
Gross Tax Revenue	5497.61	6127.94	6551.65 +257.46
Less—State's Share of Taxes and Duties	1197.99	1224.41	1332.94 +40.10*
Union Excise Duties	698.10	702.54	774.49 +46.84*
Income Tax	491.26	512.32	550.11 —6.74*
Estate Duty	8.63	9.55	8.34
Net Tax Revenue	4299.62	4903.53	5218.71 +217.36*
B. Non Tax Revenue			
Interest Receipts	862.16	881.80	933.21
Dividends and Profits	190.92	195.12	196
Other Non-Tax Revenue	287.88	504.23	
Total Non-Tax Revenue	1340.36	15	
Total Revenue Receipts	5639.		

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*effect of Budget proposals.

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STATEMENT 1

Budget at a Glance

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Tax Revenue	5498	6128	6552 +257*
Less—States' Share of Tax Renvenue	1198	1224	1333 +40*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenue	4300	4904	5219 +217*
Non-Tax Revenue . .	1340	1581	1656
Total—Centre's Revenue	5640	6485	6875 +217*
CAPITAL RECEIPTS			
Loan Repayments . .	1080	1230	1395
arket Loans (Net) . .	498	495	325
ernal Loans (Net) . .	552	595	613
Receipts . . .	969	677	1096
ital . . .	3099	2997	3429
. . .	8739	9482	10304 +217*
. .	126	625	464 +217*
			247

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services . . .	1566	1538	1789
Defence Services . . .	1680	1952	2036
Social and Community Services	451	426	482
Economic Services . .	604	802	956
Grants-in-aid to States etc. .	1107	1142	1228
Total Revenue Disbursements	5408	5860	6491
Revenue Surplus . . .	232	625	384 +217*
CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services . . .	25	18	21
Defence Services . . .	235	205	238
Social and Community Services			
Economic Services .	899	1281	1213
Loans and Advances	2234	2692	2744
Total—Capital Disbursements	3457	4247	4277
Total Disbursements	8865	10107	10768

STATEMENT II

Details of Revenue Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
A. Tax Revenue			
Customs	936.05	1300.00	1250.00 +34.05*
Union Excise Duties	3043.81	3184.34	3500.44 +220.16*
Corporation Tax	661.00	713.00	770.00 +10.50*
Income Tax	709.00	747.00	800.00 —9.00*
Estate Duty	9.00	10.00	9.25
Taxes on Wealth	40.00	40.00	43.00
Interest Tax	..	25.00	60.00
Gift Tax	4.00	5.00	4.50
Other Heads	94.75	103.60	114.46 +1.75*
Gross Tax Revenue	5497.61	6127.9	
Less—State's Share of Taxes and Duties	1197		
Union Excise Duties			
Income Tax			
Estate Duty			
Net Tax Revenue			
B. Non Tax Revenue			
Interest Receipts			
Dividends and Profits			
Other Non-Tax Revenue			
Total Non-Tax Revenue			
Total Revenue Receipts			

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*effect of Budget proposals.

[illegible]

BUDGET AT A GLANCE AS FINALLY ADOPTED

STATEMENT 1

Budget at a Glance

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Tax Revenue	5498	6128	6552 +257*
Less—States' Share of Tax Renvenue	1198	1224	1333 +40*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenue	4300	4904	5219 +217*
Non-Tax Revenue	1340	1581	1656
Total—Centre's Revenue	5640	6485	6875 +217*
CAPITAL RECEIPTS			
Loan Repayments	1080	1230	1395
Market Loans (Net)	498	495	325
External Loans (Net)	552	595	613
Other Receipts	969	677	1096
Total—Capital Receipts	3099	2997	3429
Total Receipts	8739	9482	10304 +217*
Overall Deficit	126	625	464 +217*
			247

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services	1566	1538	1789
Defence Services	1680	1952	2036
Social and Community Services	451	426	482
Economic Services	604	802	956
Grants-in-aid to States etc.	1107	1142	1228
Total Revenue Disbursements	5408	5860	6491
Revenue Surplus	232	625	384 +217*
CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services	25	18	21
Defence Services	235	205	238
Social and Community Services			
Economic Services	899	1281	1213
Loans and Advances	2234	2692	2744
Total—Capital Disbursements	3457	4247	4277
Total Disbursements	8865	10107	10768

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*effect of Budget proposals.

STATEMENT II

Details of Revenue Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
A. Tax Revenue			
Customs	936.05	1300.00	1250.00 +34.05*
Union Excise Duties	3043.81	3184.34	3500.44 +220.16*
Corporation Tax	661.00	713.00	770.00 +10.50*
Income Tax	709.00	747.00	800.00 —9.00*
Estate Duty	9.00	10.00	9.25
Taxes on Wealth	40.00	40.00	43.00
Interest Tax	. .	25.00	60.00
Gift Tax	4.00	5.00	4.50
Other Heads	94.75	103.60	114.46 +1.75*
Gross Tax Revenue	5497.61	6127.94	6551.65 +257.46
Less—State's Share of Taxes and Duties	1197.99	1224.41	1332.94 +40.10*
Union Excise Duties	698.10	702.54	774.49 +46.84*
Income Tax	491.26	512.32	550.11 —6.74*
Estate Duty	8.63	9.55	8.34
Net Tax Revenue	4299.62	4903.53	5218.71 +217.36*
B. Non Tax Revenue			
Interest Receipts	862.16	881.80	933.21
Dividends and Profits	190.92	195.12	196.09
Other Non-Tax Revenue	287.88	504.23	527.15
Total Non-Tax Revenue	1340.36	1581.15	1656.45
Total Revenue Receipts	5639.98	6484.68	6875.16 +217.36*

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*effect of Budget proposals.

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STATEMENT III

Details of Revenue Disbursements

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
1. General Services	**3246.17**	**3490.11**	**3824.52**
Organs of State	56.90	62.54	84.32
Fiscal Services	114.24	125.42	151.80
Interest Payments	975.13	1022.34	1187.84
Administrative Services	389.09	302.37	333.43
Pensions and Misc. General Services	31.08	25.47	30.79
Defence Services (net)	1679.73	1951.97	2036.34
2. Social & Community Services	**450.81**	**426.01**	**482.26**
3. Economic Services	**603.56**	**801.85**	**956.22**
General Economic Services	137.22	135.91	146.54
Agriculture and Allied Services*	222.31	404.18	427.30
Industry and Minerals	119.94	135.90	213.18
Water & Power Development	52.31	50.62	68.50
Transport and Communications	71.78	75.24	82.70
4. Grants-in-aid and Contributions etc.	**1107.34**	**1142.03**	**1227.93**
Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	1046.55	1081.50	1157.90
Aid to other countries	43.16	44.62	40.16
Other Grants & Contributions	17.63	15.91	29.78
Total Revenue Disbursements	5407.88	5860.00	6490.93

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*Include food subsidy of Rs. 100 crores (1974-75 Budget) and Rs. 295 crores each in 1974-75 Revised and 1975-76 Budget.

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STATEMENT IV

Details of Capital Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
1. **Market Loans**	**498.36**	**494.80**	**324.88**
Gross Borrowings	700.00	694.44*	532.00
Less—Repayments	201.64	201.64	207.12
2. **External Loans**	**552.47**	**595.03**	**612.69**
Gross Borrowings	849.79	888.32	928.47
Less—Repayments	297.32	293.29	315.78
3. **Repayment of Loans and Advances**	**1080.00**	**1230.00**	**1395.00**
State and Union Territory Governments	520.00	560.00	685.00
Others	560.00	670.00	710.00
4. Small Savings	**360.35**	**325.40**	**380.40**
5. Provident Funds	**118.20**	**176.60**	**150.46**
6. Other Receipts**	**489.64**	**175.66**	**564.89**
Total—Capital Receipts	**3099.02**	**2997.49**	**3428.32**

*Excludes Rs. 100 crores *ad hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

**Include Rs. 340 crores (1974-75 Budget), Rs. 372 crores (1974-75 Revised) for food and oil credits and Rs. 230 crores (1975-76 Budget) for oil credits. 1974-75 Revised also takes into account a shortfall of Rs. 130 crores in recoveries from the Food Corporation of India. 1975-76 Budget takes credit for Rs. 100 crores of special borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India against blocked deposits under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 and the Compulsory Deposit (Income Tax Payers) Act, 1974.

STATEMENT V

Details of Capital Disbursements

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
1. **General Services**	**259.79**	**222.49**	**258.34**
Defence Services	235.27	205.03	237.66
Other General Services	24.52	17.46	20.68
2. **Social and Community Services**	63.97	51.35	61.20
3. **Economic Services**	**899.37**	**1281.38**	**1213.21**
General Economic Services	77.26	25.68	68.97
Agriculture and Allied Services*	20.41	299.29	158.77
Industry and Minerals	342.87	488.57	570.53
Water and Power Development	90.28	111.51	92.73
Transport and Communications (Other than Railways and Posts and Telegraphs)	126.19	127.97	121.74
Railways	227.00	213.00	182.50
Posts and Telegraphs	15.36	15.36	17.97
4. **Loans and Advances**	**2233.91**	**2692.10**	**2743.98**
Loans and Advances to State and Union Territory Governments	1040.38	1143.43	1127.61
Loans for Social and Community Services	18.52	16.23	17.66
Loans for Economic Services	881.15	1156.06	1224.54
Advances to Foreign Governments†	236.76	331.84	326.37
Other loans	57.10	44.54	47.80
Total Capital Disbursements	3457.04	4247.32	4276.73

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* Include Rs. 290 crores (1974-75 Revised) and Rs. 140 crores (1975-76 Budget) on account of fertiliser transactions.

† Include Rs. 186 crores (1974-75 Budget), Rs. 297 crores (1974-75 Revised) and Rs. 280 crores (1975-76 Budget) for technical credits under Trade Agreements.

STATEMENT VI

Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75 Budget	1974-75 Revised	1975-76 Budget
1. States' share of Taxes & Duties	**1198**	**1224**	**1373**
Union Excise Duties	698	702	822
Income Tax	491	512	543
Estate Duty	9	10	8
2. Statutory and Other Transfers	**632**	**632**	**662**
Grants	528	530	560
Loans	104	102	102
3. Assistance for Development outside Plan	**3729**	~~**42**~~ 429	**401**
Grants	70	61	58
Loans	302	368	343
4. Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans	**813**	**890**	**918***
Grants	247	299	319
Loans	566	591	599
5. Assistance for Central & Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes	**270**	**273**	**304**
Grants	202	191	221
Loans	68	82	83
6. Total Grants and Loans (2+3+4+5)	**2087**	**2224**	**2285**
Grants	1047	1081	1158
Loans	1040	1143	1127
7. **Less** Repayment of loans and advances	**—520**	**—560**	**—685**
8. Net resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments (1+6+7)	2765	2888	2973

N. B —The Union Territories includes in the above statement are those which have Legislatures.

*In addition, in the Budget for 1975-76, Rs. 66 crores are provided for Plan Outlay of Union Territories without Legislature, Rs. 10 crores for Plan Schemes of the North Eastern Council and Rs. 60 crores for Rural Electrification Corporation. Thus, the total provision in the Budget for 1975-76 for assistance towards State and Union Territory Plans as well as those of the North Eastern Council amounts to Rs. 1054 crores.

STATEMENT VII

Plan Outlay

(In crores of Rupees)

	1974-75	1975-76
1. Central Plan	2055	2558
2. Central assistance for State Plans	830	963
3. Union Territory Plan provision in the Budget	81	91
4. Total Plan provision in the Budget	2966	3612
5. Extra Budgetary Resources for Central Plan.	574	596
6. Total Central Plan (1+5)	2629	3154
7. Central Plan provisions in the Budget		
General Services	8	9
Social and Community Services	352	355
Economic Services		
General Economic Services	38	49
Agriculture and Allied Services	216	227@
Industry and Minerals	729	1221
Water and Power Development	99	117*
Transport and Communication	613	580
	2055	2558

@ Excludes Rs. 43 crores for agricultural cooperatives and cooperative fertilizer factories provided under General Economic Services.

* excludes Rs. 40 crores for Rural Electrification Corporation provided as part of Central assistance for State Plans.

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BUDGET AT A GLANCE AS FINALLY ADOPTED

Budget Estimates, 1975-76

Receipts next year net of States' share of taxes and duties are estimated at Rs. 10521 crores and Expenditure at Rs. 10768 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 247 crores.

Gross Tax Revenue including the effect of Budget proposals is estimated at Rs. 6809 crores. The Budget proposals are expected to yield Rs. 257 crores. This is made up of Rs. 220 crores under Union Excise Duties, Rs. 34 crores under Customs, Rs. 10 crores under Corporation Tax and Rs. 2 crores under Central Sales Tax, reduced by Rs. 9 crores under Income Tax.

The States' share of taxes and duties taking into account the effect of Budget proposals will be Rs. 1373 crores.

Thus, the net Tax Revenue of the Central Government will be Rs. 5436 crores comprising Union Excise Duties Rs. 2899 crores, Customs Rs. 1284 crores, Corporation Tax Rs. 781 crores, Income Tax Rs. 248 crores, Interest Tax Rs. 60 crores, and other Taxes and Duties Rs. 164 crores.

Non-tax revenue including interest and dividend receipts will be Rs. 1656 crores, Market loans are estimated at Rs. 325 crores, External loans Rs. 613 crores and loan Repayments Rs. 1395 crores. Small Saving and Provident Fund collections together are placed at Rs. 531 crores. Other receipts are estimated at Rs. 565 crores.

Total estimated expenditure of Rs. 10768 crores comprises Development outlay of Rs. 5868 crores (55 per cent) Defence outlay of Rs. 2274 crores, Interest payments of Rs. 1188 crores, Statutory and other transfers to State and Union Territory Governments of Rs. 662 crores and other expenditure of Rs. 776 crores.

Development outlay of Rs. 5868 crores comprises Rs. 3674 crores on Economic Services, Rs. 562 crores on Social and Community Services and Rs. 1623 crores on Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments for development purposes as also Rs. 9 crores of Plan expenditure included under General Services.

Other expenditure of Rs. 776 crores next year constitutes only 7 per cent of the total expenditure of Rs. 10768 crores. This item comprises Organs of State including Audit (Rs. 84 crores) Fiscal Services including tax collection (Rs. 152 crores), Police (Rs. 175 crores), Aid to other countries (Rs. 87 crores), miscellaneous loans (Rs. 48 crores), Pensions and other retirement benefits (Rs. 22 crores), Public Works (Rs. 33 crores) and other General Services (Rs. 175 crores).

Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments (Statement VI) include Rs. 1373 crores of States' share of taxes and duties, Rs. 1623 crores for development purposes and Rs. 662 crores as Statutory and other grants and loans.

Plan outlay of Rs. 3612 crores (Statement VII) is inclusive of Central Plan outlay (Rs. 2558 crores), Central Assistance for State Plans (Rs. 963 crores) and Union Territory Plan provision (Rs. 91 crores). The Central Plan provision includes substantial allocations to Agriculture (Rs. 270 crores), Industry and Minerals (Rs 1221 crores), Power (Rs. 140 crores including Rs. 40 crores for the Rural Electrification Corporation programmes in the State sector), Transport and Communications (Rs. 580 crores) and Social and Community Services (Rs. 355 crores).

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

on the

Budget of the Central Government

1975-76

24 M of Fin/75—52

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The Explanatory Memornadum consists of two Sections. The headwise estimates of Revenue receipts and Revenue Disbursements as also Capital receipts and Capital disbursements, together with explanations for variations, are given in these Sections. The debt position of the Central Government over the year as also other liabilities and assets of the Central Government have also been explained in the second Section.

2. *Classification in the Budget* :

2.1 *General* : Following the recommendations in the Second Report of the Team of Officers on Reforms in the Structure of Budget and Accounts, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has prescribed, under Article 150 of the Constitution, a revised accounting classification which has been given effect to from the year 1974-75 for the accounts of both the Central and State Governments.

2.2. *Classification of Receipts* : The various receipt major heads have been grouped under two sectors, namely,

(*a*) Tax Revenue.

(*b*) Non-Tax Revenue.

The sector Tax Revenue has been further divided into:

(*i*) Taxes on income and expenditure,

(*ii*) Taxes on property and capital transaction, and

(*iii*) Taxes on commodities and services.

The sector Non-Tax Revenue has been sub-divided into:

(*i*) Currency, Coinage and Mint,

(*ii*) Interest receipts and dividends, and

(*iii*) Other non-tax revenue.

2.3 *Classification of expenditure* :—The revised classification is broadly in terms of the functions and programmes of Government. Government expenditures have been grouped into four sectors viz :

(a) *General Services* like Police, Defence, Collection of Taxes, Administration of Justice, District Administration, Jails, Audit, etc.

(b) *Social and Community Services* like Education, Medical, Public Health, Information and Publicity, Labour and Employment, Housing etc.

(c) *Economic Services* like Agriculture, Industries, Water and Power Development, Transport and Communications, etc.

(d) Grants-in-aid and contributions to account for Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments, as also Compensation and assignments to local bodies and aid to other countries.

In each sector important functions and major programmes have been allotted Major Heads of Account. A number of new Major Heads like Art and Culture, Housing, Urban Development, Information and Publicity, Social Security and Welfare, Foreign Trade and Export Promotion. Minor Irrigation, Soil and Water Conservation, Food and Nutrition, Dairy Development, Village and Small Industries, Tourism etc. have been introduced.

Major heads have been divided into minor heads, which would reflect meaningfully the programmes and activities of Government.

In view of the size of the capital investments in various projects an elaborate classification for investments has been introduced. Thus there would be separate Major Heads for investments in "Machinery and Engineering Industries", "Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers Industries", "Aircraft and Ship Building industries" "Telecommunication and Electronics Industries", "Consumer Industries", "Mining and Metallurgical Industries" etc. Similarly, in the light of the phenomenal increase in Governmental outlays by way of loans, the accounting classification for loan transactions has been related to the purpose or programme for which loans are given. Classification of loans hitherto was on the basis of the receipients only In the new classification, recipients occur below the heads representing purposes and programmes.

In order to facilitate a correct appreciation of the role of Secretariat, the expenditure thereon relating to General Services, Social and Community Services and Economic Services has been prescribed to be recorded under three distinct Major Heads in the relevant Sectors.

Under the revised accounting classification expenditure on roads and bridges has been recorded under a separate Major Head in the Economic Services' sector. Similarly expenditure on housing has been recorded distinctly in the Sector Social and Community Services. Expenditure on functional buildings like schools, hospitals etc. has been recorded under the functional Major Heads concerned like "Education", "Medical" etc. Such a break up facilitates a meaningful appreciation of the total cost of programme and also an understanding of the nature of public works expenditure.

3. *Annexures in the Explanatory Memorandum*—Annexure I and Appendices thereto, which have been added at the end, give the budgetary position, by broad heads and the analysis of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, developmental expenditure on Revenue as well as Capital account and other expenditure on Revenue account in each of the years since 1966-67. Annexure II reconciling the total expenditures shown in Demand and in the Annual Financial Statement has also been added. Annexure III reconciles the gross disbursements shown in the individual Demands for Grants and Appropriations with the net amounts shown under head of account in the Annual Financial Statement. Other Annexures detail capital and loans advances to the public sector undertakings, assistance

from friendly foreign countries and from other institutions, investments in industrial and commercial undertakings and returns there from, contributions to International bodies and guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding at the end of 1974.

In pursuance to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, contained in their 48th Report (5th Lok Sabha), a new Annexure has been added this year indicating the Grants-in-aid exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs recurring and Rs. 10 lakhs non-recurring paid to private parties/institutions/organisations/individuals during the year 1974-75.

4. *Demands for Grants.*—The Demands for Grants of individual Ministries are presented in separate volumes. The Demands are presented at two levels. The Demands for Grants under article 113(2) are presented along with the Annual Financial Statement. These will be followed by Detailed Demands for Grants to be presented before the discussion on the Demands for Grants of individual Ministries is taken up. They have been arranged Ministry-wise bound in separate volumes for each Ministry/Department. The Demands for Grants presented on the Budget day highlight the major functions and programmes and schemes for which provision in a year is Rs. 10 lakhs or more. They incorporate 'Notes on Demands' explaining the objectives of the Ministry/Department, the targets of individual programmes and undertakings and the related financial requirements. Besides, these Demands also include statement showing details of items attracting the limitations of 'New Service' and 'New Instrument of Service' at the end of each Volume of Demands for Grants, wherever necessary.

The detailed Demands for Grants (Parts III and IV) to be presented subsequently would be in the nature of detailed Departmental budgets, which, besides showing the schemes and activities of the Department, would incorporate further details of various programmes and schemes by units representing objects of expenditure. They will also include the list of important items of Non-Plan expenditure costing more than Rs. 5 lakhs; the statement showing details of provisions included in the Demands for payment of Grants-in-aid to Non-Government bodies.

5. In this Memorandum, unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in lakhs of rupees.

SECTION I

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

SECTION I

REVENUE RECEIPTS

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE RECEIPTS

The statement below summarises, by broad categories, the estimates of revenue receipts. Further details by sections and heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variation between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1974-75 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1975-76 are given in the notes that follow this Statement.

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
1. *Tax Revenue :*			
(*a*) Taxes on Income and Expenditure :			
Corporation tax	661.00	713.00	780.50
Taxes on Income	709.00*	747.00*	791.00*
Others	..	25.00	60.00
(*b*) Taxes on Property and Capital transactions :			
Estate Duty	9.00*	10.00*	9.25*
Wealth tax	40.00	40.00	43.00
Gift tax	4.00	5.00	4.50
Others	11.90	13.29	13.51
(*c*) Taxes on Commodities and Services :			
Customs	936.05	1300.00	1284.05
Union Excise duties	3043.81	3184.34	3720.60
Others	82.85	90.31	102.70
TOTAL-1	5497.61	6127.94	6809.11
2. *Non-tax Revenue :*			
(*a*) Currency, coinage and Mint	36.20	28.78	34.27
(*b*) Interest receipts, dividends and profits	1053.08	1076.92	1129.30
(*c*) Other non-tax revenue	251.08	475.45	492.88
TOTAL-2	1340.36	1581.15	1656.45
3. *Total Gross Revenue* (1+2)	6837.97	7709.09	8465.56
4. *Less—States' share :*			
Taxes on Income	491.26	512.32	543.37
Estate Duty	8.63	9.55	8.34
Union Excise Duties	698.10	702.54	821.33
TOTAL-4	1197.99	1224.41	1373.04
5. *Net-Centre's Revenue* (3-4)	5639.98	6484.68	7092.52

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*In the Annual Financial Statement figures shown are net of States' share.

TAX REVENUE

TAXES ON INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Broad details of the estimates are as follows:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
I. Corporation tax	661,00	713,00	780,50
II. Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	709,00	747,00	791,00
III. Other taxes on income and expenditure—Interest tax	..	25,00	60,00
TOTAL	1370,00	1485,00	1631,50

Corporation tax

Details of receipts under this tax are as shown below :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(*a*) Ordinary collections, including Advance tax collections	639,50	688,00	753,50
(*b*) Surtax	20,00	18,00	20,00
(*c*) Miscellaneous receipts	1,50	7,00	7,00
TOTAL	661,00	713,00	780,50

The revised estimates for 1974-75 take into account the trend of collections under the tax during the current year. Next year's estimate allows for normal growth and the effect of changes in rates as a result of Finance Act 1975. Larger receipts under miscellaneous are on account of the decision to credit interest receipts to the revenue head in view of the revised system of accounting introduced with effect from 1st April, 1974.

Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax

The details of revenue are as follows :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(*a*) Ordinary collections	425,00	411,25	440,00
(*b*) Advance Tax collections	250,25	295,00	307,00
(*c*) Surcharge (Union)	16,00	24,00	34,25
(*d*) Surcharge (Special)	5,75	9,00	1,00
(*e*) Additional Surcharge (Union)	75	75	75
(*f*) Miscellaneous receipts	11,25	7,00	8,00
TOTAL	709,00	747,00	791,00

The revenue from taxes on Income other than Corporation tax for 1974-75 revised is estimated at Rs. 747 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 709 crores. This has happened despite the reduction in marginal rates of tax as a result of the Finance Act, 1974. The large increase is attributable to over-all tightening of administration, more intensive searches and seizures and the strategy of selective control of top cases. Higher receipts under surcharge (Union) are on account of the abolition of the Surcharge (Special) which shows corresponding reduction.

Receipts for 1975-76 are estimated at Rs. 791 crores. This takes into account the normal trends in growth of revenue from the source, off set by loss in revenue on account of concessions allowed in Finance Act, 1975.

The net proceeds of Income-tax, except those attributable to Union emoluments, Union Territories and Union surcharges are divisible between the Centre and the States under article 272 of the Constitution. Such distribution is done in accordance with the Constitution (Distribution of Revenue) Order, 1974 issued on 30th March, 1974 by the President under article 270 of the Constitution to give effect to the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission.

The Order provides that with effect from 1st April, 1974, 80 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, execpt in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union Territories (1.79 per cent) and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments shall be assigned to the States and distributed amongst them in accordance with the percentages shown in Statement III.

The States' share has been worked out as indicated below :

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Total taxes on income (other than Corporation tax) (net of refunds). . .	709.00	747.00	791.00
Less—			
Union surcharge . . .	—16.00	—24.00	—34.25
Surcharge (Special) . .	—5.75	—9.00	—1.00
Additional surcharge (Union)	—0.75	—0.75	—0.75
Miscellaneous receipts . .	—11.25	—7.00	—8.00
	675.25	706.25	747.00
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union emoluments .	—23.50	—25.00	—26.50
Deduct—Cost of collection .	—26.49	—28.21	—27.92
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union Territories .	—11.19	—12.64	—13.37
TOTAL—Divisible Pool .	614.07	640.40	679.21
States' share (80%) . .	491.26	512.32	543.37

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 are shown in Statement IV.

Other taxes on Income and Expenditure—Interest tax

The Interest-Tax Act, 1974 provides for the levy, for every assessment year commencing on or after 1st April, 1975, of a special tax on the gross amount of interest accruing or arising to the State Bank of India, its subsidiaries, the nationalised banks and scheduled banks, on or after 1st August, 1974, on loans and advances made by them in India. The tax is levied at the rate of 7 per cent on the total amount of interest accruing or arising to the bank in the previous year. For this purpose, interest includes (i) commitment charges on unutilised portion of any credit sanctioned for being availed of in India, and (ii) discounts on promissory notes and bills of exchange (other than treasury bills) drawn or made in India. Interest on Government securities, as also debentures and other securities issued by local authorities, companies and statutory corporations are not included in the tax base. Interest received on loans and advances made to other Scheduled banks is likewise outside the scope of the levy. The tax is allowed as a deduction in computing taxable income under the Income-tax Act.

The yield from this tax is estimated at Rs. 25 crores in 1974-75 (revised) and Rs. 60 crores in 1975-76.

TAXES ON PROPERTY AND CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

Broad details of revenue are as follows :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Land Revenue . . .	27	24	25
Stamps and Registration fees	11,63	13,05	13,26
Estate Duty . . .	9,00	10,00	9,25
Taxes on Wealth . .	40,00	40,00	43,00
Gift Tax	4,00	5,00	4,50
TOTAL . . .	64,90	68,29	70,26

Land Revenue

The receipts represent the Land Revenue Collections including royality from quarries, in the Union Territories (without Legislature), mainly Delhi. Revised estimate for 1974-75 is placed at Rs. 24 lakhs. For 1975-76 (BE) credit has been taken for the receipt of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Stamps and Registration Fees

Based on trends of collections, the revised estimate for 1974-75 is placed at Rs. 13,05 lakhs. The increase is on account of larger receipts of India Security Press and larger quantity of stamps supplied to the Post and Telegraphs Department.

Estate Duty

The net proceeds of estate duty on agricultural land are assigned to the States and the Union Territories (with legislature) in which these are collected. The net proceeds of estimate duty on property other than agricultural land levied and collected during a financial year, after deduction therefrom the portion of the proceeds attributable to Union Territories, are also distributed among the States as under :—

(a) The amount attributable to immovable property is distributed in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property situated in the respective States ;

(b) The balance is distributed in accordance with the percentages indicated in Statement III.

The distribution of Estate Duty collections is governed by the Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1974 based on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Sixth Finance Commission. The Commission has recommended that :

(1) Out of the net proceeds of the estate duty in each financial year, a sum equal to 2.5 per cent thereof be retained by the Union as being the proceeds attributable to Union Territories ; and

(2) The balance of net proceeds be distributed among the States in accordance with the following principles ;

   (a) such balance be first apportioned between immovable property and other property in the ratio of the gross value of all such properties brought into assessment in that year ;

   (b) the sum thus apportioned to immovable property be distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property located in each State and brought into assessment in that year ; and

   (c) the sum apportioned to property other than immovable property be distributed among the States in proportion to the population of each State.

The revenue from Estate Duty has been taken at Rs. 10 crores for 1974-75 revised. For 1975-76 the budget estimate is placed at Rs. 9.25 crores. The States, share has been worked out and is indicated below :

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
I. *Agricultural Land* :			
Total collections . . . (net of refunds) . .	51,65	40,25	41,80
Deduct—Cost of collection .	—95	—1,09	—4,36
Deduct—Net proceeds in respect of Union Territories .	..	—22	—20
Net amount to be distributed among States . . .	50,70	38,94	37,24
II. *Property other than agricultural land :*			
Total collection (net of refunds)	8,48,35	9,59,75	8,83,20
Deduct—Cost of collection .	—14,88	—19,89	—66,31
Net proceeds . .	8,33,47	9,39,86	8,16,89
Deduct—portion attributable to Union Territories (2.5%)	—20,84	—23,50	—20,42
Net proceeds to be distributed amongst States .. .	8,12,63	9,16,36	7,96,47
Total share payable to States (Total I+II) . . .	8,63,33	9,55,30	8,33,71

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 are shown in Statement IV.

Taxes on Wealth

The details of the receipts are :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
(*i*) Wealth tax on property other than agricultural property . . .	39,08	39,08	42,00
(*ii*) Wealth tax on agricultural property . . .	92	92	1,00
TOTAL . . .	40,00	40,00	43,00

(i) The Wealth-tax Act, 1957 provides for the levy of a tax on the net wealth of every individual and Hindu undivided family. No wealth tax is however, payable where the net wealth is less than rupees one lakh in the case of an individual and Rs. two lakhs in the case of a Hindu undivided family. The wealth-tax payable should also not exceed 10% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds these limits.

Additional wealth-tax is leviable on the value of land and buildings (other than business premises) and rights therein, situated in an "urban area", which is included in the net wealth of an individual or Hindu undivided family.

The revised estimates for 1974-75 are placed at the same level as in the Budget. Taking into account receipts on account of the changes brought about by the Finance Act, 1974, receipts from the tax are estimated at Rs. 42 crores in 1975-76.

(ii) Under the Finance Act, 1969, the value of agricultural property held by individuals and Hindu undivided families was also brought within the purview of the Wealth Tax Act, subject to certain limits. The revised estimate of receipts is placed at Rs. 92 lakhs and the next year's estimates take credit for Rs. 1 crore.

Amounts equivalent to the net proceeds of wealth tax on agricultural property are payable to State Governments as grants-in-aid. The payment of such grants-in-aid, based on estimates of the net collections of tax, in earlier years having exceeded the actual collections, no provision has been made for payment of grants-in-aid either in the Revised Estimate for 1974-75 or in the Budget Estimate for 1975-76.

Gift Tax

The revenue from Gift Tax was assumed at Rs. 4 crores for the year 1974-75. The revised estimate for the year 1974-75 is placed at Rs. 5 crores. The Budget estimates for 1975-76 assume credit for Rs. 4.5 crores.

TAXES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

Broad details of revenue are as follows :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
1. Customs	936,05	1300,00	1284,05
2. Union Excise Duties	3043,81	3184,34	3720,60
3. State Excise Duties.	10,39	11,49	14,33
4. Sales Tax	46,98	51,93	60,73
5. Taxes on Vehicles.	3,94	3,95	4,12
6. Taxes on goods and passengers	11,93	10,56	10,75
7. Taxes and Duties on Electricity	39	48	50
8. Other taxes and duties on commodities and Services	9,22	11,90	12,27
TOTAL	4062,71	4574,65	5107,35

Customs

The total customs revenue from all duties has been estimated at Rs. 1300 crores in the Revised Estimate for the current year and at Rs. 1284 crores in the Budget Estimate for 1975-76. The following table summarises the estimates and the commodity-wise break-up of the estimated revenue is given in Statements 1(a) and 1(b).

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
(*i*) Import duties (net)	834,05	1172,40	1156,25
(*ii*) Export duties (net)	84,43	89,70	89,80
(*iii*) Cesses on export (net)	3,57	3,90	4,00
(*iv*) Other receipts (net)	14,00	34,00	34,00
TOTAL	936,05	1300,00	1284,05

(i) The budget estimate of revenue from import duties for 1974-75 was placed at Rs. 834.05 crores. This took into account an additional revenue of Rs. 20.05 crores from the changes brought about under the Finance Act, 1974. The Act, provided for the continuance upto 31-3-1975 of the provision for the levy of auxiliary duties of customs at existing rates except that the effective rate of 10 per cent applicable to certain articles was raised to 15 per cent. The basic import duty on certain spiritous liquors was increased. Additional revenue was also expected from additional (countervailing) duties consequent on the changes in the Central excise duties. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1974 did not change the rates of basic import duties or the auxiliary duties of customs but an additional revenue of Rs. 1 crore was estimated from additional (countervailing) duties consequent on the changes in Central excise duties in respect of certain specified articles.

The revenue from import duties in the revised estimates for 1974-75 has been estimated at Rs. 1172.40 crores. Larger receipts under iron and steel are on account of much larger imports than anticipated. Due to a significant rise in the world prices and higher import of fertilizers, receipts under 'chemicals, drugs and medicines' are expected to show a steep increase as compared to the expectations at the time of last budget. While receipts from kerosene and motor spirit are expected to be lower, those under high speed diesel oil and vaporising oil, industrial fuel oils and batching, lubricating and other mineral oils are expected to be larger than estimated earlier. Higher imports of machinery, metals, motor vehicle parts, artificial silk yarn, wood pulp and paper and 'other' articles (including certain fertilisers) account for the remaining increase.

On the basis of the present assessment of the import requirements, their product composition and availability of foreign exchange, receipts for 1975-76 have been estimated at Rs. 1156.25 crores.

This includes receipts from additional (countervailing) amounting to Rs. 34,05 crores as a result of changes brought about in the Finance Act, 1975.

(ii) Export duties are levied on a number of items of export such as jute manufactures, hides, skins and leathers, deoiled ground-nut meal, unmanufactured tobacco, mica, manganese ore, iron ore black pepper, coffee etc. However, in levying export duties the competitive position of the goods in international market is kept in view. The export duty leviable on each item of export, takes into account, *inter-alia* factors like indigenous production, prices in international market, devaluation of foreign currencies etc.

As against the budget estimate of Rs. 84.43 crores, the revised estimate works out to Rs. 89.70 crores. Next year's budget assumes receipts at about the same level.

(iii) Cesses on exports and other receipts including fines and forfeitures, are estimated at about Rs. 38 crores in each of the years 1974-75 and 1975-76.

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties are given in Statement II. The following table summarises the position :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(1) Basic Excise Duties (net)	2653,12	2722,21	3178,12
(2) Auxiliary Duties (net)	176,33	213,45	255,69
(3) Earmarked Cesses (net)	38,84	69,23	92,03
(4) Additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax (net)	175,52	179,45	194,76
TOTAL	3043,81	3184,34	3720,60

The Budget estimate for 1974-75 for all duties of excise taken together was placed at Rs. 3043.81 crores. This estimate included additional revenue of Rs. 190.87 crores as a result of the net effect of changes in rates and new duties introduced through the Finance Act, 1974. The rates of basic excise duties were revised (by Act or by Notification) in respect of 30 articles. The changes effected provided for increase in the duties on motor spirit, paper, rayon and synthetic fibre and yarn, motor vehicles, blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases, cotton yarn and fabrics, metal containers and refrigerators and air conditioners. Auxiliary duties of excise introduced for the first time in 1973 were extended to additional 14 commodities, including unmanufactured tobacco, cigarettes, plastics, cement etc. The Act also brought in the tax net six new items *viz.*, tooth paste, electrical stampings and laminations, tape recorders, photographic paper, specified cutting tools and permanent magnets.

The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1974 further modified with effect from 1st August, 1974, the rates of basic duty in respect of 11 commodities and introduced a new levy in respect of caprolactam and Dimethyl terephalate (DMT). The list of commodities subject to auxiliary duties of excise was also enlarged to include paper and cotton fabrics. Rates of auxiliary duty as percentage of the effective basic duty of excise were also increased in the case of paints and varnishes, plastics (all sorts), steel ingots, tin plates and tinned sheets and certain iron and steel products. As a result of these proposals, an additional revenue of about Rs. 111 crores was estimated for 1974-75 and about Rs. 166 crores in a full year.

Cess imposed with effect from 1st August, 1974 under the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974, on indigenous crude, is estimated to yield Rs. 30.54 crores in 1974-75 (RE) and Rs. 50.16 crores in 1975-76.

The revised estimate of revenue from Union duties of excise inclusive of yield from measures taken up in the Supplementary Budget in July, 1974 and yield from the cess on indigenous crude is now placed at Rs. 3184.34 crores. Based on anticipated levels of production and clearance, and taking into account the full year's effect of the levies imposed in the course of the year, revenue from Union duties of excise (inclusive of cesses) is estimated at Rs. 3500 crores in 1975-76. This estimate would go up by Rs. 220.16 crores to Rs. 3720.60 crores as a result of new measures net of concessions announced in the Finance Act, 1975.

Sharing of Union excise duties between the Union and the States is permissible under Article 272 of the Constitution and such sharing is done in accordance with law enacted on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission set up under Article 280 of the Constitution. While auxiliary duties of excise, miscellaneous excise receipts and earmarked cesses accrue in entirty to the Centre, basic duties of excise (excluding miscellaneous receipts) net of the cost of collection, are shared between the Centre and the States. In terms of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, auxiliary duties of excise would also become shareable with the States from 1976-77 onwards. Receipts under additional duties of excise (excluding cost of collection and share attributable to Union territories) are wholly passed on to the States.

The share of the States in the basic duties of excise is governed by the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1974 based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. The recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission provide for the distribution of 20 per cent of the net proceeds of basic excise duties on all commodities other than duties and cesses earmarked for specific purposes, in accordance with the percentages suggested by the Commission. These percentages are indicated in Statement III.

The States' share of the basic excise duties during 1974-75 is now estimated at Rs. 539.95 crores against the Budget estimate of Rs. 526.36 crores. After adjusting recovery of overpayments relating to 1972-73, as disclosed by the figures of net proceeds certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the net amount payable to the States in the current year is now estimated at Rs. 524.75 crores. The States' share for 1975-76 is estimated at Rs. 630.68 crores. The amounts payable to the States have been worked out as follows :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Basic excise duties (net) .	2653,12	2722,21	3178,12
Deduct—miscellaneous receipts	—2,75	—2,75	—3,00
Deduct—cost of collection .	—18,59	—19,72	—21,70
Divisible pool . . .	2631,78	2699,74	3153,42
States' Share (20%) . .	526,36	539,95	630,68
Deduct—Adjustment of overpayment in respect of 1972-73 on the basis of certified figures	..	—15,20	..
Total-amount payable to States	526,36	524,75	630,68

The amounts payable to individual States during 1974-75 and 1975-76 are shown in Statement IV.

Auxiliary Duties of Excise :

As compared to the budget estimate of Rs. 176.33 crores for 1974-75, the revised estimate is placed at Rs. 213.45 crores. The budget for 1975-76 places the estimate at Rs. 255.69 crores. The estimates for 1975-76 take into account full year's effect of the changes introduced during 1974-75 through the two Finance Acts and the receipts on account of fresh measures announced in the Finance Act, 1975.

Earmarked Cesses :

Receipts from various earmarked cesses are estimated at Rs. 92.03 crores in 1975-76 as compared to the revised estimate of Rs. 69.23 crores for 1974-75. These estimates take into account receipts from cess on indigenous crude introduced in August, 1974.

Additional Duties of Excise :

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional duties on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woolen fabrics and rayon on artificial silk fabrics produced or manufactured in India. These duties are in addition to the duties payable under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force and replace by agreement with the State Governments, the Sales Tax otherwise leviable by them on these commodities.

As against the original estimates of Rs. 175.52 crores, the revised estimates place receipts at Rs. 179.45 crores in 1974-75. Taking into account the normal growth and the effect of the changes brought about in the Finance Act 1975, the next year's estimate has been taken at Rs. 194.76 crores.

The net proceeds of these additional duties are distributable among the States in accordance with the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. The recommendations of the Commission provide that the net proceeds of these duties may be distributed on the following basis :—

(a) a sum equal to 1.41 per cent of the net proceeds to be retained by the Union as attributable to Union Territories; and

(b) the balance of 98.59 per cent of such net proceeds to be distributed among the States in accordance with the percentages specified in the Report of the Commission.

Based on these reecommendations, the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1974 indicates the percentage shares of various States. Such shares are shown in Statement III.

The following Table indicates the total amount payable to the States during 1974-75 and 1975-76 :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Total Net Collections .	175,52	179,45	194,76
Deduct—Cost of collections .	—1,32	—1,28	—1,38
	174,20	178,17	193,38
Deduct—Union Territories' share (1.41%) . . .	—2,46	—2,51	—2,73
States' share . . .	171,74	175,66	190,65
Add—Arrears due in respect of 1972-73 on the basis of certified figures . .	..	2,13	..
Total amount payable to States . . .	171,74	177,79	190,65

The amounts payable to individual States during 1974-75 and 1975-76 are shown in Statement IV.

State Excise Duties :

The receipts are in respect of Union territories (without legislature), mainly Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in the Revised is attributable to sale of more country and foreign liquors. The next year's estimate shows the normal trend of growth.

Sales-tax :

The receipts pertain mainly to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in Revised 1974-75 and Budget 1975-76 reflects the progressive increase in the receipts on account of increased turnover and rise in prices of taxable articles. The estimates for 1975-76 also take into account the additional yield arising from the stepping up of the rate of inter-State Sales tax from 3 per cent to 4 per cent announced in the Finance Act, 1975.

Taxes on Vehicles :

The receipts represent tax collected in the Union territories. The estimate for the next year assumes normal growth.

Taxes on Goods and Passengers :

The receipts mainly relate to collections in Delhi. The Budget estimate is based on the trend of collections in 1974-75 revised.

Taxes and Duties on Electricity :

The receipts relate to Chandigarh and are based on anticipated sales of electricity in 1974-75 and 1975-76.

OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

The receipts under this head represent the proceeds of Entertainment and Betting Taxes in Delhi and include receipts from Foreign Travel Tax.

The break up of the estimates is given below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(*i*) Foreign Travel Tax .	4,50	6,50	6,50
(*ii*) Other taxes and duties .	4,72	5,40	5,77
TOTAL . . .	9,22	11,90	12,27

(i) *Foreign Travel Tax.*—The receipts from this tax, which was brought into force with effect from 15th October, 1971, are now estimated at Rs. 6.5 crores in the current year. The next year's budget takes credit for the same amount.

(ii) *Other taxes and Duties (Entertainment Tax Betting Tax, etc).*—Based on the trend of collections in the current year, receipts have been taken at Rs. 5,40 lakhs in the revised and Rs. 5,77 lakhs in the budget for the next year. The net proceeds of the Entertainment Tax and the major portion of the Betting Tax are made over to the local bodies. Provision for these payments is made in the expenditure estimates.

NON-TAX REVENUE

Currency, Coinage and Mint :

The receipts of Currency Note Press, Bank Note Press, Security Paper Mill and of the Mints are mainly accounted for under this head. It also includes profits from circulation on small coins. The relevant details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(*a*) Currency Note Press			
(*i*) Value of one rupee note forms . .	4,59	3,14	3,38
(*ii*) Printing of Bank Notes and other receipts . .	5,29	4,54	4,69
(*b*) Profits from circulation of small coins . .	13,75	11,81	10,87
(*c*) Security Paper Mill .	3,91	3,91	4,00
(*d*) Bank Note Press .	5,45	81	8,00
(*e*) Mint Receipts . .	3,21	4,57	3,33
TOTAL . . .	36,20	28,78	34,27

(*a*) (*i*) & (*ii*) The Revised estimates are based on the trend of receipts in the current year. The estimate for the next year assumes normal growth.

(*b*) The decrease in the Revised is on account of lesser number of small coins put into circulation. The next year's estimate takes into account the projected demand for small coins.

(*c*) The estimates relate to quantity of paper despatched. At current selling rates total receipts are estimated at Rs. 3.91 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 4 crores in 1975-76.

(*d*) The decrease in the revised estimates for 1974-75 is on account of the production having fallen below the target for the financial year consequent upon late commissioning of the Bank Note Press, Dewas. The next budget provides for the printing and despatch of larger quantity of Notes.

(*e*) The higher estimate in 1974-75 (revised) is on account of sale proceeds of surplus stores during the year.

INTEREST RECEIPTS, DIVIDENDS AND PROFITS

This section comprises, apart from interest receipts on loans by the Central Government, the dividends and profits from public sector undertakings and contribution from Railways and Posts & Telegraphs. It also includes surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferred to Government.

The details by major heads are :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(*a*) Interest Receipts .	862,16	881,80	933,21
(*b*) Dividends and Profits .	190,92	195,12	196,09
TOTAL . . .	1053,08	1076,92	1129,30

(*a*) Interest Receipts : The relevant details are :—

(*i*) Interest on loans to State and Union Territory Governments (with Legislature).—			
(*a*) States . .	404,00	397,00	437,00
(*b*) Union Territories	3,00	3,00	3,00
(*ii*) Interest from Railways . . .	169,21	194,63	187,68
(*iii*) Interest from Posts and Telegraphs .	16,35	17,84	18,92
(*iv*) Other Interest Receipts	269,60	269,33	286,61
TOTAL . . .	862,16	881,80	933,21

Interest on loans to States and Union Territory Governments (with Legislature)

Interest on Loans to States :

Following the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, bulk of the outstanding Central loans to States (excluding Small Savings Loans) have been consolidated, with effect from 1-4-1974, into certain specified categories with longer terms of repayment than allowed earlier. The principal of the consolidated loans is being recovered in six monthly instalments from October 15, 1974 to March 15, 1975 during 1974-75. From 1975-76 onwards the States are expected to repay the principal in respect of consolidated loans in nine monthly instalments beginning from July 15 and ending with March 15 of the following year. These consolidated loans carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum with a rebate of 1/4 per cent for prompt payment.

Interest accrued in respect of the period from the last date of interest payment in 1973-74 to the 31st March, 1974 on the outstanding balances of the individual loans prior to consolidation was recovered on 15-10-1974. Interest on the consolidated loans accrued in respect of the period from 1-4-1974 to September 30, 1974 is recoverable on the 15th March 1975. In each of the years from 1975-76 onwards interest at the prescribed rate, for the half years October to March of the previous year and April to September of the same year calculated on the balances of the consolidated loans outstanding after each instalment of repayment would be recoverable on 15th of October and March respectively.

Based on these terms and taking into account interest on Small Savings loans, short-term loans, ways and means advances and other categories of loans which were not covered by the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, interest receipts from State Governments are placed at Rs. 397 crores in 1974-75. The next Budget assumes credit of Rs. 437 crores; the increase is mainly due to interest on further loans advanced to the States during 1974-75.

Interest on Loans to Union Territories (with Legislature) :

Interest from Union territories is estimated at Rs. 3 crores in each of the years 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Interest from Railways :

Excluding the payment of arrear amounting to Rs. 15.79 crores relating 1973-74 the increase in the Revised in interest receipts from Railway is mainly due to realisation of more deferred interest on new lines which have completed moratorium period and higher interest realisation on capital-at-charge. Next Budget takes into account interest liability in respect of capital to be provided to Railway next year. A part of the increase in each year is due to rise in the average rate of interest chargeable on capital outlay in commercial departments from 5.02 percent assumed in the original estimates to 5.15 per cent in the revised estimate for the current year and to 5.20% for the budget estimate for the next year.

Interest from Posts and Telegraphs :

Interest receipts from P & T are now estimated at Rs. 17.84 crores in the Revised and Rs. 18.92 crores in the next Budget. The increases in the Revised and Budget are on account of fresh additions to capital-at-charge and increased rate of interest chargeable on capital outlay in commercial Departments.

Other Interest Receipts :

The estimates under 'other interest receipts' represent interest on (*a*) capital outlay on departmental commercial undertakings other than Railways and P & T; (*b*) loans and advances to financial and industrial enterprises in the public sector, (*c*) loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation and its undertaking and New Delhi Municipal Committee; (*d*) loans to foreign governments and (*e*) loans to cultivators, Government servants and others.

Loans advanced to commercial and industrial undertakings carry interest at rates ranging between 9-1/2 to 10-1/2% subject to a rebate of 1/4 per cent for prompt payments. Loans to other parties carry slightly lower rates of interest. The increase in interest receipts in 1975-76 (Budget) is on account of increase in the volume of loans advanced and increased rates of interest.

Dividend and Profits :

The main items are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(*i*) Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India .	135,00	145,00	150,00
(*ii*) Contribution from Railways	12,46	10,48	10,20
(*iii*) Contribution from Posts and Telegraphs . .	2,15	2,04	2,07
(*iv*) Dividends etc. from commercial and other undertakings . .	41,31	37,60	33,82
TOTAL	190,92	195,12	196,09

Profits from the Reserve Bank of India :

The surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferable to the Government during 1974-75 and 1975-76 have been estimated at Rs. 145 crores and Rs. 150 crores respectively.

Contribution from Railways :

In terms of the recommendations of the successive Railway Convention Committees of Parliament, the Railways pay a fixed dividend to the General Revenues on the capital invested in the Railways as computed annually in lieu of the interest charges plus a small element of contribution. On the basis of the recommendations of the Convention Committee, 1965, the Railways were liable to pay on capital invested after 31st March, 1964 dividend @6% with effect from 1966-67. The capital invested prior to that date, however enjoyed a lower rate of dividend, namely 4½ per cent, with an addition of 1 per cent in lieu of passenger fare tax (which was merged with the basic fares with effect from 1st April, 1961). Out of the dividend paid by the Railways, an amount of Rs. 16.25 crores is being passed on to the States as payments in lieu of passenger fare tax and the balance utilised to assist the States to finance safety works such as manned level crossings, over bridges and under bridges.

On certain elements of capital like the capital invested on new lines and the capital-at-charge of the non-strategic portion of the North-East Frontier Railways, the unremunerative branch lines as also the element of over-capitalisation, the Railways enjoy certain concessions in the matter of dividend payment. In respect of the new lines, the dividend for the initial period of five years after the opening of the lines for traffic becomes payable from the sixth year onwards only if the net income of the new lines left a surplus after payment of the current dividend. The account of deferred dividend on new lines is closed after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period. The entire loss in the operation of the strategic lines is also borne by the General Revenues.

The Railway Convention Committee, 1971 besides recommending continuance of the above arrangements until 1973-74, have recommended a grant of further concessions and exemptions to Railways. The salient features of their recommendations are :

(*i*) No dividend is payable on the capital expenditure on strategic lines; the annual loss in the working of such lines is to be borne by the General Revenues and if the working of these lines leave a surplus, it should be transferred to General Reserves (up to the level of the normal dividend) ;

(*ii*) A beginning should be made with the amortisation of unproductive capital to the extent of the interest earned on the balances in the Railway Reserve Fund supplemented by such appropriation from Railway Revenues from year to year as may be possible on the financial results of each year ;

(*iii*) The existing rate of dividend at 4½ per cent of the capital invested in the Railways up to 1963-64 with an addition of 1 per cent in lieu of passenger fare tax and at 6 per cent of the capital invested after 31st March, 1964 should continue to be paid by the Railways to the General Revenues;

(*iv*) The extent arrangements for the purpose of dividend in regard to the strategic lines, Kiriburu-Bimlagarh and Sambalpur-Titagarh ore lines may continue ;

(*v*) The Capital-at-Charge of the non-Strategic portion of the North-East Frontier Railway and the unremunerative branch lines as also the element of overcapitalisation may be exempted from payment of dividend;

(*vi*) The existing arrangements of (a) deferring the payment of dividend on the Capital-at Charge of New Lines chargeable at the average borrowing rate of interest during the period of their construction as well as for the first five years after their opening and (b) closing the account of deferred dividend of New Lines after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period, may be continued;

(*vii*) Having regard to the long period of construction/gestation of railway investment in general and the time taken by such investments to reach full earning potential, 25 per cent of outlay in a year on works-in-progress (which could otherwise be liable to payment of dividend) may be exempted from payment of dividend for a period of 3 years;

(*viii*) Consistent with the commerical practice of utilising reserves as internal resources, the Railways should be given the benefit of interest at the current dividend rate on the fund balances by being permitted to take credit for the difference between the dividend rate and the average borrowing rate at which interest accrues at present to the Fund as a set off in the dividend payable from the Railways to the General Revenues.

(*ix*) The Railway Convention Committee, 1971 have agreed to treat the extension of the Railway line beyond Kathua to Jammu as a national investment, and there will be no pre-determined Dividend obligation. The actual surplus accruing from this line will be made over to the General Revenues. Working losses, if any, will be borne by the Railways. A similar arrangement has also been agreed to in respect of Tirunelveli-Trivandrum-Kanya Kumari line.

Arrangements from 1974-75 :

In terms of the Resolutions adopted by Parliament in May, 1973, a new Railway Convention Committee (1973) has been constituted to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railways to General Revenues during the Fifth Plan. Period 1974—79 as well as other ancilliary matters in connection with Railway finance. Pending detailed examination, the Committee in their Interim Report have recommended that the present arrangement of dividend may continue during the financial year 1974-75. This Interim Report was duly approved by Parliament in December, 1973.

Arrangements for 1975-76 :

The Railway Convention Committee (1973), in their Sixth Report regarding the rate of Dividend for 1975-76 and other ancilliary matters, which was approved by Parliament in December, 1974, recommended that the present arrangement of dividend may continue during the financial year 1975-76 also. They have further recommended that 50 per cent of the Capital Outlay in the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 on works in progress, other than those pertaining to strategic lines, North-East Frontier Railway (Commercial), over-capitalisation, ore lines, Jammu-Kathua and Tirunelveli-Trivandrum lines, New Lines and P & T Line Wires may be exempted from payment of dividend for a period of three years.

The estimates for 1974-75 and 1975-76 are framed on this basis

(In crores of rupees)

Details	Budget 1974-75		Revised 1974-75		Budget 1975-76	
	Interest	Contribution	Interest	Contribution	Interest	Contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(*i*) Dividend on Capital-at-charge	165.89	5.50	188.23	0.87	180.93	0.25
(*ii*) Interest on over-capitalisation and on NEF Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Deferred interest and other arrear adjustments	3.32	..	6.40	..	6.75	..
(*iv*) Adjustment of arrear dividend	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Payment in lieu of Tax on Railway Fares	..	16.25	..	16.25	..	16.25
(*vi*) Payment to assist the States for Railway Safety Works	..	1.94	..	2.14	..	2.14
(*vii*) Deduct—Loss on strategic lines	..	(—)8.13	..	(—)5.99	..	(—)5.60
(*viii*) Deduct—Difference between dividend rate and average borrowing rate at which interest accrues to the Funds	..	(—)3.10	..	(—)2.79	..	(—)2.84
TOTAL	169.21	12.46	194.63	10.48	187.68	10.20

The share of each State out of the grant of Rs. 16.25 crores in lieu of Passenger Fares Tax is determined in accordance with the recommendations made by the Sixth Finance Commission which were accepted. The percentage share of the grant of Rs. 16.25 crores and the amounts payable to each State are indicated in the Table below :—

States	Share payable	
	Percentage of Rs. 16.25 crores	Amount (Rs. crores)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	8.01	1.30
Assam	2.70	0.44
Bihar	10.58	1.72
Gujarat	7.47	1.21
Haryana	2.57	0.42
Himachal Pradesh	0.17	0.03
Jammu & Kashmir	0.02	*
Karnataka	3.47	0.56
Kerala	1.61	0.26
Madhya Pradesh	9.89	1.61
Maharashtra	8.87	1.44
Manipur	..	..
Meghalaya	..	..
Nagaland	0.01	*
Orissa	2.24	0.37
Punjab	5.06	0.82
Rajasthan	6.59	1.07
Tamil Nadu	5.14	0.84
Tripura	0.02	*
Uttar Pradesh	19.85	3.23
West Bengal	5.73	0.93
TOTAL	100.00	16.25

*In Thousands only.

The amounts earmarked for assisting the States for financing railway safety works are also distributable in the same proportion as their share of payment in lieu of the passenger fares tax. The provision for both these payments is made under the expenditure head "360—Grants-in-aid to State Governments".

Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs :

Under the revised Convention, effective from 1st April 1970, governing the relations between the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the General Revenues:

(*i*) The Department pays Dividend at 4.5% on the net capital advanced up to the end of 1963-64 reduced by :—

(a) The Department's share of accumulated surpluses as on 31st March, 1960 (Rs. 29.78 crores); and

(b) further reduced by the balance in the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund at the end of 1963-64 (Rs. 52.72 crores) ;

(*ii*) On the capital advanced during the period commencing from 1st April 1964 to 31st March, 1970 reduced by the net accretion to the Renewals Reserve Fund during the same period the Dividend payable is calculated at 6%;

(*iii*) On the Capital further advanced from 1st April 1970, the P & T Department pays Dividend at 6%.

(*iv*) With effect from 1st April, 1970 the difference in interest at Dividend rates and Average rates on the balances in Capital Reserve Fund and Revenue Reserve Fund is adjusted as a reduction in the Dividend payable by the P & T.

(*v*) In case the P&T Department are unable to pay the Dividend due to the General Revenues, the latter makes an interest bearing advance to the P&T Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall, as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

(*vi*) Provision for Depreciation based on historical cost of assets is transferred to Capital in reduction of the outlay. The Department in addition, makes out of its earnings, an annual contribution to its Capital Reserve Fund to provide for the inflationary element of the cost of replacement of its assets. With effect from 1st April, 1970 the balances in the Capital Reserve Fund also earn interest at the Average Rate of Interest which is added to the Fund itself.

Statement V gives the financial results of the working of the P&T Department. Briefly the position is as under :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Gross Receipts . . .	4,29,81	4,25,95	4,67,80
Working Expenses (net) .	3,46,47	3,81,51	4,32,29
Net Receipts . . .	83,34	44,44	35,51

The reduction under "Gross Receipts" in the Revised Estimates for 1974-75 has been primarily due to shortfall in the Telephone Revenue and Telex Revenue realised. Besides normal growth, Budget 1975-76 takes into account the full year's effect of the Finance Act, 1974.

Increase in working expenses in Revised Estimates for 1974-75 is mainly due to grant of six increases in Dearness Allowance and increase in pensionary charges. Budget for 1975-76 provides for normal increase in expenditure, full effect of increases in Dearness Allowance and more contributions towards Capital expenditure from Revenue and Depreciation on historical costs transferred to Capital.

The working of the Department in 1974-75 is expected to result in a net receipt of Rs. 44.44 crores against which the Dividend liability is estimated at Rs. 19.88 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 24.56 crores. A sum of Rs. 0.58 crore is proposed to be appropriated to P & T Revenue Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 23.98 crores to P & T Capital Reserve Fund.

The Budget for 1975-76 assumes net receipts of Rs. 35.51 crores with a Dividend liability of Rs. 20.99 crores having a surplus of Rs. 14.52 crores. Out of this surplus, a sum of Rs. 0.66 crore is proposed to be appropriated to P&T Revenue Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 13.86 crores to P&T Capital Reserve Fund. Of the total Dividend payable, Rs. 17.84 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 18.92 crores in 1975-76 will be adjusted as interest receipts, the balance of Rs. 2.04 crores and Rs. 2.07 crores being taken as contributions to General Revenues.

Dividends etc. from commercial and other undertakings

The dividends received by Government on investment in commercial, industrial and financial undertakings are included under this head. The details of the estimates are given in Annexure VI.

OTHER NON TAX REVENUE

Broad details of revenue are as follows :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
I. General Services . .	47,38	63,30	45,59
II. Social and Community Services . .	62,27	58,12	71,06
III. Economic Services .	141,43	354,03	376,23
TOTAL . . .	251,08	475,45	492,88

I. *GENERAL SERVICES:*

The estimates by Major heads are :

(*a*) Administrative Services			
Public Service Commission	47	42	45
Police	696	330	363
Jails	6	5	5
Supplies & Disposals .	870	887	889
Stationery and Printing .	151	200	204
Public Works . .	373	258	201
Other Administraive Services	799	834	844
TOTAL . . .	29,42	25,56	25,51
(*b*) Pensions and Other General Miscellaneous Services			
Contributions and recoveries towards pension and other retirement benefits	2,11	1,74	1,74
Aid Materials and Equipment	11,62	5,31	5,15
Miscellaneous General Services . . .	4,23	30,69	13,19
TOTAL . . .	17,96	37,74	20,08
TOTAL GENERAL SERVICES	47,38	63,30	45,59

Police :

This head accommodates, besides normal police receipts, receipts on account of Central Police Forces made available to the States. In accordance with the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the States are not (with effect from 1974-75) required to pay for the services of Central Reserve Police made available to them. The revised estimates for 1974-75 and the Budget Estimates for 1975-76 however, take into account recovery of some of the outstanding arrears as at the end of 1973-74.

Stationery and Printing :

This head primarily accommodates the receipts from the fees for purchase and inspection of stores through the Supply Department as well as realisation on disposal of surplus and obsolete stores.

Stationery and Printing :

Receipts relates to the Government printing presses, Forms and Stationery Store and sale of gazettes, etc.

Public Works :

This head accommodates all receipts relating to Public Works, other than rent of government residential buildings.

Other Administrative Services :

The Receipts relate to the Departments coming under the Sub-Sector 'Organs of States' and comprise, mainly, receipts of the Supreme Court, receipts connected with election, Audit fees, etc.

Pensions etc. :

The revised estimates are based on the trend of receipts during the year. The next budget takes credit for the same amount.

Aid Materials and Equipments.—The value of gift material and equipment received from foreign countries and other foreign agencies, which do not involve any receipt or outgo of cash, is accounted for under this head by contra debit to the expenditure head of the same nomenclature in the Revenue Section of the Accounts. As and when the aid is released in favour of other Government Departments, State Governments etc., the consequential accounting entries are made in the concerned functional Major heads of accounts.

Bulk of the receipts assumed under this head in Budget 1974-75 have been taken in the Revised and next Budget under the head 'General Economic Services' as the aid will be in cash.

The estimates in 1974-75 revised and 1975-76 budget mainly relate to material and supplies for Family Planning and National Malaria Eradication Programmes.

Miscellaneous General Services.—Besides certain miscellaneous receipts like unclaimed balances of Post Office Certificates, this head records 'Gain by Exchange'. Transactions of Government in foreign currencies are adjusted in accounts at rates which are predetermined for the sake of convenience. The difference between these and the rates at which the transactions actually take place is adjusted under this head if it is a net gain or under the corresponding expenditure head 'Miscellaneous General Services' if it is a loss.

The details of the receipts are as follows :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
Unclaimed balances of Post Office certificates . .	196	200	752
Gain by exchange . . .	..	2500	100
Special charge on AID loans	..	226	224
Other receipts . . .	227	143	243
TOTAL . . .	423	3069	1319

II. *SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES* :

Details by Major heads of Accounts are as under :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
Education	2,00	2,74	2,75
Art and Culture . . .	34	36	37
Medical	1,58	1,69	1,76
Family Planning . .	14,41	10,30	22,44
Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . . .	1,00	96	1,06
Housing	7,30	5,72	6,13
Urban Development . .	..	..	..
Information and Publicity	3,09	2,97	2,78
Broadcasting . . .	24,54	25,81	26,61
Labour & Employment .	40	23	22
Social Security & Welfare .	1,11	1,40	1,50
Other Social and Community Services	6,50	5,94	5,44
TOTAL . . .	62,27	58,12	71,06

Education.—The receipts relate mainly to tuition and other fees etc. in respect of Central Government educational institutions. The revised estimates are based on trend of collections in the current year. The next year's estimate has been taken at about the same level.

Art and Culture.—The receipts pertain mainly to collection of entry fee etc., at museum and ancient monuments.

Medical.—The receipts mainly relate to contribution for Central Government Health Scheme, tuition fee for medical education and receipts from patients for hospital and dispensary services.

Family Planning.—The estimates include receipts, in kind from foreign countries and international agencies for population control and family planning programmes.

Housing.—The receipts mostly pertain to realisation of licence fees on Government residential buildings. The estimates are based on trend of collections during 1974-75.

Information and Publicity.—Receipts in the current year from advertising and visual publicity are estimated to be lower than assumed in the Budget. The revised estimates take into account a receipt of Rs. 27 lakhs from the Fourth International Film Festival.

Broadcasting.—The receipts on account of broadcasting receiver licence fees, commercial services, sale of Akashvani Journals are taken under this head. The estimates are based on the trend of collections and normal growth.

Social Security and Welfare.—The estimates for 1974-75 and 1975-76 are based on the trend of receipts in the current year.

Other Social and Community Services.—Receipts mainly relate to atomic energy, meteorology and other scientific services.

III. ECONOMIC SERVICES

Details by Major heads are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
(*i*) General Economic Services	31,92	230,86	174,36
(*ii*) Agriculture and Allied services . . .	28,05	27,78	31,46
(*iii*) Industry and Minerals .	27,86	29,49	92,72
(*iv*) Water and Power Development Services . .	32,64	41,16	53,91
(*v*) Transport and Communications . . .	20,96	24,74	23,78
TOTAL . . .	141,43	354,03	376,23

(*i*) *General Economic Services.*—Bulk of the receipts under 1974-75 (revised) and 1975-76 (Budget) relate to profits from export of sugar transferred to Government by the State Trading Corporation. On an estimated export of 5 lakhs tonnes of sugar in the current year receipt of profit has been estimated at Rs. 125 crores in the revised estimates for 1974-75. The next budget also assumes receipt of Rs. 125 crores. Cash grants from foreign countries and international organisations are estimated at Rs. 85.5 crores in 1974-75 (revised) and Rs. 32.54 crores in the next year. The other receipts relate to fees realised under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969, Registration of Trade Marks, Regulation of Joint Stock Companies etc. Credit is also taken in 1974-75 for the Special surcharge on USAID loans to private sector undertakings under Special Loan Repayment Procedure agreements between the Government of India and USAID.

(*ii*) *Agricultural and Allied Services.*—The details by Major heads are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
Agriculture . . .	1,74	1,43	1,45
Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	20	20	25
Food and Nutrition . .	5	94	89
Animal Husbandry . . .	38	49	49
Dairy Development . .	20,93	19,49	22,97
Fisheries	43	39	43
Forest	4,30	4,81	4,95
Community Development .	2	3	3
TOTAL . . .	28,05	27,78	31,46

Dairy Development.—Sale proceeds of milk and milk products under the Delhi Milk Scheme are estimated at Rs. 1758 lakhs in 1974-75 revised and Rs. 2106 lakhs in 1975-76. Sale proceeds of the skimmed milk and butter etc. marketed through the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda account for the remaining receipts.

Forest.—Receipts both in the Revised and in the next Budget pertain mainly to Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(*iii*) *Industry and Minerals.*—The details by Major heads are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
Industries	26,41	25,55	88,76
Village and Small industries	39	52	57
Mines and Minerals . .	106	342	339
TOTAL . . .	27,86	29,49	92,72

Industries.—The estimates for 1975-76 include an amount of Rs. 58 crores representing discount on crude oil payable by Oil India Limited.

Mines and Minerals.—The increase in the revised estimate for 1974-75 and in the next year is on account of receipt of arrears by the Geological Survey of India for specified jobs undertaken on behalf of other organisations.

(*iv*) *Water and Power Development.*—The details by Major heads are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
Water and Power Development Services . . .	43	89	92
Multipurpose River Schemes.	1	1	1
Irrigation, Navigation etc. .	3	23	2
Power Projects . . .	32,17	40,03	52,96
TOTAL . . .	32,64	41,16	53,91

Water and Power Development Services.—The revised and the next budget take into account recoveries in respect of Central Electricity Authority which were earlier shown in reduction of expenditure.

Power projects.—Increase in receipts in 1974-75 and 1975-76 is on account of the Badarpur Thermal project.

(*v*) *Transport and Communications.*—The details by Major heads are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	5,71	8,44	8,61
Civil Aviation . . .	3,09	2,98	3,09
Road and Bridges . .	3	6	5
Roads and Water Transport Services	1,09	1,15	1,14
Tourism	..	..	..
Other Transport and Communication Services . .	11,04	12,11	10,89
TOTAL . . .	20,96	24,74	23,78

Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.—The increase in Revised Estimates and next Budget is mainly on account of more anticipated receipts in respect of hire charges of Dredgers and Tugs.

Civil Aviation.—The receipts in 1974-75 (revised) and 1975-76 (Budget) are based on the trend of receipts in the current year.

Other Transport and Communication Services.—The increase in Revised Estimates relates mainly to Overseas Communication Services on account of increased traffic on Telex and Telephones. The next Budget assumes a marginal reduction in these receipts.

STATEMENT I (a)

Commodity-wise details of revenue from Custom duties : 1973-74 and 1974-75

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Actuals* 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75
I. IMPORT DUTIES			
(*i*) Revenue Duties :			
Spirits and liquors	2,61	2,25	2,90
Spices	33	34	34
Tobacco	30	33	13
Kerosene oil	33,49	48,30	41,00
Motor spirit	7,64	12,60	11,20
Batching, lubricating and other mineral oils	15,25	12,90	15,00
High Speed Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil	17,78	4,50	14,00
Industrial Fuel Oil	21,87	6,00	14,50
Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses chassis, vans, lorries and parts thereof	2,64	2,53	5,20
Motor vehicle parts	34,03	31,20	37,00
Electric lighting bulbs	55	40	64
Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	5,24	4,00	6,60
Coal-tar dyes and coal-tar derivatives	2,71	2,25	2,50
Machinery	1,97,39	1,96,18	2,19,00
Iron and steel	1,38,60	1,12,20	2,10,00
Metals other than iron, steel and silver	38,73	34,10	48,00
Railway plant and rolling stock	4,10	4,00	3,25
Wood pulp, paper and stationery	14,14	12,00	20,00
Artificial silk yarn and thread	7,14	9,80	16,00
Cotton yarn and other textile fabrics	3	3	8
Cinematograph films	4,23	3,50	3,40
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	3,20	1,92	3,50
Heavy Chemicals	1,68	1,51	4,20
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	1,06,34	1,04,00	1,80,00
Artificial silk fabrics	27	15	41
Raw cotton	14,98	14,40	12,20
Betelnuts	3	3	2
All other articles	2,56,03	2,48,00	3,39,86
Total—Revenue Duties	9,31,33	8,69,42	12,10,93
(*ii*) Protective Duties :			
Raw Silk	3	20	27
All other articles	55	33	2,50
Total—Protective Duties	58	53	2,77
Total—Import Duties (Gross)	9,31,91	8,69,95	12,13,70
Deduct-Refunds and draw backs	—36,75	—35,90	—41,30
Total—Import Duties (Net)	8,95,16	8,34,05	11,72,40

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*Commodity-wise details are as per Departmental records.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Actuals* 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75
II. EXPORT DUTIES			
Jute Manufactures	17,01	15,00	30,00
Raw Cotton	4,02	3,30	1,60
Cotton waste	45	42	21
Tea	1	1	1
Coffee	2,74	2,65	2,3
Black pepper	3,84	3,00	2,90
De-oiled groundnut meal	10,97	10,00	10,00
Unmanufactured tobacco	5,03	4,80	5,80
Hides, skins and leather	17,47	25,00	19,00
Coir and coir manufactures	1,14	1,00	1,00
Mica	2,75	3,00	4,00
Manganese ore	1,09	1,00	1,20
Lumpy Iron ore	13,52	15,00	12,00
Iron ore-fines	2,94	2,20	2,00
Manganese Dioxide	8	8	10
Sillimanite	2	1	1
Steatite (Talc)	8	6	7
Kyanite	11	10	10
Raw wool	82	80	1,00
Cesses on exports :			
Black pepper	8	6	6
Cashew kernels	53	61	69
Raw Wool	11	15	3
Cardamom	5	4	11
Agricultural produce	1,58	1,40	1,22
Unmanufactured tobacco	23	22	31
Oil Cakes and meals	27	23	24
Coffee	44	42	50
Lac	2	2	2
Mica	38	38	60
Coir	3	4	2
All other articles	..	..	20
Total—Export Duties (Gross)	80,81	91,00	97,30
Deduct—Refunds	—2,76	—3,00	—3,70
Total—Export Duties (including cesses) (Net)	85,05	88,00	3,60
III. OTHER RECEIPTS			
(Gross)	17,32	15,10	35,00
Deduct—Refunds	—1,10	—1,10	—1,00
Other Receipts (Net)	16,22	14,00	34,00
Grand Total—Customs Revenues (Gross)	10,37,04	9,76,05	13,46,00
Deduct—Total Refunds and drawbacks	—40,61	—40,00	—46,00
Grand Total—Customs Revenue (Net)	9,96,43	9,36,05	13,00,00

*Commodity-wise details are as per Departmental records.

STATEMENT I (b)

Commodity-wise details of revenue from Custom Duties : 1975-76 (B.E.)

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1975-76
I—IMPORTS	
(*i*) *Revenue Duties :*	
Fruits, dried and fresh	11,00
Seeds	1,60
Vegetable non-essential oils	9,00
Spirits and Liquors	2,30
Tobacco	10
Kerosene oil	29,00
High speed Diesel oil and vaporising oil	26,60
Motor spirit	14,70
Industrial fuel oils	26,20
Lubricating oil	14,50
Other mineral oils	3,40
Petroleum, crude	13,80
Chemicals and Pharmaceutical products	130,00
Cinematograph films	3,50
Paints, colours & Painters' materials	7,00
Coal-tar dyes and derivatives	2,60
Essential oils	2,50
Rubber & articles made of rubber	8,00
Pulp, paper and board	20,00
Raw wool	10,00
Raw cotton	12,20
Staple fibre (excluding yarn)	4,50
Artificial silk yarn and thread	17,60
Glass and glassware	4,00
Iron and steel	120,00
Tools and hardware	6,00
Copper, copper alloys and manufactures thereof	36,50
Nickel and nickel alloys	3,50
Aluminium and aluminium manufactures	25
Lead and lead manufactures	8,00
Zinc, zinc alloys and zinc manufactures	40,00
Tin	5,00
Other non-ferrous metals and alloys manufactures thereof	8,30
Machinery	203,00
Ball and Roller bearings	8,00
Electrical instruments and apparatus	41,00
Wireless instruments and apparatus	6,60
Railway plant & rolling stock	3,25
Motor cars, motor cycles, scootters, lorries and other conveyances	6,70
Motor vehicle parts	37,00
Aeroplanes, ships and vessels	3,00
Non-electrical instruments and apparatus	6,80
Scientific, surgical and optical instruments and apparatus	80
Photographic instruments and apparatus	6,00
Artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials	22,00
Fertilisers	173,75
All other articles	76,13
Total-Revenue Duties	1195,68
(*ii*) *Protective Duties :*	
Raw silk and silk manufactures	27
Dye intermediates	2,50
Total—Protective Duties	2,77
TOTAL—IMPORTS (Gross)	1198,45
Deduct—Refunds	—9,30
Deduct—Drawbacks	—32,90
TOTAL—IMORTS (net)	1156,25

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1975-76
II—EXPORTS	
Jute manufactures	26,00
Raw cotton	1,60
Cotton waste	21
Black Pepper	2,90
Coffee	2,50
De-oiled groundnut meal	10,00
Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,80
Mica	4,50
Hides, skins and leather	19,00
Coir and coir manufactures	1,00
Manganese ore	1,20
Lumpy iron ore	15,00
Iron ore fines	2,40
Manganese Dioxide	10
Silimanite	1
Steatite (Talc)	7
Kyanite	10
Tea	1
Raw wool	1,00
TOTAL—EXPORTS (gross)	93,40
DEDUCT—REFUNDS	—3,60
TOTAL—EXPORTS(net)	89,80

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1975-76
III—CESSES ON EXPORTS	
Coffee	50
Coir	2
Lac	2
Mica	60
Tobacco unmanufactured.	31
Oilcakes and meals	25
Cashew Kernels	70
Raw wool	3
Black pepper	6
Cardamoms (Act'65).	11
Cardamoms (A.P. Cess) Other agricultural produce	1,30
All other articles	30
TOTAL—CESSES ON EXPORTS (gross)	4,20
DEDUCT—REFUNDS	—20
TOTAL—CESSES ON EXPORTS (net)	4,00
IV—OTHER RECEIPTS (GROSS)	35,00
DEDUCT—REFUNDS	—1,00
OTHER RECEIPTS (net)	34,00
GRAND TOTAL	
CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	1331,05
DEDUCT—REFUNDS & DRAWBACKS	—47,00
CUSTOMS REVENUE (net)	1284,05

STATEMENT II

Commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals** 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	I. BASIC DUTIES OF EXCISE					
	A. *Food and Beverages*					
1.	Sugar	1,54,60	1,53,00	1,55,00	2,17,12	1
2.	Tea	31,92	41,40	39,10	44,40	2
3.	Coffee	5,06	6,20	5,90	6,20	3
4.	Confectionery and Chocolates	91	2,15	2,15	2,30	4
5.	Prepared or preserved Foods	6,09	6,10	7,40	7,90	5
6.	Food Products	5,74	6,30	6,90	7,40	6
7.	Aerated water	5,49	7,10	6,00	6,60	7
8.	Glucose dextrose and Preparations thereof	1,52	1,65	1,90	2,10	8
	TOTAL A—*FOOD AND BEVERAGES*	2,11,33	2,23,90	2,24,35	2,94,02	A
	B. *Tobacco*					
9.	Unmanufactured Tobacco	79,49	80,90	72,50	70,81	9
9a.	Manufactured Tobacco	..	..	..	22,10	9a
10.	Cigarettes	1,63,62	1,72,00	1,85,00	2,03,50	10
11.	Smoking mixtures	63	81	70	78	11
	TOTAL B—*TOBACCO*	2,43,74	2,53,71	2,58,20	2,97,19	B
	C. *Petroleum Products*					
12.	Refined Diesel oil and Vaporising Oil	2,91,02	2,95,00	2,99,00	2,92,00	12
13.	Motor Spirit	3,07,23	4,13,31	3,85,00	4,03,00	13
14.	Kerosene Oil	1,41,12	1,30,00	1,36,00	1,76,00	14
15.	Furnace Oil	30,01	34,00	30,00	36,10	15
16.	Diesel Oil not otherwise specified	23,04	33,00	25,00	27,10	16
17.	Ashphalt, Bitumen and Tar	16,02	18,55	15,00	14,00	17
18.	Petroleum Products N.O.S.	46,84	51,50	52,00	57,00	18
19.	Blended or Compounded Lubricating Oils and Greases	17,37	20,00	48,00	52,00	19
20.	Calcined Petroleum Coke	1,20	1,00	3,50	4,00	20
	TOTAL C—*PETROLEUM* PRODUCTS*	8,73,85	9,96,36	9,93,50	10,61,20	C
	D. *Vegetable Oils and Fats*					
21.	Vegetable Products	15,69	17,50	17,00	21,60	21
22.	Vegetable Non-essential oils	1,41	1,55	1,40	1,50	22
	TOTAL D—*VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS*	17,10	19,05	18,40	23,10	D

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*Revenue from basic duties includes yield from additional duties levied on petroleum products under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958.

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals** 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	E. *Chemicals*					
23.	Fertilisers	38,04	42,00	54,00	75,00	23
24.	Plastic materials and synthetic resins	39,41	38,80	55,00	57,14	24
25.	Patent and Proprietary Medicines	19,42	22,00	22,00	24,20	25
26.	Soap	7,99	11,00	11,60	14,30	26
27.	Paints and Varnishes	9,81	11,20	8,40	9,00	27
28.	Synthetic Organic Dyestuffs	11,61	12,00	13,75	18,85	28
29.	Cosmetics and toilet preparations	7,69	8,20	9,00	12,30	29
30.	Sodium Silicate	1,74	1,75	3,00	3,30	30
31.	Gases	4,55	5,25	4,70	5,30	31
32.	Caustic Soda and Caustic Potash	5,35	5,40	6,40	7,00	32
33.	Soda Ash	2,60	2,80	4,00	4,40	33
34.	Chemicals namely Calcium Carbide, Bleaching Powder, Sodium hydrosulphate	3,02	3,05	11,60	18,52	34
35.	Cellophane	1,67	1,75	2,80	3,00	35
36.	Acids	1,49	1,80	1,80	2,00	36
37.	Organic Surface Active Agents	4,99	7,50	11,00	12,00	37
38.	Optical Bleaching Agents	87	96	1,33	1,50	38
39.	Glycerine	71	60	1,00	1,20	39
40.	Camphor	29	30	30	30	40
41.	Menthol	19	25	20	25	41
42.	Carbon Black	1,25	1,30	1,80	2,00	42
43.	Rubber processing Chemicals	85	85	1,30	1,50	43
44.	Tooth Paste	16	1,40	2,60	2,90	44
	TOTAL E—*CHEMICALS*	1,63,70	1,80,16	2,27,58	2,75,96	E
	F. *Metals*					
	(a) *Iron and Steel*					
45.	Iron in any crude form	6,02	8,00	9,10	10,50	45
46.	Steel Ingots	6,55	8,40	7,00	7,15	46
47.	Iron and Steel Products	89,21	1,07,50	1,08,00	1,12,00	47
48.	Tin Plates	2,50	3,00	2,26	2,40	48
49.	Safety razor blades of stainless steel	48	50	60	70	49
50.	Metal Containers	12,30	18,75	20,00	21,00	50
51.	Slotted angles and Channels of steel	10	14	15	16	51
52.	Safes, strong boxes, etc. made of base metal	51	55	55	1,20	52
53.	Wire ropes of Iron or Steel	72	85	85	90	53
	TOTAL F(a)—*IRON AND STEEL*	1,18,39	1,47,69	1,48,51	1,56,01	F(a)
	(b) *Non-ferrous Metals*					
54.	Aluminium	27,37	4350	33,00	51,75	54
55.	Copper and Copper Alloys	4,73	6,80	8,00	12,00	55
56.	Zinc	1,83	2,48	3,32	4,50	56
57.	Lead Unwrought	10	18	16	20	57
	TOTAL—F(b) *NON-FERROUS METALS*	34,03	52,96	44,48	68,45	F(b)
	TOTAL F—*METALS*	1,52,42	2,00,65	1,92,99	2,24,46	F(a)&(b)

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals** 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	G. Manufactured Goods					
	(*a*) *Textiles and Jute*					
58.	Cotton Fabrics	63,28	73,36	65,50	71,24	58
59.	Cotton Yarn	33,78	50,19	49,00	67,10	59
60.	Woollen Fabrics	3,39	3,25	3,56	3,90	60
61.	Woollen Yarn	3,32	3,80	3,80	4,20	61
62.	Rayon or artificial silk fabrics	22,94	24,55	26,15	47	62
63.	Rayon and Synthetic fibres and Yarn	1,19,50	1,40,74	1,09,00	1,88,72	63
64.	Jute Manufactures	19,71	26,10	21,50	23,00	64
65.	Coated Textile Fabrics	1	..	2	2	65
66.	Jute twist Yarn	1,86	1,86	1,60	2,00	66
67	Yarn N.E.S.	15,74	22,75	18,00	24,60	67
68.	Textile fabrics impregnated	1	3	2	2	68
69.	Wool tops	2,69	3,25	3,25	3,60	69
70.	Linoleum	19	25	25	25	70
71.	Ready-made Garments	50	65	40	45	71
	TOTAL—G(*a*) *TEXTILES AND JUTE*	2,86,92	3,50,78	3,02,05	3,89,57	G(a)
	(b) *Other Manufactured Goods*					
72.	Tyres and Tubes	76,76	86,00	1,25,00	1,38,00	72
73.	Rubber Products	13,33	14,00	16,42	18,00	73
74.	Synthetic Rubber	57	90	60	90	74
75.	Cement	53,19	64,00	80,00	1,01,50	75
76.	Asbestos Cement Products	3,43	4,25	5,00	6,00	76
77.	Mosaic Tiles	31	..	..	..	77
78.	Matches	30,61	30,50	31,50	33,00	78
79.	Paper	33,33	46,00	43,00	52,35	79
80.	Glass and Glassware	13,05	15,10	18,50	23,60	80
81.	Chinaware and Porcelainware	5,87	7,05	8,00	10,50	81
82.	Plywood	5,46	5,30	6,00	7,00	82
83.	Cinematograph Films	1,82	2,20	1,75	3,22	83
84.	Footwear	2,73	3,00	3,75	4,20	84
85.	Gramophones and parts	68	1,10	1,20	1,72	85
86.	Cinematograph Projectors and parts	30	28	28	30	86
87.	Photographic Cameras	14	57	60	65	87
88.	Steel furniture	3,73	4,05	4,05	4,40	88
89.	Crown Corks	2,57	3,00	2,70	3,00	89
90.	Pilfer Proof Caps	1,94	2,10	2,10	2,30	90
91.	Mechanical Lighters	1	1	1	1	91
92.	Typewriter ribbons	11	16	18	22	92
93.	Electric Insulation and Adhesive Tapes (NOS)	65	72	82	95	93
94.	Slides, Zip Fasteners	37	48	33	35	94
95.	Pressure Cookers	49	50	65	75	95
96.	Vacuum Flasks	49	60	55	60	96
97.	Playing Cards	52	52	55	60	97
98.	Tool tips	1,11	1,25	1,50	2,00	98
99.	Tape Recorders	..	20	5	3	99
100.	Electrical Stamping and Lamination	29	4,20	5,10	5,60	100
	TOTAL—G(*b*) *OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS*	2,53,86	2,98,04	3,60,19	4,21,75	G(b)
	TOTAL G—*MANUFACTURED GOODS*	5,40,78	6,48,82	6,62,24	8,11,32	G(a) & (b)

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals** 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	H. Machinery and Transport Equipment :					
101.	Motor Vehicles	44,44	57,25	61,00	67,10	101
102.	Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	8,02	8,00	10,00	11,12	102
103.	Fork Lift Trucks & Platform Trucks	41	45	45	50	103
104.	Electric Batteries and parts thereof	14,87	17,30	20,00	22,00	104
105.	Electric Wires and Cables . .	11,69	12,75	11,60	15,80	105
106.	Electric Motors . . .	12,86	13,40	15,00	16,50	106
107.	Motor starters . . .	1,37	1,45	2,00	2,20	107
108.	Wireless receiving sets . .	6,65	7,80	9,40	10,40	108
109.	Certain parts of wireless receiving sets	45	55	45	55	109
110.	Internal Combustion Engines .	2,91	3,20	4,00	4,40	110
111.	Refrigerating & air-conditioning appliances & machinery . .	20,53	24,50	19,00	24,60	111
112.	Electric Fans	6,09	6,00	6,50	8,70	112
113.	Electric Bulbs and Tubes . .	5,06	7,00	7,50	9,00	113
114.	Domestic Electrical Appliances .	1,35	1,40	1,90	2,30	114
115.	Office Machines . . .	2,17	3,22	4,00	4,60	115
116.	Electricity Supply Meters . .	1,01	1,20	1,10	1,25	116
117.	Rolling Bearings . . .	4,21	6,30	7,00	7,70	117
118.	Welding Electrodes . . .	2,84	3,75	4,80	5,20	118
119.	Coated abrasives and grinding wheels	1,48	2,25	2,60	3,00	119
120.	Bolts, Nuts & Screws . .	3,02	3,15	3,50	4,00	120
121.	Power driven pumps . .	2,95	3,10	3,30	3,60	121
122.	Specified Cutting Tools . .	4	1,20	1,90	2,20	122
123.	Permanent Magnet . . .	4	60	1,20	65	123
124.	Graphite Electrodes and anodes .	..	..	..	1,50	124
	TOTAL H—*MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT*	1,54,46	1,85,82	1,98,20	2,28,87	H
	I. Miscellaneous :					
125.	All other goods N.E.S. . .	..	..	..	24,00	125
126.	Miscellaneous	1,65	2,75	2,75	3,00	126
	TOTAL—*MISCELLANEOUS* .	1,65	2,75	2,75	27,00	
	TOTAL—*GROSS REVENUE* .	23,59,03	27,11,22	27,78,21	32,43,12	
	Deduct—Refunds and Drawbacks	—46,40	—58,10	—56,00	—65,00	
	TOTAL I—*NET REVENUE* .	23,12,63	26,53,12	27,22,21	31,78,12	Total I

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals** 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II.	*Auxiliary Duties*					
	1. Unmanufactured Tobacco	..	8,09	7,25	2,48	1
	2. Jute manufactures	7,66	10,40	8,50	9,00	2
	3. Steel Ingots	4,86	6,32	6,00	7,15	3
	4. Copper and copper alloys	3,39	5,10	6,00	9,00	4
	5. Iron and Steel Products	66,64	77,68	96,00	1,08,00	5
	6. Zinc	1,38	1,86	2,43	3,37	6
	7. Aluminium	9,14	14,50	11,00	17,25	7
	8. Tin Plates	65	1,00	1,01	1,68	8
	9. Jute Twist Yarn	93	93	80	1,00	9
	10. Synthetic Rubber	37	1,20	25	40	10
	11. Cement	41	6,40	8,00	10,15	11
	12. Plywood	5	53	60	70	12
	13. Aerated Water	29	3,55	3,00	3,30	13
	14. Cigarettes	90	17,20	18,50	20,30	14
	15. Smoking Mixture	..	8	7	8	15
	16. Paints and Varnishes	25	3,73	3,60	4,50	16
	17. Glycerine	5	30	50	60	17
	18. Synthetic Organic Dye-Stuff	19	2,40	2,75	3,77	18
	19. Optical Bleaching Agents	1	19	27	30	19
	20. Cosmetic and Toilet preparation	36	4,10	4,50	6,15	20
	21. Gases	8	1,05	94	1,06	21
	22. Plastics	56	7,76	18,00	22,86	22
	23. Rubber Products	23	2,80	3,28	3,60	23
	24. Paper	..	..	8,00	15,45	24
	25. Cotton fabrics	..	..	4,50	6,40	25
	TOTAL II—*GROSS REVENUE*	98,40	1,77,17	2,15,75	2,58,55	
	Deduct—Refunds etc.	—20	—84	—2,30	—2,86	
	TOTAL II—*NET REVENUE*	98,20	1,76,33	2,13,45	2,55,69	TOTAL I
III.	*Cesses on Commodities*					
	1. Coal and Coke	20,26	21,59	21,46	23,88	1
	2. Handloom Cess on Cotton Fabrics	5,57	5,90	5,50	5,60	2
	3. Handloom Cess on rayon or artificial silk fabrics	82	90	85	90	3
	4. Handloom Cess on Woollen Fabrics	6	8	8	9	4
	5. Rubber	3,15	3,72	3,75	4,11	5
	6. Salt	1,06	1,63	1,22	1,28	6
	7. Iron Ore	89	1,00	97	1,01	7
	8. Oil and oil seeds	1,08	1,00	1,55	1,60	8
	9. Copra	10	13	11	12	9
	10. Tea	1,82	1,90	1,90	2,00	10
	11. Cotton	1,10	1,05	1,50	1,50	11
	12. Crude	..	..	30,54	50,16	12
	TOTAL III—*GROSS REVENUE*	35,91	38,90	69,43	92,25	
	Deduct—Refunds and Drawbacks	—6	—6	—20	—22	
	TOTAL III—*NET REVENUE*	35,85	38,84	69,23	92,03	TOTAL III

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IV.	*Additional Duties*					
	1. Sugar	43,33	43,00	43,00	49,28	1
	2. Textiles	41,47	43,75	42,47	44,39	2
	3. Tobacco	88,95	89,77	95,48	1,03,01	3
	TOTAL IV—*GROSS REVENUE* .	1,73,75	1,76,52	1,80,95	1,96,68	
	Deduct—Refunds, etc.	—58	—1,00	—1,50	—1,92	
	TOTAL IV—*NET REVENUE* .	1,73,17	1,75,52	1,79,45	1,94,76	TOTAL IV
	GRAND TOTAL—*UNION EXCISE DUTIES (NET)* I+II+III +IV	26,19,85	30,43,81	31,84,34	37,20,60	GRAND TOTAL I+II+III+IV

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

STATEMENT III

Statement showing State-wise Percentage Shares of Income Tax, Basic and Additional Union Excise Duties and Estate Duty under the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission.

States 1	Income Tax 2	Union Excise Duties (Basic) 3	Additional Duties of Excise 4	Estate Duty on movable porperty 5
Andhra Pradesh	7.76	8.16	8.39	8.04
Assam	2.54	2.71	2.47	2.70
Bihar	9.61	11.47	9.36	10.41
Gujarat	5.55	4.57	5.91	4.93
Haryana	1.77	1.53	1.94	1.86
Himachal Pradesh	0.60	0.63	0.59	0.64
Jammu & Kashmir	0.81	0.90	0.73	0.85
Karnataka	5.33	5.45	5.62	5.41
Kerala	3.92	3.86	3.58	3.94
Madhya Pradesh	7.30	8.15	6.98	7.70
Maharashtra	11.05	8.58	11.65	9.31
Manipur	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.20
Meghalaya	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.19
Nagaland	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.10
Orissa	3.73	4.06	3.59	4.05
Punjab	2.75	1.87	2.68	2.50
Rajasthan	4.50	5.00	4.17	4.76
Tamil Nadu	7.94	7.43	7.27	7.61
Tripura	0.27	0.30	0.25	0.29
Uttar Pradesh	15.23	17.03	16.10	16.32
West Bengal	8.89	7.79	8.30	8.19
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

STATEMENT IV

Statement showing State-wise Distribution of Income Tax, Basic Excise Duties, Additional Excise Duties and Estate Duty

(In lakhs of Rupees)

States	Budget Estimates, 1974-75				Revised Estimates, 1974-75				Budget Estimates, 1975-76			
	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	38,12	42,95	14,41	74	39,76	42,99	14,91	82	42,16	51,46	16,00	72
Assam	12,48	14,26	4,24	22	13,01	14,29	4,39	25	13,80	17,09	4,71	22
Bihar	47,21	60,37	16,08	86	49,23	59,86	16,62	96	52,22	72,34	17,85	83
Gujarat	27,27	24,05	10,15	41	28,43	24,05	10,51	49	30,16	28,82	11,27	42
Haryana	8,70	8,05	3,33	19	9,07	8,04	3,44	21	9,62	9,65	3,70	19
Himachal Pradesh	2,95	3,32	1,01	6	3,07	3,26	1,05	7	3,26	3,97	1,13	6
Jammu & Kashmir	3,98	4,74	1,25	7	4,15	4,69	1,30	8	4,40	5,68	1,39	7
Karnataka	26,18	28,69	9,65	47	27,31	28,73	10,00	52	28,96	34,37	10,71	45
Kerala	19,26	20,32	6,15	40	20,08	20,20	6,39	46	21,30	24,35	6,83	41
Madhya Pradesh	35,86	42,90	11,99	63	37,40	42,73	12,39	71	39,67	51,40	13,31	62
Maharashtra	54,28	45,16	20,01	81	56,61	45,14	20,76	75	60,04	54,11	22,21	65
Manipur	88	1,11	29	2	92	1,11	30	2	98	1,33	32	2
Meghalaya	88	1,00	29	2	92	99	30	2	98	1,20	32	2
Nagaland	44	58	14	1	46	58	14	1	49	69	15	1
Orissa	18,32	21,37	6,17	33	19,11	21,21	6,37	37	20,27	25,61	6,84	33
Punjab	13,51	9,84	4,60	27	14,09	9,77	4,77	30	14,94	11,79	5,11	26
Rajasthan	22,11	26,32	7,16	39	23,06	26,21	7,42	44	24,45	31,53	7,95	38
Tamil Nadu	39,01	39,11	12,49	71	40,68	39,14	12,97	79	43,14	46,86	13,86	69
Tripura	1,33	1,58	43	2	1,38	1,59	45	2	1,47	1,89	48	2
Uttar Pradesh	74,82	89,64	27,65	1,34	78,03	89,13	28,55	1,51	82,75	1,07,41	30,69	1,32
West Bengal	43,67	41,00	14,25	66	45,55	41,04	14,76	75	48,31	49,13	15,82	65
TOTAL—ALL STATES	4,91,26	5,26,36	1,71,74	8,63	5,12,32	5,24,75	1,77,79	9,55	5,43,37	6,30,68	1,90,65	8,34

STATEMENT V

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

STATEMENT SHOWING FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Budget Estimate 1974-75			Revised Estimates 1974-75			Heads	Budget Estimate 1975-76		
Postal	Telecom.	Total	Postal	Telecom.	Total		Postal	Telecom.	Total
						GROSS RECEIPTS			
1,46,80	..	1,46,80	1,46,25	..	1,46,25	POSTAL RECEIPTS	1,51,60	..	1,51,60
..	2,83,01	2,83,01	..	2,79,70	2,79,70	TELECOMMUNICATION RECEIPTS	..	3,16,20	3,16,20
1,46,80	2,83,01	4,29,81	1,46,25	2,79,70	4,25,95	TOTAL	1,51,60	3,16,20	4,67,80
						EXPENDITURE			
10,07	13,36	23,43	12,02	17,80	29,82	1. General Administration . .	15,26	18,87	34,13
1,30,64	42,37	1,73,01	1,55,79	53,61	2,09,40	2. Operation	1,73,73	59,74	2,33,47
4,89	..	4,89	6,15	..	6,15	3. Agency Services . . .	7,00	..	7,00
..	5,50	5,50	..	6,81	6,81	4. Stores and Factories . . .	..	7,25	7,25
..	37	37	..	45	45	5. Research and Development .	..	56	56
4,28	2,26	6,54	4,61	2,44	7,05	6. Accounts and Audit .	5,09	2,71	7,80
1,54	61,79	63,33	1,92	70,51	72,43	7. Engineering	2,12	83,14	85,26
1,12	65	1,77	1,21	80	2,01	8. Amenities to staff . . .	1,36	1,06	2,42
3,46	2,83	6,29	4,57	3,89	8,46	9. Pension	4,87	4,14	9,01
8,43	1,56	9,99	9,76	1,61	11,37	10. Stationery and Printing . .	9,74	1,79	11,53
68	26,77	27,45	69	25,55	26,24	11. Depreciation on Historical Costs .	80	30,82	31,62
..	5,02	5,02	..	4,87	4,87	12. Supplementary Depreciation .	..	4,35	4,35
1,79	24,94	26,73	1,82	24,33	26,15	13. Contribution towards Capital Expenditure.	1,96	28,85	30,81
5	..	5	8	..	8	14. International Co-operation	8	..	8
(—)5,43	(+)5,43	..	(—)6,47	(+)6,47	..	15. Inter-branch Adjustments . .	(—)6,46	(+)6,46	..
11,00	9,00	20,00	..	..	..	16. Provision for implementation of Pay Commissions' Recommendations	..	..	..
1,72,52	2,01,85	3,74,37	1,92,15	2,19,14	4,11,29	TOTAL EXPENDITURE . .	2,15,55	2,49,74	4,65,29
14,48	13,42	27,90	15,65	14,13	29,78	Deduct-Credits to P&T Working Expenses	16,83	16,17	33,00
1,58,04	1,88,43	3,46,47	1,76,50	2,05,01	3,81,51	Net Working Expenses . .	1,98,72	2,33,57	4,32,29
(—)11,24	94,58	83,34	(—) 30,25	74,69	44,44	NET RECEIPTS	(—)47,12	82,63	35,51
3,02	15,48	18,50	2,99	16,89	19,88	DEDUCT-DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES	3,09	17,90	20,99
(—)14,26	79,10	64,84	(—)33,24	57,80	24,56	SURPLUS/DEFICIT	(—) 50,21	64,73	14,52

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

The statement below gives a summary of the estimates of expenditure met from revenue by broad categories. Further details by heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1974-75 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1975-76 are given in the notes that follow this statement. The estimates of expenditure under the various heads of account are net of recoveries.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
1. *Civil Expenditure*			
Organs of State	56,90	62,54	84,32
Fiscal Services	1,14,24	1,25,42	1,51,80
Interest-Payments	9,75,13	10,22,34	11,87,84
Administrative Services	3,89,09*	3,02,37	3,33,43
Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	31,08	25,47	30,79
Social and Community Services	4,50,81	4,26,01	4,82,26
General Economic Services	1,37,22	1,35,91	1,46,54
Agriculture and Allied Services	2,22,31	4,04,18	4,27,30
Industry and Minerals	1,19,94	1,35,90	2,31,18
Water and Power Development	52,31	50,62	68,50
Transport and Communications	71,78	75,24	82,70
Grants-in-aid and Contributions	11,07,34	11,42,03	12,27,93
Total—Civil Expenditure	37,28,15	39,08,03	44,54,59
2. Defence Services	16,79,73	19,51,97	20,36,34
Total—Revenue Expenditure	54,07,88	58,60,00	64,90,93

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*This included a lump provision of Rs. 120 crores to cover liability for additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees. In the Revised Estimates 1974-75 and Budget Estimates 1975-76 the provision for D.A. has been included under relevant functional heads.

ORGANS OF STATE

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Parliament . . .	4,67	4,70	5,94
President/Vice-President Administrators of Union Territories	66	71	73
Council of Ministers . .	1,14	1,26	1,27
Administration of Justice .	1,96	2,32	2,40
Elections	3,69	3,59	17,78
Audit	44,78	49,96	56,20
Total . .	56,90	62,54	84,32

Parliament

This head accommodates expenditures of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha including their Pay Accounts Offices and of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. The next Budget provides **Rs. 40 lakhs** for the Commonwealth Parliamentary **Conference** scheduled to be held in India during **October-November, 1975.**

President/Vice-President/Administrators of Union Territories and Council of Ministers

These heads record expenditure of staff Household and Allowances of the President, Secretariat of the Vice-President, Heads of Union Territories without Legislature, Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Ministers.

Administration of Justice

Expenditure on the Supreme Court and Courts in Delhi and other Union Territories without legislatures is provided for under this head.

Elections

The increase in the Budget Estimates, 1975-76 is due to the inclusion of provision for the revision and printing of electoral rolls and conduct of general elections to the Lok Sabha to be held in early 1976.

Audit

This head accommodates the expenditure incurred by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and offices under his control on the maintenance and audit of the accounts of both the Central and State Governments. Increase in the Revised is mainly on account of additional dearness allowance sanctioned to employees. Further increase next year follows increased governmental activities in the States and at the Centre, casting additional responsibilities on the Comptroller and Auditor General.

FISCAL SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure . .	31,00	33,02	32,69
Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on wealth and Gift Tax	1,16	1,19	3,53
Land Revenue . . .	23	27	27
State Excise . . .	14	16	15
Sales Tax . . .	77	78	82
Taxes on vehicles . . .	15	18	18
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services .	67	68	63
Stamps and Registration .	6,22	8,43	9,41
Customs	18,00	18,48	24,76
Union Excise Duties . .	23,07	23,69	24,35
Currency, Coinage and Mint	30,70	36,01	49,90
Other Fiscal Services .	2,13	2,53	5,11
Total	1,14,24	1,25,42	1,51,80

Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure and collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax

These taxes are collected by the Income Tax Department and the incidence of the total expenditure is notionally allocated under these heads in proportion to the gross collection of each tax. Revision of pay scales, enhanced provision for dearness allowance and for intensification of drive to unearth black money and maintenance of Internal Security Act explain rise in the Estimates.

Land Revenue, State Excise, Sales Tax, Taxes on vehicles, Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services

The expenditure under these heads represents cost of collection of taxes and duties levied by the Union Territory Adiminstrations of Delhi, Chandigarh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra, Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

Stamps and Registration

The expenditure under this head mainly relates to the India Security Press, Nasik and the Central Stamps Stores. Increase in the Revised and in the next Budget is on account of increase in the cost of essential printing materials and enhanced rates of wages, and dearness allowance

Customs

Apart from additional expenditure on dearness allowance and normal growth in establishment charges, the higher Budget for 1975-76 is also accounted for by larger provision for purchase of launches and other items of anti-smuggling equipment.

Union Excise Duties

This head represents cost of collection of Central Excise Duties. The increases in the Revised and the next Budget are partly offset by larger recoveries on account of cost of collection of customs at minor ports and land customs which are adjusted as reduction of expenditure.

Currency, Coinage and Mint

The broad details of provision included are:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Currency Note Press . .	7,29	10,50	11,88
Bank Note Press . . .	6,06	5,06	6,48
Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad	3,42	3,76	4,18
Mints and Silver Refinery .	6,85	8,21	8,22
Cost of one rupee note forms	4,66	3,00	3,25
Charges payable to IMF on SDR facility . . .	..	4,66	15,00
Loss in Coinage . . .	93	79	86
Other items	1,49	3	3
TOTAL . . .	30,70	36,01	49,90

Currency Note Press

The increase in the estimates both in the Revised and the next Budget is due to higher operating cost and enhanced provision for materials and supplies.

Bank Note Press

The Press commenced industrial production late in Decmebr 1974, this explains the fall in the Revised Estimates. After industrial production gains momentum the Press may work on two shifts for which provision has been made in the next Budget.

Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad.—The increase both in the Revised and the next Budget is mainly because of additional provision for materials and supplies.

Mints and Silver Refinery.—The increase in the estimates is due to higher cost of production, increased wages and also introduction of additional shift to augment production.

One Rupee Note Forms.—The estimates represent charges payable to the India Security Press.

Charges payable to I.M.F. in connection withdrawal of SDRs.—The provision is for charges payable to the International Monetary Fund on borrowing in the form of SDRs to tide over balance of payment difficulties.

Loss in Coinage

Against the Original Budget of Rs. 93 lakhs on account of the difference between the face value and metallic value of coins withdrawn from circulation, the Revised is now placed at Rs. 79 lakhs and next Budget at Rs. 86 lakhs.

INTEREST PAYMENTS

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
	975,13	1022,34	1187,84
The broad details are :—			
Interest on Market Loans .	316,87	301,66	349,48
Discount on Treasury Bills .	200,00	215,00	250,00
Interest on External Debt .	169,37	166,90	172,11
Interest on Savings Deposits and Savings Certificates .	164,79	189,74	253,13
Interest on State Provident Funds	62,42	77,02	86,44
Interest on Reserve Funds .	13,57	13,33	14,09
Other Items . . .	48,11	58,69	62,59
TOTAL	975,13	1022,34	1187,84

Interest Market Loans.—Provision is made here for half yearly interest payments on loans raised in India. Details of these loans are given at the end of Section II.

The decrease of Rs. 15.21 crores in the Revised is due to the lesser amount for which loans were floated during 1974-75 than anticipated at the Budget stage. The increase of Rs. 47.82 crores in the Budget 1975-76 is due to the provision of interest for full year on market loans floated during 1974-75; and for half year's interest on new market loans of the order of Rs. 700 crores, proposed to be raised in 1975-76. The increase on these accounts is partly counterbalanced by less provision for interest on loans maturing for discharge in 1975-76 viz 4¼ per cent Loan, 1975, and 2¾ per cent Hyderabad Loan, 1975.

Discount on Treasury Bills.—This head provides for the payment of discount on Treasury Bills issued to the Reserve Bank, State Governments, State Bank of India etc. for replenishing Government's cash balance from time to time.

The increase in the Revised is on account of post-budget decision to enhance the rate of discount payable on treasury bills from 4% to 4.25% from 1st April, 1974 and from 4.25% to 4.6% from 23rd July, 1974 and issue of Treasury Bills to the Reserve Bank of India to replenish Government's cash balance being larger in amount than assumed at the Budget stage. Provision has been made in the Budget for

1975-76 mainly on the basis of anticipated outstandings of the treasury bills on 31-3-1975 and the issue of *ad hoc* to the Reserve Bank from time to time for replenishing Government's cash balance.

Interest on External Debt

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(*i*) Loans from U.K. .	17,32	17,42	15,97
(*ii*) Convertible Currency Credit . . .	6,83	6,78	6,71
(*iii*) Other Loans from U.S.A	28,79	28,34	32,58
(*iv*) Loans from U.S.S.R. .	7,03	6,96	6,18
(*v*) Loans from Canada .	4,49	4,38	4,03
(*vi*) Loans from Federal Republic of Germany .	28,75	28,77	28,57
(*vii*) Loans from Switzerland	1,56	1,69	1,77
(*viii*) Loans from Czechoslavakia	95	1,01	1,07
(*ix*) Loans from Netherland	3,71	3,96	4,65
(*x*) Loans from France .	7,39	7,62	8,79
(*xi*) Loans from Exim Bank, Japan . . .	26,63	24,12	25,63
(x*ii*) Loans from U.S. Exim Bank . . .	3,16	3,11	2,37
(*xiii*) Loans from I.B.R.D. .	16,70	16,41	16,12
(*xiv*) Service Charges on loans from I.D.A. .	11,79	12,63	14,07
(*xv*) Other items. . .	4,27	3,70	3,60
TOTAL . . .	169,37	166,90	172,11

Provision has been made for payment of interest in respect of loans received from foreign countries. The particulars of the loans have been given in Annexure IV.

The decrease of Rs. 2.47 crores in the Revised is mainly on account of less interest payments on loans from Exim Bank Japan owing to fluctuations in the exchange rate of Yen.

The Budget for 1975-76 shows an increase of Rs. 5.21 crores over the Revised. The increase is mainly due to higher level of interest payable on loans from U.S.A., Netherlands, France, Exim Bank Japan, I.D.A. and also mainly due to more drawals and variation of exchange rate. The increase is partly offset by decrease in respect of loan from U.S.S.R., Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, and U.S. Exim Bank.

Interest on Savings Deposits and Savings Certificates.—These heads accommodate provisions for payment of interest on deposits in the Post Office Savings. Bank and other Small Savings securities. The increase of Rs. 24.95 crores in the current Revised over the Budget Estimates is mainly due to the provision for payment of larger amount on savings deposits (Rs. 14.92 crores) and savings certificates (Rs. 10.02 crores). The increase is due to the increase in the rates of interest on small savings securities from 1st April, 1974 and again from 23rd July, 1974.

A provision of Rs. 41 lakhs has also been made for payment of prizes under Post Office Prize Incentive Scheme in the next Budget.

Interest on State Provident Funds.—The rate of interest on Provident funds was raised from 1-4-74 and again from 1-8-74; interest at 7.5 per cent per annum is now allowed on accumulation upto Rs. 25000 and at 7 per cent on balances in excess of Rs. 25000. The increase of Rs. 14.60 crores, in the current Revised over the Budget and increase of Rs. 9.43 crores in Budget 1975-76 over the Revised is due to the increase in the interest rates and larger balances in the Provident Funds than anticipated earlier.

Interest on Reserve Funds.—This head provides for the payment of interest on Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund, Railway Revenue Reserve Fund, Railway Development Fund, Depreciation Reserve Funds of Overseas Communication Service, Lighthouses and lightships, Posts & Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund and Posts & Telegraphs Capital Reserve Fund etc. Decrease in the Revised is mainly on account of lesser provision for Railway Revenue Reserve Fund. The increase in the Budget, next year is due to anticipated large accretions to the Fund.

An interest bearing fund—Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund has been created by the Ministry of Railways for the purpose of financing compensation payments in respect of passengers involved in railway accidents, certain safety works and passenger amenity works. A provision of Rs. 53 lakhs has been included in the next year's Budget for the likely interest payable for this Fund. Next Budget also includes increased provision for interest payment on Revenue Reserve Fund and Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Railways mainly on account of anticipated larger appropriations to these Funds.

Railway Funds.—Upto 1970-71, the balances under these Funds earned interest from General Revenues at the average rate. From 1971-72 to 1975-76, these Funds have been allowed to earn interest at a higher rate at which dividend is payable by the Railways to General Revenues in pursuance of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. While provision under this head is limited to interest payable on the balances of these Funds at the average rate, the interest due on the basis of difference between the dividend rate and average rate is deducted by Railways from the dividend payable by them to General Revenues. Accordingly interest at the average rate on balances in these funds is provided under this head.

Posts and Telegraph Funds.—According to the revised Convention, effective from 1st April, 1970, governing relations between P & T and General Revenues, no interest was payable on the balance in the Capital Reserve Fund of P & T, because the Department was to pay to General Revenues dividend on the capital-at-charge, net of the balance in the Fund. On the analogy with the latest Convention laid down for the Railways *vis-a-vis* General Revenues, the revised Convention with P & T was modified with retrospective effect from 1-4-70 to provide that the balance in the Capital Reserve Fund would not be taken in reduction of the capital-at-charge for the purpose of payment of dividend by P & T to General Revenues. Instead, while dividend at the prescribed rate would accrue on the entire capital-at-charge without any reduction equivalent to the balance in the Fund, General Revenues would pay interest, at the average rate, on the balance in the Capital Reserve Fund of P & T and, at the same time, that Department would deduct, from the dividend otherwise payable, an amount equal to the difference between the notional amount of interest on the Capital Reserve Fund had it been payable at the prescribed rate of dividend and that actually accruing to it at the average rate.

Other Items.—These comprise mainly interest on Special Deposits of Rural Electrification Corporation, charges payable to International Monetary Fund for utilisation of Special Drawing Rights, interest on Income Tax Annuity Deposits, interest on Public Provident Fund, interest on deposits of National Defence Fund, etc.

Charges payable to the International Monetary Fund for the use of Special Drawing Rights have been estimated at Rs. 3.87 crores in the current Revised and at Rs. 12.23 crores in the next Budget. The increase of Rs. 8.36 crores in the next Budget is due to utilisation of SDRs of 3.45 million during the current year.

The interest payable on Income Tax Annuity Deposits is now estimated at Rs. 3.23 crores on the basis of deposits actually outstanding at the end of 1973-74. The next Budget includes provision of Rs. 2.59 crores on this account.

The rest of the provision is in respect of discount on Loans, Prizes on Prize Bonds, interest on Compulsory Deposit Accounts, remuneration for Public Provident Fund, interest on Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund of industrial workers, interest on Postal Life Insurance Deposits, interest on Deposits under the Income tax, etc. Acts and deposits of Shipping Development Fund Committee, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Public Service Commission .	1,34	1,60	1,68
Secretariat-General Services .	34,46	41,12	43,23
District Administration .	2,73	3,25	3,46
Treasury and Accounts Administration . . .	39	47	46
Police.	1,56,05	1,63,12	1,74,73
Jails	35	40	43
Supplies and Disposals .	7,51	8,01	8,56
Stationery and Printing .	4,03	8,39	9,74
Public Works . . .	4,11	14,65	16,57
Fire Protection and Control .	21	25	27
External Affairs . . .	32,94	32,84	46,65
Other Administrative Services	1,44,97	28,27	27,65
TOTAL . . .	3,89,09	3,02,37	3,33,43

Public Service Commission.—This head records the expenditure of the Union Public Service Commission.

Secretariat General Services.—This head accommodates expenditure of the Secretariat and attached offices of the Ministries of Finance, Home, Law, Justice & Company Affairs, Defence and External Affairs. The increases in the Revised and the next year are mainly due to additional Dearness Allowance sanctioned by the Government in the current year.

District Administration, Treasury and Accounts Administration.—Provision is made under this head for expenditures of District administrations and Treasury and Accounts offices in Union Territories without legislatures. Provision for pay revision and additional dearness allowance explain in the increase in the Revised and the next Budget.

Police.—This includes provision for Police Establishments including Central Reserve Police, Border Security Force in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislature. Increased provision in the next Budget for additional dearness allowance accounts for the increase in the estimates. Normal growth in establishment expenses, larger provision for purchase of motor vehicles and their running costs also contribute to the increase in the next Budget.

Jails.—This records expenditure on Jail establishments in the Union Territories without Legislatures.

Supplies and Disposals.—This head accommodates expenditure on establishments of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, India Supply Missions in London and Washington, National Test House, Chief Pay and Accounts Office and Chief Accounting office, ISM, Washington.

Stationery and Printing.—This head includes provision for the net expenditure on centralised purchases of paper and stationery to meet the requirements of Government offices. In addition, this head accommodates establishment expenses of the Stationery and Printing Department including the printing presses under it. Larger provision for the purchase of paper and stationery due to rise in the cost of paper mainly explains the increase in the Revised and the next Budget.

Public Works.—Expenditure recorded under this head pertains to maintenance and repairs of non-residential buildings used by administrative offices etc. and general purpose buildings. The increase in the Revised and in the next Budget is mainly due to more expenditure on purchases of equipment and materials as well as the maintenance and repairs and reduced recoveries of establishment charges from other Government Departments and under stocks issued to work. A part of the increase is also due to pay revision of Work charged establishment.

Fire Protection and Control.—Provision for expenditure of the fire fighting units in Union Territories without legislature like Delhi, Chandigarh etc. is recorded under this head.

Other Administrative Services.—This head accommodates expenditures of various organisations and offices like Vigilance Commission, Civil Defence, Census, Bureau of Imigration, Zonal Councils, Metropolitan Councils etc. It also records payments to States and Union Territories, for administration of Central Acts and Regulations. Current Budget included a lump provision of Rs. 120 crores for additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees. Provision for D.A. has now been made under the respective heads in the Revised and the next Budget, which explains the fall in estimates.

PENSIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
The details are :—			
Pensions and other Retirement Benefits . . .	19,88	19,84	22,46
Aid Materials and Equipments	..	1,63	72
Miscellaneous General Services	11,20	4,00	7,61
TOTAL . . .	31,08	25,47	30,79

Pensions and Retirement benefits.—The estimates under this head are for payment of superannuation and retirement allowances commuted value of pensions, gratuities, contributions to various contributory provident funds and other retirement benefits.

Increase in Dearness Allowance sanctioned to the Central Government pensioners on the basis of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations explain the increase in the next Budget.

Aid Materials and Equipments.—This Major head records adjustments on account of aid materials equipments and commodities received from foreign Governments. The value of the materials etc. received as aid is initially taken as a Revenue receipts and the corresponding expenditure is debited to this head. As and when the aid material is transferred in favour of beneficiary departments, State Governments etc. the expenditure booked under this head is written back through a deduct entry by corresponding debit to the functional head concerned. The estimates included represent corresponding debits for proceeds from *sale* of paper gifted by Norway and Sweden. On a gross basis the next Budget includes a provision of Rs. 5.43 crores. This includes gift equipment for T.V. Centres from West Germany (2.50 crores) and 2.10 crores from IDA for Family Planning.

Miscellaneous General Services.—This head accommodates provision for pensions granted by British Indian Government in lieu of resumed jagirs, lands territories, etc. pensions in recognition of distinguished Services, pre-partition payments, transitional payments to former Rulers etc. Of Rs. 10.70 crores for transitional payments to former Rulers provided in the current Budget, Rs. 3.57 crores have been included in the Revised and the residuary amount (Rs. 7.13 crores) in the next Budget.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
The details are :—			
Secretariat-Social and Community Services .	4,66	4,92	5,47
Education	1,38,26	1,41,08	1,60,46
Art and Culture . . .	10,50	9,36	11,50
Scientific Services and Research	1,11,74	1,12,40	1,31,59
Medical . . .	27,60	29,79	34,71
Family planning . .	5,82	7,31	5,63
Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . . .	8,93	10,45	10,99
Housing	6,70	8,59	8,42
Urban Development . .	2,31	64	2,49
Information and Publicity .	11,14	11,65	13,83
Broadcasting . . .	18,24	21,51	24,10
Labour and Employment .	24,19	23,53	26,92
Social Security and Welfare .	79,82	44,30	45,65
Relief on Account of Natural Calamities . . .	1	3	1
Other Social and Community Services . . .	62	45	49
TOTAL . . .	4,50,81	4,26,01	4,82,96

Secretariat-Social and Community Services.—Provision for Secretariat and attached offices of the Ministries of Educaiton and Social Welfare, Health and Family Planning, Information and Broadcasting, Works and Housing, Labour and Employment Departments of Atomic Energy, Culture, Science and Technology, and Space is recorded here.

The increase in the Revised and the next year is due to the additional dearness allowance sanctioned to the employees during the year.

Education.—This head records expenditure on all activities connected with education except Agricultural education, Medical education, Animal Husbandry education and other special types of education, expenditure on which is recorded under respective functional heads.

The increase in the Revised and the next Budget is mainly due to provision for pay revision and dearness allowance sanctioned to employees of autonomous bodies/organisations and educational institutions financed by grant assistance from Government. Rs. 52.69 crores have been provided next year for the University Grants Commission as against Rs. 46.76 crores in the Revised, Rs. 10.19 crores for Kendriya Vidayalaya Sangathan as against Rs. 8.83 crores in the Revised, Rs. 15.72 crores for Indian Institutes of Technology as against Rs. 15.09 crores this year and Rs. 4,31 crores to the National Council of Educational Research and Training as against Rs. 4.21 crores this year.

Art and Culture.—This head records expenditure of the Archaeological Survey of India, conservation of ancient monuments, Central Archaeological Museums and other expenditure connected with art and culture including educational institutions imparting education in art and culture. Grants to Sangeet, Natak, Sahitya, and Lalit Kala Akadamies, Delhi Public Library, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, are also included here.

Scientific Services and Research.—This head records provision for expenditure of Survey of India, Meteorology, Atomic Energy Research, Space Research. Anthropological Survey and Botanical Survey. Assistance to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other Scientific bodies is also provided here. Larger outlay of Rs. 26.35 crores has been provided for the next year for the Department of Space (as against the provision of Rs. 23.07 crores in the Revised); this includes a provision of Rs. 4.08 crores for Satellite Launch Vehicle-3. Science and Technology Schemes account for a provision of Rs. 8.17 crores next year as against Rs. 5.26 crores during the current Revised. Assistance to C.S.I.R. for the next year is placed at Rs. 37.49 crores as against Rs. 30.12 crores in the current Budget and Rs. 32.12 in the Revised; the increase is due to larger provision for pay revision and ancillary benefits accruing to the staff under the C.S.I.R. Revised Pay Rules.

Medical.—Expenditure on Willingdon and Safdarjung Hospitals in Delhi, medical relief, medical education and research, Employees State Insurance Scheme, Central Government Health Schemes and grants to Indian Red Cross Society and other medical institutions is recorded here. The increase in estimates is due to increase in the cost of drugs medicines dietary articles etc. required in hospitals and impact of pay revision and additional dearness allowance sanctioned by Government during the year.

Family Planning.—Expenditure on various Family Planning services, supplies of contraceptives, promotion of research and training in the field of family planning, grants to local bodies and voluntary organisations etc for promotion of family planning programmes is recorded under this head.

Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.—Expenditure on public health sanitation including Port Health Establishments, control and eradication of diseases, prevention of food adulteration, sewerage schemes, urban and rural water supply schemes, drug control etc. is recorded here.

Housing.—This head accommodates provision for expenditure on maintenance and repairs etc. on Government residential buildings as well as construction of minor residential buildings.

Increased cost of materials for maintenance and repairs account for the increase in the Revised and the next Budget.

Urban Development.—Slower progress in the development of National Capital Region during the year accounts for the decrease in the Revised.

Information and Publicity.—Provision for expenditure on Press Information Bureau, Directorate of Public Relations, Advertising and Visual Publicity, Registrar of News Papers, Films Division and Films Institute etc. is recorded here. Larger provision for advertising and publicity, Films Division and for grants to Films and Teelevision Institute representing the value of gift equipment received from West Germany (Rs. 90 lakhs) account for the increase in the next Budget.

Broadcasting.—Working expenses of All India Radio, and expenditure on its various programmes and services, including television services and on development and research in broadcasting etc. is recorded here. The increase in the Revised and the next year is mainly due to larger payments to Staff artists, news agencies, commission to advertising agencies as a result of increase in the rates and larger purchase of stores etc.

Labour and Employment.—Expenditure on various labour welfare schemes including mines ad docks labour welfare, social security for labour, and employment and training and Government's share of contribution to the Family Pension *cum*-Life Assurance Fund for industrial workers is provided here.

Social Security and Welfare.—This head accommodates expenditure on welfare of backward classes, women and child welfare, welfare of handicapped, rehabilitation of displaced persons, pensions to displaced persons and freedom fighters, civil supplies, placed persons and freedom fighters, civil supplies, and other social security and welfare programmes. The provision of Rs. 40 crores for Employment Promotion Programmes included in the original Budget has been distributed in the Revised to the functional heads which explains the decrease in the Revised and the next year. Provision for administrative expenses of UNICEF local offices is placed at Rs. 1.18 crores in the next Budget as against Rs. 103 crores for the current year. A provision of Rs. 1.25 crores in respect of Balwadi Nutrition Programme has been made both in the Revised and next Budget under Family and Child Welfare Schemes. Provision for pensions to freedom fighters is placed at Rs. 17.64 crores as against the current Budget of Rs. 15.07 crores and Rs. 17.36 crores in the Revised. The Revised includes Rs. one lakh and next Budget Rs. 4 lakhs to cover payments under the deposit linked insurance scheme for subscribers to Central Government Provident Funds. The Scheme has been introduced from 8th January, 1975 with a view to provide extra social security to families of Central Government employees.

Other Social and Community Services.—Expenditure on Zoological and public gardens and administrations of Religious and Charitable Endowments Act is recorded under this head.

GENERAL & ECONOMIC SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
The details are :—			
Secretariat-Economic Services	11,82	12,65	13,76
Foreign Trade and Export Promotion . . .	87,24	85,83	97,05
Co-operation . . .	5,53	5,50	6,43
Other General Economic Services . . .	32,63	31,93	29,30
TOTAL . . .	137,22	135,91	146,54

Secretariat-Economic Services.—This head accommodates provisions for expenditure of the Secretariat and attached offices of the Ministries of Commerce, Agriculture and Irrigation, Energy, Industry and Civil Supplies, Petroleum and Chemicals, Shipping and transport, Steel and Mines, Tourism and Civil Aviation and Planning Commission. Provisions for the additional Dearness Alowance sanctioned during the year mainly account for the increase in the Revised and next year.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion.—Besides expenditure on Market Development and export promotion measures, other provisions under this head relate to Trade Commissioners abroad, Directorate of Export Promotion, assistance to export promotion bodies etc. The Market Development Fund was created in 1963 for meeting expenditure on schemes and projects for stimulating and diversifying the export trade and for development of foreign market for Indian products and commodities. Cash assistance is provided for certain items of export potential on a selective basis and grants in aid to organisations engaged in export promotion efforts. Next Budget includes Rs. 87.28 crores for Market Development and product promotion against the current Budget and Revised of Rs. 71.87 crores. Against the current Budget for Rs. 3 crores for *exgratia* payments to Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflict, both, Revised and next Budget are placed at Rs. 2 crores.

Co-operation.—This head accommodates expenditure on development of Co-operation. Provision of Rs. 3.05 crores for the next year as against Rs. 3.10 crores for the current year has been made for interest subsidy to the National Development Corporation. For research, education and training schemes of the Department of Cooperation, the next Budget provides Rs. 1.48 crores against Rs. 1.04 crores in the Revised, and Rs. 1 crore in the current Budget.

Other General Economic Services.—This head records expenditure on Central Statistical Organisation, Nation Sample Survey Organisation and on offices/organisations concerned with regulation of joint stock companies, other business undertakings, patents designs and trade marks, weights and measures and monopolies and restrictive trade practices and other miscellaneous expenditure.

A provision of Rs. 1.45 crores has been made in the Revised for development of North Eastern Areas (Arunachal Pradesh). Next Budget also includes a provision of Rs. 9 crores for scheme of North Eastern Council. The overall increase next year is partly off set by reduced provisions towards the income tax liability of non-Indian employees of Ford and Rockfeller Foundation (Rs. 88 lakhs as against Rs. 12.60 crores in the Revised), and for Tax Credit certificates (Corporation Tax) Scheme (Rs. 15 lakhs as against Rs. 1.04 crore in the Revised).

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
The details are :—			
Agriculture . . .	61,00	51,20	62,77
Minor Irrigation . . .	3,80	3,50	5,35
Soil and Water Conservation	3,16	1,98	2,58
Area Development . .	1,86	2,40	2,42
Food	106,25	300,68	302,03
Animal Husbandry . .	7,03	5,86	8,43
Dairy Development . .	24,58	23,55	25,72
Fisheries	6,31	7,25	8,89
Forest	7,24	6,61	7,98
Community Development .	1,08	1,15	1,13
TOTAL . . .	222,31	404,18	427,30

Agriculture

This head records expenditure on various agricultural programmes undertaken by the Central Government and Union Territory Administrations, and includes payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research for research scheme. Also recorded under this head are expenditures on the Directorate of Plant Protection, Extension, Quarantine and Storage, Agricultural Marketing and other Organisations of the Department of Agriculture and grants for marginal farmers and agricultural labour. Against the current Budget of Rs. 22.60 crores for the schemes of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, Revised is Rs. 19 crores and provision next year is Rs. 21 crores. Grants to Indian Council of Agricultural Research are placed at Rs. 21.10 crores in the Revised and Rs. 28.54 crores for the next year against the current Budget of Rs. 25.64 crores.

Provision for grants to the new assignees of land on imposition of ceilings on agricultural holdings is higher next year viz. Rs. 98.50 lakhs against Rs. 23.50 lakhs in the Revised. Grants-in-aid to National Seeds Corporation and Seed Certification agencies, are placed at Rs. 1.10 crores against Rs. 30 lakhs in the Revised.

Minor Irrigation

This covers expenditure for investigation and development of ground water resources by the Central Ground Water Board. Larger expenditure on purchase of additional machinery, equipment and stores explains the increase next year.

Soil and Water Conservation

Provision for expenditure on soil survey and testing schemes, soil conservation schemes including schemes relating to desert areas, saline, alkaline and waterlogged areas is recorded under this head. Some of the schemes for soil surveys included in the current Budget are now purposed to be taken up in the next year, hence the decrease in the Revised and increased provision in the next Budget.

Area Development

This head provides for the expenditure on programme for integrated development of selected areas within the command of major river valley projects, integrated development of agriculture and allied activities in special areas etc. Increased grants to Tribal Development agencies (Rs. 1.99 crores) for upgrading the economic conditions of tribal areas explain the increase in the Revised and the next year. Next Budget also includes a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs for mandi type projects in hill areas.

Food

This head records expenditure on subsidy to the Food Corporation and on nutrition programmes, food processing and subsidiary food schemes.

Subsidy on Food Corporation of India.—The current Budget included a provision of Rs. 100 crores for payment of food subsidy to the Food Corporation of India on account of reimbursement of difference between the Central issue prices of different foodgrains and the economic cost of these foodgrains to the Corporation. The economic cost in the case of indigenous grains includes procurement price and the average procurement, movement, storage and other incidental expenses. In regard to imported foodgrains, the economic cost includes the purchase price of the grains abroad, the cost of ocean fright and other incidentals.

The current economic cost of *indigenous* grains is estimated at Rs. 129.98 per quintal in the case of wheat, Rs. 148.26 a quital in the case of rice and Rs. 98.99 per quintal in the case of coarse grains. Broad details of the procurement price, procurement costs, movement, storage and distribution costs on which the economic cost is based as well as the present issue prices and per quintal rate of subsidy/gain for the *indigenous foodgrains* are indicated below :—

(Rs. per quintal)

	INDIGENOUS	GRAINS	
	Wheat	Rice	Coarse Grains*
1. Purchase Cost			
(a) Procurement Price . . .	105.00	124.63@	74.00
(b) Procurement incidentals .	9.93	8.58	9.94
2. Distribution Cost .	15.05	15.05	15.05
3. Economic Cost .	129.98	148.26	98.99
4. Issue Price . .	125.00	150.00@	86.00
5. Subsidy/Gain(—) (+) . . .	(—)4.98	(+)1.74	(—)12.99

*Maize, Jowar, Bajra.

@Weighted average of standard varieties.

Broad details of the pooled economic cost comprising purchase price, distribution cost, issue price and per quintal rate of subsidy on *imported* foodgrains are :—

(Rs. per quintal)

	IMPORTED GRAINS	
	Wheat	Milo
1. Purchase Cost		
(a) Landed Cost (cost plus freight)	156.77	104.26
(b) Port Clearance charges and gunny bag price . .	9.10	9.10
2. Distribution Cost . . .	15.05	15.05
3. Economic Cost . . .	180.92	128.41
4. Issue Price	125.00	86.00
5. Subsidy(—)	(—)55.92	(—)42.41

The pooled storage, movement and distribution costs for all foodgrains, as now estimated, add to Rs. 15.05 per quintal. Details are given below :

	(Rs. per quintal)
1. Interest Charges	2.89
2. Freight	4.44
3. Administrative Overheads	3.24
4. Transit & Storage Losses	2.89
5. Handling Expenses	0.95
6. Godown Charges	0.64
	15.05

The distribution of foodgrains from the Central Pool during the current year is expected to be approximately 88 lakhs tonnes and arrangments have been made to import 55 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains. The Revised Estimate of subsidy payable to the Food Corporation of India on the basis of likely payments to it with reference to the bills to be preferred during the current year is placed at Rs. 295 crores.

The targets of procurement for the Rabi crop due to be harvested early in 1975 and the Kharif of 1975 have not yet been fixed. These will be fixed when a reasonably accurate estimate of the size of the crop will be available.

Total distribution of foodgrains for 1975-76 from the Central Pool is expected to be of the same order. For reasons stated earlier, it is not possible at this stage to estimate what proportion of the wheat and coarse grains to be distributed from the Central Pool will be composed of indigenous and imported foodgrains. An equal provision of Rs. 295 crores has been made in the Budget for 1975-76 for payment of food subsidy.

Provision for nutrition & subsidiary food schemes is placed at Rs. 2.56 crores next year (including Rs. 1.75 crores for Balahar) as against Rs. 1.52 crores in the Revised. For food processing schemes, the next Budget includes Rs. 89 lakhs as against Rs. 65 lakhs in the Revised and for research, training and evaluation schemes Rs. 1.11 crores next year as against Rs. 79 lakhs in the Revised.

Animal Husbandry

Expenditures on veternery, research and education, cattle development, poultry, sheep and wool and piggery development etc., are recorded under this head. As against the current Budget of Rs. 480 crores for grants to Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Revised is placed at Rs. 3.72 crores and next Budget provides Rs. 5.46 crores. A part of the increase next year is because some cattle development schemes provided for in the current Budget are now proposed to be taken up next year.

Dairy Development

This head records expenditure on various devolopment schemes as well as the revenue expenditure of the Delhi Milk Schemes. As against the current Budget of Rs. 19.04 crores, the Revised is placed at Rs. 17.75 crores in respect of Delhi Milk Scheme and the next Budget at Rs. 20.22 crores. Provision next year for incidental expenditure on imports of skimmed milk powder and butter received under World Food Programme donation is Rs. 3.90 crores as against the Revised of Rs. 3.97 crores.

Fisheries

Provision for various fisheries research and development as also preservation and marketing schemes is recorded under this head.

A provision of Rs. 3.40 crores has been made in the next Budged for grants to Port Trusts for landing and berthing facilities for fishing craft at major ports as against a provision of Rs. 2.94 crores in the Revised, and Rs. 150 crores in Budget 1974-75. For education and training schemes, next Budget provides Rs. 57 lakhs as against Rs. 47 lakhs in the Revised. For deep sea fishing schemes however, next Budget provides Rs. 73 lakhs as against Rs. 99 lakhs in the Revised due to lesser provision for machinery and equipment next year.

Forest

Besides provision for forest research and training schemes, this head records expenditures on forest conservation and development, survey of forest resources, including assistance to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Decrease in the Revised is mainly due to economy measures. The next Budget provides Rs. 1.92 crores for the Forest Research Institute and its research schemes against against Rs. 1.33 crores in the Revised.

Community Development

This head records expenditure on grants to National Institute Community Development and also for various community development programmes and grants to All India Panchayat Parishad etc.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
The details are :—			
Industries	58,84	74,62	155,99
Village and Small Industries .	27,69	25,10	30,96
Mines and Minerals . .	33,41	36,18	44,23
TOTAL	119,94	135,90	231,18

Industries

This head records expenditure on establishments of the Textile Commissioner, Jute Commissioner, Salt

Commissioner, Director General of Technical Development, Tarriff Commissioner, Indian Standards Institution, running cost of opium and alkaloid factories, large and medium industries, plantations and industrial projects of the Department of Atomic Energy.

Next Budget provides Rs. 8.79 crores against Rs. 5.27 crores in the current Budget and Rs. 7.42 crores in Revised for running expenses of atomic energy projects, mainly for the Nuclear Fuel Complex Hyderabad. Provision for opium and alkaloid factories shows a saving in the Revised (Rs. 11.07 crores against Rs. 13.20 crores in current Budget) mainly due to lesser payments to cultivators, purchase tax on opium payable to State Governments etc. following lesser production of opium. Next Budget provides Rs. 17.49 crores.

Payments to Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and Cardman Board against cess collection, which are adjusted as receipts, are placed at Rs. 4.76 crores this year and Rs. 7.16 crores in the next Budget.

Subsidy towards interest payments to Steel Authority of India in respect of loans given to/for Bokaro Steel Limited is placed at Rs. 23.11 crores in the Revised and at Rs. 37 crores in the next Budget. Interest subsidy to Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Triveni Structurals, National Instruments is placed at Rs. 1.76 crores Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs, respectively next year, the same as in the current year. Bharat Heavy Electricals, for which provision for interest subsidy of Rs. 2.17 crores was made in the Budget would not require this support during the current year or the next, because of its improved financial position. The Revised estimates and the Budget estimates also include provisions for appropriation of Rs. 16 crores and Rs. 64 crores to the Oil Industry Development Fund, of the cess on crude oil produced in India.

Village and Small Industries

This head accommodates provision for the small scale handloom, handicraft, Khadi, Coir and Sericulture industries, etc. The saving in the Revised is due to economy measures. Grants-in-aid to Khadi and Village Industries Commission are placed at Rs. 15.02 crores in the Revised against Rs. 16.30 crores in the current Budget. The next Budget is placed at Rs. 16.17 crores. This includes interest subsidy of Rs. 5.47 crores next-year against Rs. 5.16 crores in the Revised. Provision for Small Scale Industries for the next year is Rs. 7.71 crores against Rs. 7.23 crores in Revised and Rs. 7.89 crores in current Budget.

Mines and Minerals

The expenditure recorded under this head mainly includes expenditures of the Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, Mineral Exploration Corporation, subsidy for rail-cum-sea transport of coal as well as for regulations and development of mines and payments against collection of cess on coal and coke. A sum of Rs. 15 crores has been provided in the next budget as against Rs. 11.02 crores in the Revised for payment against collection of cess on coal and coke. Subsidy for transport of Coal has been provided at Rs. 2.50 crores for the current as well as the next year. Increase in the Revised is also partly due to the additional subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines (Rs. 5.72 crores against Rs. 4 crores in current Budget) to compensate the company for its loss on account of sales of gold to the Government at fixed IMF rate. Next Budget also provides for subsidy at the level of current Revised. Provision for Geological Survey and mineral exploration by it, is marginally higher in the Revised (Rs. 14.18 crores against Rs. 13.77 crores in the current Budget) ; Next Budget is placed at Rs. 15.81 crores. Provision of Rs. one crore have also been made for research programes next year and grants to Mining Exploration Corporation are also higher next year (Rs. 1.50 crores against Rs. 61 lakhs in the Revised).

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
The details are :—			
Water and Power Development Services . . .	7,84	8,35	11,06
Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects . . .	1,57	49	2,00
Power Projects . . .	42,90	41,78	55,44
Total . . .	52,31	50,62	68,50

Water and Power Development Services

This head records expenditure on Central Water and Power Commission, Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, investigation of multipurpose river schemes, National Network for the Collection of Basic hydrogical Data, hydrological observation in Krishna, Godavari and Mahanadi basins, National Water grid Investigations, Flood Forecasting and Warning Centres, Central Electricity Authority. The increase in the Revised and the next Budget is due to larger expenditures on surveys and investigations and increased activities of Central Electricity Authority and partly to provision for additional dearness allowance sanctioned by the Government in the current year.

Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects

Next Budget provides Rs. 1.51 crores for Farakka Barrage Project towards maintenance, repairs etc. against the current Budget of Rs. one crore. The decrease in current Revised is on account of delay in the completion of the project and consequently lesser maintenance expenditure.

Power Projects

The expenditure on operation and maintenance of thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects as well as related administrative expenses are recorded under this head. The increase in the next Budget is mainly accounted for by larger provisions for Badarpur Thermal Power Station (Rs. 19.56 crores against Revised Rs. 10.60 crores) and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Rs. 12.46 crores against current Revised Rs. 10.45 crores) and Tarapur Atomic Power Station (Rs. 18.89 crores by as against Rs. 17.97 crores in the Revised.)

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
The details are :—			
Ports, Light Houses and Shipping . . .	14,17	13,91	14,45
Civil Aviation . . .	11,18	12,63	15,04
Roads and Bridges . .	33,37	35,07	39,41
Road and Water Transport Services . . .	2,42	2,14	1,60
Tourism	3,04	3,39	3,38
Other Transport and Communication Services . .	7,60	8,10	8,82
Total . . .	71,78	75,24	82,70

Ports, Light Houses and Shipping

Expenditure on Directorate General of Shipping and for promotion and development of Shipping industry, light houses and light ships, Minor Ports dredging and Survey organisation and revenue expenditure on New Ports of Tuticorin and Managalore financed by the Central Government as also on grants to the Shipping Development Fund Committee are recorded under this head. Revenue expenditure of the ports of New Tuticorin and New Mangalore has been provided, for the first time, at Rs. 1.10 crores for next year for dredging and surveying operations. Grants to Shipping Development Fund are provided at Rs. 5.34 crores as against Rs. 3.61 crores in the Revised. These increases for the next year are offset to some extent by lower provisions for subsidies to Shipping Corporation of India and to the Calcutta Port Commissioner for river dredging maintenance.

Civil Aviation

Expenditure on maintenance of aerodromes and aeronautical communication and navigational facilities and contribution to the Civil Aviation Development Fund and subsidies on air transport is recorded here. Subsidies for Air Transport promotion to the Indian Air Lines and Air India of Rs. 3.80 crores are provided in 1975-76 against Rs. 1.90 crores in current Budget and Rs. 3.04 crores in Revised. Contribution to the Civil Aviation Development Fund is provided at Rs. 1.50 crores for the next year as against Rs. 75 lakhs each for the current Budget and Revised.

Roads and Bridges

This head records expenditure on maintenance of National High Ways, strategic and border roads as well as district and other roads in Union Territories (which do not have a separte Consolidated Fund) transfers to Central Road Fund and also for Railway Safety Works Fund.

Maintenance of National Highways accounts for Rs. 18 crores the next year as against the current Budget of Rs. 15.69 crores and Revised of Rs. 17.50 crores.

Transfers to Central Road Fund are provided at Rs. 7.96 crores for the next year as against Rs. 3.76 crores in the Revised. Transfers to Railway Safety Works Fund are placed at Rs. 2.14 crores next year the same as in the Revised.

Road and Water Transport Services

Lesser provision for subsidy to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and absence of provision for the payment to Shipping Corporation of India mainly explain the decrease in the next year.

Tourism

Provision for expenditure on tourist organisations, publicity, operational expenses of the tourist transport services are mainly recorded here.

Other Transport and Communication Services

This head records expenditure on Overseas Communication Service. Wireless, Planning and Co-ordination and Monitoring Services. Larger provision towards Commonwealth Telecommunication Financial Agreement (Rs. 93 lakhs in the Revised and Rs. 1.15 crores for the next year) mainly account for increase in the Revised and next year.

GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Grants-in-aid to State Governments . . .	1011,36	1040,07	1112,87
Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments . .	35,19	41,44	45,12
Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	17,63	15,91	16,53
Technical and Economic Co-operation with other countries	43,16	44,61	40,16
Miscellaneous Grants . .	. .	. .	13,25
	1107,34	1142,03	1227,93

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Grants-in-aid to State Governments			
Broad break up is as follows :—			
(*a*) Fixed non-Plan Grants .	498,05	498,05	524,50
(*b*) Other non-Plan Grants .	75,46	63,99	61,17
(*c*) State Plan Schemes .	237,05	288,42	307,58
(*d*) Central Plan Schemes .	69,17	70,25	75,85
(*e*) Centrally sponsored Schemes . . .	131,63	119,36	143,77
	1011,36	1040,07	111,287

(a) *Fixed Non Plan Grants.—The break up of the estimates is given below* :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(*i*) Grants under the substantive provision of article 275(1) of the Constitution	481,67	481,67	508,12
(*ii*) Grants under Clause (*a*) of the second proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution . .	13	13	13
(*iii*) Grants in lieu of tax on Railway Passenger Fares	16,25	16,25	16,25
	498,05	498,05	524,50

(*i*) Provision is made here for grants payable to the States under substantive provision of article 275(1) of the Constitution. These grants are paid in accordance with the amounts specified in the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1974 issued by the President after considering the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. Provision has been made for payment of grants amounting to Rs. 481.67 crores in the current year and Rs. 508.12 crores in the next year. The amount of grant payable to the individual States is indicated below :—

(In khs of rupees)

Name of State	1974-75	1975-76
Andhra Pradesh	42,83	43,47
Assam	49,66	51,33
Bihar	18,78	23,92
Himachal Pradesh	31,72	32,02
Jammu & Kashmir	34,57	34,65
Kerala	43,85	43,46
Manipur	21,05	21,97
Meghalaya	13,61	14,23
Nagaland	23,77	24,68
Orissa	56,97	60,11
Rajasthan	49,30	48,57
Tripura	20,66	21,53
Uttar Pradesh	21,61	33,91
West Bengal	53,29	49,27
	481,67	503,12

In addition, next year's Estimates include, on *ad hoc* basis, a lump sum provision of Rs. 5 crores to meet likely payment of additional grants to States towards increased gap arising out of net commitment on account of interest liabilities on fresh borrowings and lendings.

(*ii*) Provision is made here for payment of grants to Assam under the second proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution.

(*iii*) Following the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee in 1965, a sum of Rs. 16.25 crores, out of additional dividend at 1 per cent on capital at charge as on 31-3-1964 contributed by the Railways to the General Revenues, is paid to States as grant in lieu of tax on Railway Passenger Fares. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 16.25 crores each has been made in the current and the next year's Budget for payment to States as per details given under 'Dividends and Profits' on the receipt side in this Section. This contribution continues to be made by Railways to General Revenues in terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971.

(*b*) *Other Non-Plan Grants.*—Amongst the important non-Plan grants paid to State Governments, mention may be made of grants for improvement of roads, rehabilitation of displaced persons, incentive for higher procurement of food-grains, etc.

For the improvement of roads, including border roads and the subvention from the Central Road Fund, a provision of Rs. 22.07 crores has been made in the Revised Estimates against the current Budget of Rs. 25.14 crores. Next Budget includes Rs. 26.82 crores on this account.

Incentive bonus, by way of grants-in-aid, is paid to the State Governments for procurement and supply of foodgrains for the Central pool. Provision has been made for incentive bonus at Rs. 10.80 crores in the Revised Estimates and Rs. 8.50 crores in the next Budget.

For the rehabilitation of the displaced persons, the provisions included in the Revised and next Budget are Rs. 9.92 crores and Rs. 7.84 crores respectively.

Other non-Plan grants-in-aid to states include Rs. 3 crores each in the current year and the next for arrear payment of grants on account of natural calamities, Rs. 4.26 crores in the current year and Rs. 7.70 crores in the next year for improvement in the salary scales of University and College teachers, Rs. 2.55 crores in the current year and Rs. 3.09 crores next year for Youth Welfare Schemes and Rs. 5 crores in the current year and Rs. 4.88 crores next year for Police.

(*c*) *State Plan Schemes.*—Central assistance for State Plan is rendered, mainly, in the form of grant-in-aid and loans directly to State Governments and a part is disbursed through the Rural Electrification Corporation. While the estimates of Rs. 288.42 crores in Revised 1974-75 and Rs. 307.58 crores in Budget 1975-76 under this Head represent only the grant-in-aid portion, the Budget of the Central Government includes a total provision of Rs. 930.15 crores in Revised 1974-75 and inclusive of Rs. 100 crores for special advance plan assistance, Rs. 953.15 crores in Budget 1975-76 for payment of Central assistance towards State Plans. The break-up of the total estimated assistance so provided in the Budget is given below.

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Provision for Central assistance towards State Plans included in —			
1. Demand Nos. 40 and 41 of the Ministry of Finance :—			
(*a*) *Normal assistance*—			
(*i*) Grant-in-aid and loans directly to States and through R.E.C. . . .	760.15*	760.15	760.15
(*b*) *Special assistance*—			
(*i*) Advance Plan assistance . . .	..	..	100.00
(*ii*) to Andhra Pradesh under 'Six-point' formula . . .	..	18.00	18.00
(*iii*) Advance Plan assistance for relief in natural calamities .	..	55.00	..
(*iv*) Other Plan assistance	5.00	37.00	..
TOTAL—(Ministry of Finance)	765.15*	870.15	878.15
2. Demand No. 51 of the Ministry of Home Affairs :			
(*a*) Grant-in-aid under the proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution . . .	15.00	15.00	15.00
(*b*) Integrated Tribal Development under sub-Plan Programme .	..	5.00	20.00
TOTAL—(Ministry of Home Affairs) . . .	15.00	20.00	35.00
3. Demand No. 28 of the Ministry of Energy :			
(*a*) Investment in equity of Rural Electrification Corporation .	11.00	19.00	..
(*b*) Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation . . .	29.00	21.00	40.00
TOTAL—(Ministry of Energy) . .	40.00	40.00	40.00
GRAND TOTAL—Central assistance towards State Plans . .	820.15	930.15	953.15

*Excluding Rs. 10 crores for Plan programmes of the North Eastern Council.

(d) *Central Plan Schemes.*—Grants to State Governments for Central Plan Schemes are estimated at Rs. 70.25 crores in the Revised and Rs. 75.85 crores in the next Budget against the current year's Budget provision of Rs. 69.17 crores. The Revised Estimates include Rs. 10.00 crores for Area Development Programmes, Rs. 19.90 crores for rural works programme, Rs. 6 crores for Employment Promotion Programme, Rs. 4.73 crores for special nutrition programme for children, Rs. 4 crores for subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas and Rs. 3.5 crores for border roads. The next year's Estimates include Rs. 16.00 crores for Area Development Programmes, Rs. 28.57 crores for Rural Works Programmes, Rs. 5.25 crores for Employment Promotion Programmes, Rs. 5 crores for subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas and Rs. 3.5 crores for border roads.

(*e*) *Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*—Provision made here is for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, e.g. Family Planning, Control and eradication of communicable diseases welfare of backward classes, certain agricultural production programmes, technical education, etc.

Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
The broad details are :—			
(*a*) Non-Plan purposes .	23,94	29,25	32,54
(b) Union Territory Plan Schemes . . .	10,12	10,34	11,09
(*c*) Central Plan Schemes .	34	1,12	56
(*d*) Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes . . .	79	73	93
	35,19	41,44	45,12

The Non-Plan grants are paid to the Union Territories to cover their Non-Plan gap on Revenue Account. The grants for U.T. Plan Schemes are paid to the Union Territories to cover their expenditure on Revenue Account on the U.T. Plans.

Compensation and assignments to local bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.—Provision is made under this Head for the payment of net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes to the Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi, Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board.

Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries.—The provision under this head is for general purpose and technical assistance to countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, etc. as well as for contribution to U.N. Deevelopment Programmes, etc.

The broad break-up of the important provisions under this Head is given below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Bangla Desh . . .	5,40	3,41	4,27
Bhutan	14,34	15,77	17,77
Nepal	8,98	8,98	9,10
Contribution to U.N.D.P. .	2,85	2,92	2,98
Others	11,59	13,53	6,04
	43,16	44,61	40,16

The last item includes a provision of Rs. 4.42 crores in the next Budget against Rs. 3.75 crores in the current year's Revised for special programmes for Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation with developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The programme consists of provision of services of experts, training facilities in various fields, gift of machinery and other capital equipment, surveys of specific projects and provision of medical facilities.

Miscellaneous Grants.—A provision of Rs. 13.25 crores has been made in the next year's Estimates for payment of grants to Sikkim.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The variations are explained in the Memorandum on Defence Estimates.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Defence Services Army .	1126,29	1349,15	1362,36
Defence Services Navy .	105,91	97,81	131,90
Defence Services Air Force	375,41	397,61	432,62
Defence Services Pensions .	72,12	107,40	109,46
TOTAL . . .	1679,73	1951,97	2036,34

SECTION II
CAPITAL BUDGET

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INDUCTORY NOTE

The estimates of Receipts and Disbursements on Capital Account of the Central Government are explained in this Section. Capital disbursement either leads to creation of physical and financial assets or involves reduction in recurring liabilities. Similarly, capital receipt generally involves creation of liability.

Capital receipts, include borrowings abroad, market loans, sale of treasury bills, small savings, State Provident Funds, and accretion to various depreciation and reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs and special *ad hoc* funds created from time to time by Government.

Disbursements on capital account include capital schemes undertaken by the Central Government and the loan assistance given to State Governments and other parties. Thus, the entire Plan activity of a capital nature whether undertaken by the Centre on its own account or by way of assistance through loans to States is reflected here.

In brief, the capital account shows the capital requirements of Government and how these are financed. Among the principal sources for meeting these requirements, first, there is the reevenue surplus. Secondly, regular loans are floated in the market. Thirdly, funds accrue to Government through small savings and Provident Funds, and through miscellaneous deposits and advances. Lastly, there are external borrowings. To the extent, receipts from these sources fall short of the capital requirements, the deficit is made good by the issue of treasury bills and drawal from cash balance.

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of capital receipts. Further details, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1974-75 and between the latter and Budget Estimates for 1975-76 are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of Rs.)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
1. Market Loans			
Gross Borrowings	700.00	696.44*	532.00
Less—Repayments	201.64	201.64	207.12
Net Borrowing	498.36	494.80	324.88
2. External Loans			
Gross Borrowings	849.79	888.32	928.47
Less—Repayments	297.32	293.29	315.78
Net Borrowings	552.47	595.03	612.69
3. Repayments of loans and advances	1080.00	1230.00	1395.00
4. Other Items (net)			
(*i*) Small Savings	360.35	325.40	380.40
(*ii*) Provident Funds	118.20	176.60	150.46
(*iii*) Other Receipts	489.64	175.66	564.89
TOTAL—Capital Receipts	3099.02	2997.49	3428.32

*Excludes Rs. 100 crores of *ad hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

INTERNAL DEBT

(a) Market Loans

Revised Estimates 1974-75 : The Budget for 1974-75 assumed gross market borrowings at Rs. 700 crores and allowing for maturities, a net credit of Rs. 498.36 crores. As against this, the gross receipts from market loans have amounted to Rs. 696.44 crores and net after repayment (Rs. 201.64 crores) to Rs. 494.80 crores. The details are :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Amount		
	Cash	Conversion	Total
Loans raised in the Market :			
Receipts :			
5 1/4% Loan 1978 . . .	47.32	..	47.32
5% Loan 1979	58.86	27.97	86.83
5 1/2% Loan 1985 . . .	102.74	76.34	179.08
6% Loan 1988 . . .	145.75	..	145.75
6 1/4% Loan 1997 . . .	64.81	..	64.81
6% Loan 1998	90.02	82.63	172.65
TOTAL	509.50	186.94	696.44
Repayments :			
3 3/4% Loan 1974 . . .			201.64
Net receipts from Market Loans during 1974-75 .			494.80

2. In July 1974, three loans were floated, viz. 5 per cent loan 1979 at Rs. 99.50 per cent redeemable on the 16th July 1979; 5½ per cent loan 1985 at Rs. 99.75 per cent redeemable on the 16th July 1985; and 6 per cent Loan 1998 at Rs. 99.50 per cent redeemable on the 16th July 1998. Besides, subscription in cash, conversion facilities were allowed to the holders of securities of 3¾ per cent Loan 1974 which matured on the 16th July, 74. The total subscription amounted to Rs. 438.56 crores (Rs. 251.62 crores in cash and Rs. 186.94 crores by conversion).

3. In November 1974, three loans were floated, viz. 5¼ per cent Loan 1978 at par redeemable on the 22nd November 1978; 6 per cent Loan 1988 at par redeemable on the 22nd November, 1988; and 6¼ per cent Loan 1977 at par redeemable on the 22nd November 1977. The total subscription amounted to Rs. 179.69 crores, all in cash.

4. The third market floatation in December 1974, comprised tranches of the two loans floated in November 1974, viz. 5¼ per cent loan 1978 at par redeemable on the 22nd November 1978 and 6 per cent Loan 1988 at par redeemable on the 22nd November, 1988. A total sum of Rs. 78.19 crores, all in cash was realised.

5. In addition, ad hoc treasury bills worth Rs. 100 crores held by the Revenue Bank were converted in January, 1975 into dated securities of equal value. This process was started in 1958-59 on the consideration that ad-hoo treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank represent more than a short term debt. The securities into which ad-hoc bills were converted this year are : 5 per cent NDL 1981 (Rs. 15 crores); 5 per cent Loan 1983 (Rs. 20 crores) 5¼ per cent NDL 1986 (Rs. 15 crores); 5½ per cent Loan 1991 (Rs. 10 crores) and 5¾ per cent Loan 2003 (Rs. 40 crores). With this, total treasury bills so far converted into dated securities amount to Rs. 1525 crores.

6. *Repayment* : The Budget for the year 1974-75 included Rs. 201.64 crores for repayment of 3¾ per cent Loan 1974. The Revised Estimates for the year are placed at the same level.

7. Net receipts from market borrowing during the year 1974-75 (excluding ad hoc treasury bills for Rs. 100 crores converted into dated securities) amounted to Rs. 494.80 crores.

8. *Budget Estimates* 1975-76 : The Budget assumes gross borrowings at Rs. 532 crores.

9. 4-1/4 Per Cent Loan 1975 with an outstanding balance of Rs. 207.12 crores is due for discharge on the 26th July 1975.

Net market borrowing next year will thus be Rs. 324.88 crores.

(b) Other Debt

10. *Rupee securities issued to international financial institutions.*: This debt reprents the liability assumed in respect of special Rupee securities issued in payment of India's subscription to (i) the International Monetary Fund; (ii) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (iii) the International Development Association and (iv) for the contribution towards the share capital of the Asian Development Bank. The details of transactions during 1974-75 Revised and 1975-76 Budget are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees

	Revised 1974-75		Budget 1975-76	
	Receipts	Dis-charges	Receipts	Dis-charges
Special Securities issued to International Financial Institutions :				
I.M.F. . .	..	10	..	..
I.B.R.D. . .	..	140	..	100
I.D.A. . .	188	140	100	100
A.D.B. . .	441	50	@	£
TOTAL . .	629	340	100	200

@Rs. 0.20 lakhs.
£Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

(i) *International Monetary Fund* : India's subscription to the International Monetary Fund is $ 940 million. Of this $ 162.5 million was paid in gold and $ 777.5 million in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities.

Encashment of rupee securities by I.M.F. is unlikely during this year and the next. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has, however, been made in the Revised Estimate, 1974-75 for adjustment of securities discharged in 1972-73.

(ii)*International Bank for Reconstruction and Development* : India's subscription to the capital stock of the World Bank is $ 900 million, of which only 10 per cent, i.e. $ 90 million was called by the Bank and $ 9 million was paid in U.S. dollars and $ 81 million in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities.

Encashment of securities by the IBRD is placed at Rs. 140 lakhs in the Revised Estimates 1974-75 and Rs. 100 lakhs in the Budget 1975-76.

(iii) *International Development Association* : The International Development Association, a soft lending affiliate of the IBRD derives resources for its operations from the initial subscription paid in convertible currencies by the members and additional contribution made available to it under periodic replenishment arrangements by the industrially advanced member countries.

Subscription of Rs. 112.50 lakhs is payable by India during the current year towards the Fourth IDA Replenishment. Besides, under the Articles of Agreement, member countries are required to make up difference in the dollar value of the Securities issued in their local currencies and accordingly, further securities of the order of Rs. 47 lakhs have already been issued during the current year in respect of the period ended the 30th June, 1974. Adding a further sum of about Rs. 28 lakhs expected to be payable on this account during the current year, all in the form of rupee securities, a total credit of Rs. 187.50 lakhs has been assumed in the Revised Estimate, 1974-75. A credit of Rs. 100 lakhs has been assumed for the next year 1975-76.

To cover encashment of securities by the I.D.A. a provision of Rs. 140 lakhs in the Revised and Rs. 100 lakhs in the next Budget has been made.

(iv) *Asian Development Bank* : India's subscription to the capital stock of Asian Development Bank amounts to $ 93 million which $ 46.50 million has been called up so far. The latter amount has been paid in 5 equal annual instalments of $9.3 million each, half of which has been paid in convertible currencies and the other half in Rupees. The Rupee portion has been paid in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities. Thus, of the subscriptions paid from 1966-67 and 1970-71, $ 23.25 million (Rs. 17.44 crores) was paid in the form of such securities. In January, 1973, an additional amount of Rs. 93.64 lakhs was paid to the Asian Development Bank in the form of these securities consequent on change in the value of Rupee in terms of gold from 20th December, 1971.

In view of the growing activities of the Bank, the Bank has decided to increase its capital stock by 150 per cent. Only 20 per cent of the increased subscription will be paid-up and the balance will remain callable. Forty per cent of the paid-in capital will be paid in gold or convertible currency and the balance in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities. The increased subscription is to be paid in three equal annual instalments commencing from 1972-73.

The first and second instalments of $11.219 million each—$ 4.488 million in convertible currency and $6.731 million in special rupee securities of equivalent amount—were paid in March 1973 and March 1974 respectively. Due to adoption by the Bank of different rates of conversion between U.S. dollar and rupee as in March 1973 and March 1974, there has been an excess issue of rupee securities of the value of Rs. 49 lakhs. The Bank has agreed to adjust the excess securities. The third and final instalment amounting to Rs. 808.80 lakhs—Rs. 367.60 lakhs in convertible currency and Rs. 441.20 lakhs in special securities—-will be paid in March 1975. The Revised Estimates 1974-75 therefore, assume a credit of Rs. 441.20 lakhs for special securities to be issued to the Asian Development Bank. For the next year 1975-76, a credit of only Rs. 0.20 lakh has been assumed for maintaining value payment on the portion of securities that are encashed by the Bank.

Encashment of securities by the Bank is placed at Rs. 50 lakhs including cancellation of securities issued in excess (Rs. 49.lakhs) during 1974-75 and Rs. 0.50 lakh in the Budget, 1975-76.

11. *Other Items* : Repayments of Prize Bonds Annuity Certificates which may be received for discharge and Union's share of liability in respect of loans raised by composite Punjab, etc. are estimated at Rs. 53 lakhs each in the Revised estimates, 1974-75 and Budget estimates 1975-76. Besides 2¾ per cent Hyderabad Loan 1974 with an outstanding balance of Rs. 4.40 crores matured on 1st April, 1974 and 2¾ per cent Hyderabad Loan 1975 with an outstanding balance of Rs. 6.86 crores on 1st January, 1975. The Government of India had assumed initial liability for the Hyderabad loans subject to recovery of proportionate shares from the successor States.

EXTERNAL DEBT

12. *Receipts* : The Budget for 1974-75 assumed gross recipts from external loans at Rs. 849.79 crores. The Revised is placed at Rs. 888.32 crores Gross receipts next year are estimated at Rs. 928.47 crores. The country-wise details are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Source of Loans	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Austria	21	2,42	44
Belgium	2,09	4,61	2,98
Canada	46,21	47,46	20,86
Czechoslovakia . . .	11,12	7,12	11,00
Denmark	3,43	1,51	3,11
Federal Republic of Germany	53,87	97,70	43,35
France	33,16	38,35	22,24
Hungary	2,14	2,14	3,00

um and larger non-project .A. Credit-wise details are given in v of this Memorandum.

14. *Repayments* : The Budget for 1974-75 provided for repayments of Rs. 297.32 crores as against which the Revised Estimate has been assumed at Rs. 293.29 crores. The repayments in the next year are estimated at Rs. 315.78 crores. The details of the estimates are given in Annexure V of this Memorandum.

The net receipts under External loans are placed at Rs. 595.03 crores in the Revised and Rs. 612.69 crores next year.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES

15. The details are :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Repayments by—			
(i) State Governments .	518.00	557.00	682.00
(*ii*) Union Territories (with Legislature) . . .	2.00	3.00	3.00
(iii) Other parties	560.00	670.00	710.00
	1080.00	1230.00	1395.00

vernments :—

(*i*) by State Governments crores in the current assumed at budget Other ges such repayments as follows :

(In crores of Rupees)

Total	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
	.83	251.83
	.51	98.20
	00	60.00
	00	100.00
		100.21
		71.76
		682.00

ixth the

(*a*) Following the recommendations of Finance Commission, outstanding loans, as end of 1973-74, are being consolidated into certai specified categories with more liberalised terms of

ac 1973 each of

(*b*) Loans covered by th Commission. These April, 1969 enjoy a mor repayable thereafter in 20 eq Repayments in 1974-75 are now 86.51 crores. Budget for 1975-76 such repayments of Rs. 98.20 crores

(*c*) Recovery of short-term 1 and other agricultural inputs is esti crores in the Revised Estimate f Rs. 60 crores in Budget Estimate f

(*d*) Ways and means advances are give to tide over temporary ways and means pro These advances are recoverable in the same The current and next year's estimates provide Rs. 100 crores on this account and an equiva amount of recoveries has also been assumed.

(*e*) The Government of India decided, with the concurrence of State Governments, on a policy of centralised market borrowings on behalf of all States in 1963-64 in pursuance of which a sum of Rs. 100 crores was raised in that year and distributed among the States. The repayment of these loans, which is a Central liability, falls due in 1975-76. The budget estimates for 1975-76 assume recovery of this amount during the year.

(*f*) The estimates for 1974-75 are inclusive of the recovery of the Hyderabad Development loans and loans for Bhakra Nangal project for which the Sixth Finance Commission did not prescribe revised terms of repayment. The estimates for 1975-76 include, besides repayment of loans for Bhakra Nangal project, repayments of Plan and non-Plan loans advanced in 1974-75.

(*ii*) *Repayments by Union Territories (with Legislature)*—Repayments of loans advanced to the Union Territories of Mizoram, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu are estimated at Rs. 3 crores in each of the year 1974-75 and 1975-76.

1st

ted at
al advances
in the Budget
cted to be recovered
the increase is also due
volume of loans sanctioned
prises and loans given to Railway
nd.

MALL SAVINGS

savings instruments comprise of
Bank Deposits, Post Office Time
tive Time Deposits, Recurring
onal Savings Certificates. Small
constitute an important resource
measure. Various measures have been
during the year to step up small savings
ns. The rates of interest on various small
securities were stepped up from the 1st April
and again from the 23rd July 1974 to bring them
in alignment with the increased rates of interest on accounts and deposits in commercial banks. Targets for achievement in the first three years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan were fixed and intimated to all State Governments and Union Territories. Under the Post Office Savings Bank Prize Incentive Scheme introduced from December 1973, with a view to encouraging retention of larger balances, two draws for prizes were held, the first on the 31st July 1974 and the second on 31st January, 1975.

19. Small Savings collections are shared with States. Two-thirds of the net small savings collections in each State are passed on to them in the form of 25 year loans. Besides, as an incentive for mobilising collections for every 5 per cent in excess of the national average of net to gross collections, the States are entitled to receive 2-1/2 per cent over and above their normal share of two-thirds of net collections. Similarly, two-thirds of the increase in the net small savings collections in Union Territories over the net collection in the previous year goes towards augmenting their Plans. With effect from the year 1974-75, the State Governments are also entitled to loan assistance equivalent to 25 per cent of the amount collected by way of personal collections over and above the target for personal collections fixed for that State.

payable after 15 years
which that account is opened.
facilities of loans and withdrawals from
by subscribers. The maximum limit of deposits in a
is Rs. 20,000 and the minimum limit is Rs. 100. The interest rate charged on loans is nominal i.e. 1 per cent per annum. Collections under this Scheme are also shareable with State Governments along with the small savings collections. The net accretions are estimated at Rs. 4.75 crores in the Revised and Rs. 5.50 crores in the next year.

22. *State Provident Funds* : The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed is net of the deposits into the Funds, including interest on balances and withdrawals therefrom and temporary advances.

Net accretion to these Funds was estimated at Rs. 113.70 crores in the Budget for 1974-75. The Revised and next Budget assume a net credit of Rs. 171.85 crores and Rs. 144.96 crores respectively taking into account the deposit into these Funds this year, of part of dearness allowance increases sanctioned during the year and the likely withdrawals next year.

DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND REMITTANCES

23. Railways and P. & T. Depreciation and Reserve Funds (Net) : The details are :

RAILWAY RESERVE FUNDS

(In lakhs

	Budget 1974-75
Railway Pension Fund :	
Cr.	
Dr. . . .	
NET . .	
Railway Depreci Fund :	
Cr.	
Dr	

1	2	3	4
Japan	55,28	78,02	48,30
Netherlands	14,77	31,30	10,82
Poland	1,70	1,46	2,43
Sweden	16,11	33,36	23,50
Switzerland	3,14	4,18	3,76
United Kingdom	50,88	1,24,17	74,96
U.S.A.	37,87	69,12	10,62
U.S.S.R.	14,03	15,71	20,25
IBRD	3,26	7,24	7,30
IDA	2,80,52	3,22,45	3,71,50
New Credits	2,20,00	..	2,48,05
TOTAL	8,49,79	8,88,32	9,28,47

13. The increase in the Revised is mainly on account of larger receipts against debt relief from members of the India consortium and larger non-project loans from the I.D.A. Credit-wise details are given in Annexure V of this Memorandum.

14. *Repayments* : The Budget for 1974-75 provided for repayments of Rs. 297.32 crores as against which the Revised Estimate has been assumed at Rs. 293.29 crores. The repayments in the next year are estimated at Rs. 315.78 crores. The details of the estimates are given in Annexure V of this Memorandum.

The net receipts under External loans are placed at Rs. 595.03 crores in the Revised and Rs. 612.69 crores next year.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES

15. The details are :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Repayments by—			
(i) State Governments	518.00	557.00	682.00
(ii) Union Territories (with Legislature)	2.00	3.00	3.00
(iii) Other parties	560.00	670.00	710.00
TOTAL	1080.00	1230.00	1395.00

(i) Repayments by State Governments :—

Repayments of Central loans by State Governments are now estimated at Rs. 557 crores in the current year, against Rs. 518 crores assumed at budget stage. The next year's budget places such repayments at Rs. 682 crores. The details are as follows :

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(*a*) Pre-1974 Consolidated loans	236.30	251.83	251.83
(*b*) Small Savings loans	87.28	86.51	98.20
(*c*) Short-term loans	60.00	80.00	60.00
(*d*) Ways and Means advances	100.00	100.00	100.00
(*e*) Share out of Centralised market borrowings	..	..	100.21
(*f*) Other loans	34.42	38.66	71.76
TOTAL	518.00	557.00	682.00

(*a*) Following the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, outstanding loans, as at the end of 1973-74, are being consolidated into certain specified categories with more liberalised terms of repayment than allowed earlier. Block loans for State Plans, special accommodation loans, loans for relief of distress caused by natural calamities, loans for clearing over-drafts and loans for specified development schemes including multi-purpose river valley projects etc. received by the States upto the end of 1973-74 and outstanding as on 31st March 1974 are, under the Commission's recommendations being rescheduled to be repaid in periods ranging between 15 and 30 years. Some of these loans will also carry moratorium towards repayment ranging from 2 to 5 years for certain States. In the case of loans for relief and rehabilitation and loans under the National Loans Scholarship Schemes outstanding as on 31-3-1974, the States will now be required to repay only halt of the amounts they collect from the borrowers. Based on these revised terms, repayments on account of these loans advanced till the end of 1973-74 are now estimated at Rs. 251.83 crores in each of the years 1974-75 and 1975-76.

(*b*) Loans out of small savings collections are not covered by the recommendations of the Finance Commission. These loans sanctioned from 1st April, 1969 enjoy a moratorium of 5 years and are repayable thereafter in 20 equal annual instalments. Repayments in 1974-75 are now estimated at Rs. 86.51 crores. Budget for 1975-76 assumes credit for such repayments of Rs. 98.20 crores.

(*c*) Recovery of short-term loans for fertilisers and other agricultural inputs is estimated at Rs. 80 crores in the Revised Estimate for 1974-75 and at Rs. 60 crores in Budget Estimate for 1975-76.

(*d*) Ways and means advances are given to States to tide over temporary ways and means problems. These advances are recoverable in the same year. The current and next year's estimates provide for Rs. 100 crores on this account and an equivalent amount of recoveries has also been assumed.

(*e*) The Government of India decided, with the concurrence of State Governments, on a policy of centralised market borrowings on behalf of all States in 1963-64 in pursuance of which a sum of Rs. 100 crores was raised in that year and distributed among the States. The repayment of these loans, which is a Central liability, falls due in 1975-76. The budget estimates for 1975-76 assume recovery of this amount during the year.

(*f*) The estimates for 1974-75 are inclusive of the recovery of the Hyderabad Development loans and loans for Bhakra Nangal project for which the Sixth Finance Commission did not prescribe revised terms of repayment. The estimates for 1975-76 include, besides repayment of loans for Bhakra Nangal project, repayments of Plan and non-Plan loans advanced in 1974-75.

(*ii*) *Repayments by Union Territories (with Legislature)*—Repayments of loans advanced to the Union Territories of Mizoram, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu are estimated at Rs. 3 crores in each of the year 1974-75 and 1975-76.

REPAYMENTS BY OTHER PARTIES

16. Repayments by parties other than State and Union Territory Governments viz. foreign Governments, municipalities, port trusts, financial institutions and industrial and commercial undertakings in the public sector, companies and institutions in the private sector, cooperative societies etc. and Government servants are estimated at Rs. 670 crores in the Revised. The increase in the Revised is mainly on account of larger technical advances provided to USSR and other East European countries during the year under the trade agreements for speedy flow of Indian exports to these countries. These advances get repaid out of funds generated by imports from those countries under the trade agreements. A part of the increase is also due to conversion of loans amounting to Rs. 39.18 crores advanced to Neyveli Lignite Corporation into equity with effect from 1st April 1974.

17. Loan repayments next year are expected at Rs. 710 crores. The bulk of the technical advances to foreign Governments being provided in the Budget 1975-76 (Rs. 280 crores) are expected to be recovered within that year. A part of the increase is also due to repayment of growing volume of loans sanctioned to public sector enterprises and loans given to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund.

SMALL SAVINGS

18. The small savings instruments comprise of Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, Post Office Time Deposits, Cumulative Time Deposits, Recurring Deposits and National Savings Certificates. Small savings schemes constitute an important resource mobilisation measure. Various measures have been taken during the year to step up small savings collections. The rates of interest on various small savings securities were stepped up from the 1st April 1974 and again from the 23rd July 1974 to bring them in alignment with the increased rates of interest on accounts and deposits in commercial banks. Targets for achievement in the first three years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan were fixed and intimated to all State Governments and Union Territories. Under the Post Office Savings Bank Prize Incentive Scheme introduced from December 1973, with a view to encouraging retention of larger balances, two draws for prizes were held, the first on the 31st July 1974 and the second on 31st January, 1975.

19. Small Savings collections are shared with States. Two-thirds of the net small savings collections in each State are passed on to them in the form of 25 year loans. Besides, as an incentive for mobilising collections for every 5 per cent in excess of the national average of net to gross collections, the States are entitled to receive 2-1/2 per cent over and above their normal share of two-thirds of net collections. Similarly, two-thirds of the increase in the net small savings collections in Union Territories over the net collection in the previous year goes towards augmenting their Plans. With effect from the year 1974-75, the State Governments are also entitled to loan assistance equivalent to 25 per cent of the amount collected by way of personal collections over and above the target for personal collections fixed for that State.

20. The net collections during 1974-75 were estimated at Rs. 360.35 crores in the original budget. As the quantum of collections in Post Office Savings Bank made so far this year is less than the amounts collected last year, it is expected that the net collections during 1974-75 may be only Rs. 325.40 crores. The Budget for 1975-76 anticipates higher collection of Rs. 380.40 crores.

PROVIDENT FUNDS

21. *Public Provident Fund* : The Public Provident Fund Scheme was framed under Public Provident Fund Act, 1968 for the benefit of the general public. Deposits in a Public Provident Fund Account are repayable after 15 years from the end of the year in which that account is opened. The scheme provides facilities of loans and withdrawals from deposits made by subscribers. The maximum limit of deposits in a year is Rs. 20,000 and the minimum limit is Rs. 100. The interest rate charged on loans is nominal i.e. 1 per cent per annum. Collections under this Scheme are also shareable with State Governments along with the small savings collections. The net accretions are estimated at Rs. 4.75 crores in the Revised and Rs. 5.50 crores in the next year.

22. *State Provident Funds* : The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed is net of the deposits into the Funds, including interest on balances and withdrawals therefrom and temporary advances.

Net accretion to these Funds was estimated at Rs. 113.70 crores in the Budget for 1974-75. The Revised and next Budget assume a net credit of Rs. 171.85 crores and Rs. 144.96 crores respectively taking into account the deposit into these Funds this year, of part of dearness allowance increases sanctioned during the year and the likely withdrawals next year.

DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND REMITTANCES

23. Railways and P. & T. Depreciation and Reserve Funds (Net) : The details are :

RAILWAY RESERVE FUNDS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Railway Pension Fund :			
Cr.	23,56	26,06	25,59
Dr.	14,42	19,39	17,93
NET . . .	(+)9,14	+6,67	+7,66
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund :			
Cr.	1,26,22	1,27,02	1,27,85
Dr.	1,15,00	1.07,02	1,20,00
NET	(+)11,22	(+)20,00	(+)7,85

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund :			
Cr.	91,51	1,83,09	1,09,24
Dr.	91,51	1,83,19	1,09,24
NET	..	(—)10	..
Railway Development Fund :			
Cr.	24,54	21,92	24,77
Dr.	24,54	22,23	24,77
NET	..	(—)31	..
Railway Accident Compessation, Safety snd Passenger Amenities Fund :			
Cr.	8,24	7,54	8,06
Dr.	2,64	1,56	2,14
NET	(+)5,60	(+)5,98	(+)5,92
GRAND TOTAL	(+)25,96	(+)32,24	(+)21,43

24. *Railway Pension Fund.*—The Fund is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to "Working Expenses". The pensionary charges are initially met as part of "Working Expenses" and simultaneously shown as recovered from the Fund. Credits to the Fund in 1974-75 are estimated at Rs. 26.06 crores comprising Rs. 18.71 crores by transfer from Railway Reserve and Rs. 7.35 crores as interest payable by the General Revenues on the balances in the Fund; while withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 19.39 crores. During 1975-76, credit is estimated at Rs. 25.59 crores including Rs. 7.79 crores on account of interest. Withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 17.93 crores.

25. *Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund.*—The Fund provides for replacement, renewal and modernisation of assets. Contribution to the Fund, including interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund is estimated at Rs. 127.02 crores in 1974-75 and Rs. 127.85 crores in 1975-76. These include interest estimated at Rs. 9.33 crores and Rs. 10.12 crores in the respective years. The outgo from the Fund is estimated at Rs. 107.02 crores in 1974-75 against the original estimate of Rs. 115.00 crores. Withdrawals during 1975-76 are estimated at Rs. 120.00 crores.

26. *Railway Revenue Reserve Fund.*—The Fund is built up from such appropriation from the revenue surplus, as may be decided upon and is drawn upon for making good the shortfall, if any, in the net revenue for payment of dividend to General Revenues. When the net revenue is not adequate to pay dividend to General Revenues and the Revenue Reserve Fund has no or insufficient balance to make good the shortfall temporary loans are taken from the General Revenues to meet the full dividend liability. The credits to the Railway Revenue Reserve Fund estimated at Rs. 183.09 crores in the Revised Estimates of 1974-75 are on account of Rs. 183.07 crores loans from General Revenues and Rs. 2 lakhs towards interest on the balance in the Fund. Withdrawals from the Fund are taken for making good revenue deficit to the extent of Rs. 143.97 crores which include throw forward dividend liability pertaining to 1973-74 amounting to Rs. 15.79 crores, repayment of loan amounting to Rs. 33.24 crores and interest on loan to the extent of Rs. 5.98 crores. The credits to the Fund during 1975-76 are estimated at Rs. 109.24 crores comprising Rs. 104.07 crores loans from General Revenues and Rs. 14 lakhs as interest on the balance in the Fund. In addition, Rs. 5.03 crores are anticipated to be credited from revenue surplus. Withdrawals, are also estimated at Rs. 109.24 crores for meeting liability for repayment of the loans of earlier years and interest thereon.

27. *Railway Development Fund.*—The Fund was set up in 1950 on the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1949 to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other Railawy users, the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement work costing more than a prescribed limit for each work. The Fund is fed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway surplus, if any, as may be fixed by the Railway Board, and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after transfer of a part of the Railway surplus to it, be not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed from the Fund, interest bearing loans are taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. Credits to the Fund in 1975-76 are estimated at Rs. 24.77 crores in all comprising Rs. 18 crores as transfer from surplus and Rs. 6.77 crores as loan from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the Fund, including Rs. 6.77 crores for payment of interest on loans taken from the General Revenues are estimated at Rs. 24.77 crores.

28. *Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.*—The Fund has been set up from 1-4-1974 to meet expenditure on compensation to passengers involved in railway accidents and on certain safety works and passenger amenities. The Fund will be fed by transfer of receipts from surcharge levied on passenger traffic from 1st January, 1974.

Credits to the Fund in 1975-76 are estimated at Rs. 8.06 crores in all comprising Rs. 7.53 crores from surcharge on passenger traffic and Rs. 53 lakhs as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund are estimated at Rs. 2.14 crores.

Posts and Telegraphs Reserve Funds

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund :			
Cr.	2,27	1,01	1,14
Dr.	..	..	..
NET	(+)2,27	(+)1,10	(+)1,14
P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund :			
Cr.	70,85	31,78	20,56
Dr.	48,86	41,32	34,96
NET	(+)21,99	(—)9,54	(—)14,40
TOTAL NET	(+)24,26	(—)8,53	(—)13,26

29. *P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund.*—Apart of the surplus, if any, in the working of P. & T. Department is transferred to this Fund, which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues, in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from current revenues. The Fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department. Under the revised arrangement effective from 1st April, 1970, if the P. & T. Department be unable to pay the dividend due, the General Revenues make an interest bearing advance to the Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

Credits to the Fund in 1974-75 are estimated at Rs. 101 lakhs in all comprising Rs. 58 lakhs appropriated from revenue surplus and Rs. 43 lakhs interest. During 1975-76, the surplus of the P. & T. Department is expected at Rs. 35.51 crores against which the dividend liability is estimated at Rs. 20.99 crores. Out of the net surplus of Rs. 14.52 crores, a sum of Rs. 66 lakhs is proposed to be transferred to this Fund. In addition, interest of Rs. 48 lakhs would accrue to the Fund.

30. *P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund.*—The Fund is maintained for the purpose of meeting such capital expenditure as the Department may decide in order to avoid taking from the General Revenues further dividend bearing capital. The Fund is also to be fed by transfer of such part of the P. & T. Department's surplus, if any, in the working results as may be decided by the Department from time to time. From 1970-71 a supplementary provision is made annually towards inflationary elements of the cost of replacement of assets. This is charged to working expenses and funded initially in the Capital Reserve Fund for meeting capital expenditure.

Credits to the Fund in 1974-75 are estimated at Rs. 31.78 crores in all comprising Rs. 23.98 crores appropriated from the revenue surplus, Rs. 4.87 crores by transfer of provision for supplementary depreciation towards inflationary elements and Rs. 2.93 crores interest. Withdrawals from the Fund during 1974-75 are estimated at Rs. 41.32 crores. During 1975-76 appropriation to the Fund is estimated at Rs. 4.35 crores by transfer of provision for supplementary depreciation towards inflationary elements plus Rs. 13.86 crores by transfer of the residuary surplus of the Department. In addition, interest of Rs. 2.35 crores would accrue to the Fund. Withdrawals from the Fund to meet eligible items of capital expenditure are estimated at Rs. 34.96 crores.

OTHER RECEIPTS

31. (*a*) *Food and Oil Credits.*—Budget for 1974-75 assumed a receipt of Rs. 340 crores on account of Food and Oil Credits. (Rs. 200 crores for Wheat and Rs. 140 crores for Oil).

Government of U.S.S.R. provided in 1974, 2 million tonnes of wheat on loan basis. Its replacement to the Soviet Union will commence 2 years after full delivery and made in the course of 5 years in annual instalments. On the basis of the issue price prevailing at the time the shipments were received in India, Food Corporation has paid Rs. 202 crores to Government for this wheat.

Governments of Iran and Iraq agreed to supply during 1974, 2.4 million tonnes and 2.8 million tonnes respectively of crude to the Indian Oil Corporation and the Madras Refineries Ltd. The supply is to be partly against immediate cash payment and partly on credit. The Indian Oil Corporation and Madras Refineries Ltd. will, however, be prepaying the credit portion to the Government of India and the receipts from the two companies on this account are expected to amount to Rs. 170 crores during the current year.

Revised Estimates on account of food and oil credits are accordingly placed at Rs. 372 crores.

Budget for 1975-76 assumes a receipt of Rs. 230 crores on account of oil credits expected from Iran. Iraq and Abu Dhabi.

(b) *Income-tax Annuity Deposits* : With the discontinuance of the Scheme through the Finance Act, 1968, no deposits are required to be made on incomes arising after 31st March 1968. The current Budget assumed Rs. 40 lakhs on account of arrear collections and Rs. 18 crores on account of repayments of capital portion of annuities. The Revised Estimates are placed at the Budget level for arrear collections and Rs. 15.50 crores on account of repayments of capital portion of annuities. During 1975-76, repayments are estimated at Rs. 15 crores and arrear collections at Rs. 25 lakhs.

(c) *Deposits of U.S. Rupee Balances* : U.S. Rupees balances deposited with the Government of India under the Indo-U.S. Agreement, 1974 are expected to be drawn down to the extent of Rs. 50.69 crores during 1974-75 and Rs. 41.70 crores during 1975-76.

(d) *Other items* (*net*) : Show the net effect of transactions occuring under other funds, deposits, suspense, remittances etc. heads. The Revised Estimates for 1974-75 take into account the shortfall of Rs. 130 crores in recoveries from the Food Corporation of India. Budget Estimates for 1975-76 take credit for Rs. 100 crores of special borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India against the likely addition in 1975-76 to blocked deposits with the Bank under the schemes of compulsory deposit of additional wages, half of dearness allowance increases and percentages of income of income tax payers. BE 1975-76 also assumes a receipt of Rs. 75 crores as special deposits from the Employees' Provident Funds (both exempted and unexempted) and other recognised provident funds.

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS

The statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of Capital Disbursements. Further details, by heads of accounts, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates 1974-75 and between the latter and Budget Estimates for 1975-76, are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
1	2	3	4
A. GENERAL SERVICES . . .	259.79	222.49	258.34
B. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES . .	63.97	51.35	67.20
C. ECONOMIC SERVICES .	899.37	1281.38	1213.21
1. General Economic Services	77.26	25.68	68.97
2. Agriculture and allied Services . . .	20.41	299.29	158.77
3. Indusrty and Minerals	342.87	488.57	570.53
4. Water and Power Development . . .	90.28	111.51	92.73
5. Transport and Communications . . .	126.19	127.97	121.74
6. Railways . . .	227.00	213.00	182.50
7. Posts and Telegraphs .	15.36	15.36	17.97
D. LOANS AND ADVANCES :			
1. States and Union Territories . . .	1040.38	1143.43	1127.61
2. Others—			
(*i*) Developmental .	1085.67	1468.79	1522.20
(*ii*) Other Loans . .	107.86	79.88	94.17
TOTAL—Capital Disbursements and Loans and Advances . . .	3457.04	4247.32	4276.73

GENERAL SERVICES

The details of the provisions included in this Section are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(i) Capital Outlay on India Secuity Press . .	72	71	82
(ii) Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint.	9,88	6,62	7,10
(iii) Capital Outlay on Public works . . .	17,37	13,68	16,25
(iv) Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services	(—)3,45	(—)3,55	(—)3,49
(v) Capital Outlay on Defence Services . .	235,27	205,03	237,66
TOTAL . . .	259,79	222,49	258,34

(i) **Capital Outlay on India Security Press** : The India Security Press prints postal and non-postal stamps, postal stationery, security documents, cheque forms and a number of other items of security nature required by the Centre and State Governments and quasi Government Organisations. The increase next year is on account of larger provisions made for construction of buildings and acquisition of plant and machinery.

(ii) Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint : This accommodates provision for Capital outlay on Currency Note Press at Nasik, the Bank Note Press at Dewas, Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad, three Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, and for expansion and modernisation of Bank Note Press at Dewas and Currency Note Press at Nasik as also for the purchase of metals acquired for coinage and for gold acquired for Government reserves. Next year's Budget provides for Rs. 12 crores for purchase of Metals for Coinage against the current year's Revised of Rs. 10 crores. A provision of Rs. 1.10 crores has also been included in the next year's budget for setting up of a new Security Paper Mill and Gumming and Coating plant near Baroda. Broad details of provisions are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
1	2	3	4
	(In lakhs of		Rupees)
(*i*) Currency Note Press .	1,14	1,33	1,64
(*ii*) Secnrity Paper Mill at Hoshangabad . .	43	26	26
(*iii*) Bank Note Press at Dewas	2,55	2,35	1,89
(*iv*) Metal for Coinage (*a*) Purchase . .	8,97	10,00	12,00
Less (*b*) Issued for Coinage	(—)6,79	(—)9,85	(—)13,56
Net	2,18	15	(—)1,56
(*v*) Mints . . .	1,53	80	1,93
(*vi*) Setting up of a new Security Paper Mill . .	..	..	1,10
(*vii*) Purchase of Gold .	1,79	1,76	1,66
(*viii*) Metal value of uncurrent and confiscated coins .	50	25	50
(*ix*) Other items . .	2	1	..
(*x*) Other Recoveries .	(—)26	(—)29	(—)32
TOTAL . . .	9,88	6,62	7,10

(iii) Capital Outlay on Public Works : Provision is made under this head for capital expenditure on all non-residential buildings **e.g.** general purpose office and administrative bulidings other than those for functional purposes like hospitals, schools, godowns, etc. as well as for similar general purpose office and administrative buildings in the Union Territories without legislature.

The broad details of the provisions are given below :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*a*) Central Public Works Department . . .	10,95	9,73	12,15
(*b*) Construction Works of Border Security Force .	2,74	1,91	1,95
(*c*) Public Works in Arunachal Pradesh	1,85	82	75
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	22	24
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	..	..
Chandigarh . . .	2	2	1
Delhi	1,56	98	1,15
Lakshadweep . .	1	..	..
TOTAL . . .	17,37	13,68	16,25

(iv) Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services : This head accommodates, mainly the recoveries from the State Governments, Railways, P & T, etc. on account of the capitalised value of sterling pensions paid by the Government of India to the Government of the United Kingdom.

(v) Capital Outlay on Defence Services : The estimates are net of Recoveries of Rs. 266 lakhs in Revised Estimate, 1974-75 and Rs. 10 lakhs in Budget Estimate for 1975-76.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Provision has been included in this Section for Capital Outlay on Social and Community Services. The estimates under the various heads are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*i*) Education, Art and Culture	2,17	1,11	2,93
(*ii*) Scientific Services and Research . . .	29,79	24,73	34,74
(*iii*) Medical . . .	1,30	(—)58	1,00
(*iv*) Family Planning . .	10	10	40
(*v*) Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply .	33	23	22
(*vi*) Housing . . .	14,88	13,69	14,82
(*vii*) Urban Development .	87	85	65
(*viii*) Broadcasting . .	12,39	8,82	1,88
(*ix*) Social Security and Welfare	1,87	2,05	4,28
(*x*) Other Heads . .	27	35	28
TOTAL . . .	63,97	51,35	61,20

(*i*) *Education, Art and Culture*.—The provision included under this head is mainly for Capital outlay on works relating to the construction of buildings for schools, technical institutions etc. The details of the provision included are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budge 1975-76
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*a*) Works to be executed by C.P.W.D. . . .	11	7	50
(*b*) Union Territories :			
Delhi	1,69	69	2,20
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13	13	7
Arunachal Pradesh	19	19	13
Other Union Territories	5	3	3
TOTAL . . .	2,17	1,11	2,93

(*ii*) *Scientific Services and Research*.—Expenditure under this head relates to the Captial Outlay on various scientific Research Institutes including construction of buildings, etc. The broad details of the provision included are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*a*) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	5,64	5,11	8,44
(*b*) Variable Energy Cyclotron	1,41	1,07	2,51
(*c*) Trombay Township Project	2,20	2,15	1,48
(*d*) Reactor Research Centre	10,47	7,19	9,72
(*e*) Space Research programme (including Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, Space Science and Technology Centre, Rocket Fabricating Facility Sriharikota Project, etc.) .	7,11	7,02	8,32
(*f*) Meteorology . . .	1,51	55	2,01
(*g*) Other Items . . .	*1,45*	*1,64*	*2,26*
TOTAL . . .	29,79	24,73	34,74

(*iii*) *Medical*.—The expenditure under this Head is in respect of Capital Outlay on Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc., including construction of buildings therefor. It also includes Capital Outlay on Medical Stores Depots. Broad details are as under :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*a*) Medical Stores Depots .	7	(—)1,66	(—) 1,00
(*b*) Capital Outlay in Union Territories . . .	87	45	1,55
(*c*) Other Works Expenditure	36	63	45
TOTAL . . .	1,30	(—)58	1,00

(*iv*) *Family Planning*.—The provision here represents investments in the Hindustan Latex Limited.

(*v*) *Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply*.—The provision has been made under this head mainly for Capital outlay on improvement of Water Supply including Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes in Union Territories.

(*vi*) *Housing*.—Expenditure on Government Residential Buildings, and other Housing Schemes except in certain special cases, is provided under this head. Provision for investment in Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Hindustan Housing Factory and National Building Material Development Corporation is also made under this head. Broad details of the provision are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*a*) Government Residential Building . . .	8,34	9,28	8,95
(*b*) Investment in Housing and Urban Development Corporation . . .	1,00	1,00	2,00
(*c*) Investment in Hindustan Housing Factory . .	9	..	5
(*d*) Investment in National Building Material, Development Corporation .	50	..	5
(*e*) Capital Outlay in Union Territories . . .	5,10	3,56	3,92
(*f*) Recoveries and Receipts .	(—)15	(—)15	(—)15
TOTAL . . .	14,88	13,69	14,82

(*vii*) *Urban Development*.—This head accommodates expenditure on the Urban Development of Delhi and Chandigarh other than the expenditure specifically incurred either on the construction of Office Buildings or Residential Buildings. The broad details are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*a*) Chandigarh Capital Development . .	87	87	40
(*b*) Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi			
Gross Expenditure .	8,00	8,90	9,65
Recoveries . . .	(—)8,00	(—)8,92	(—)9,40
TOTAL . . .	87	85	65

(*viii*) *Broadcasting.*—This head accommodates expenditure on Capital Outlay on Studios including buildings and equipment, transmitters, machinery and equipment, etc. for Broadcasting. The broad details of the provision included are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*a*) Studios	6,02	5,79	6,58
(*b*) Transmitters . . .	5,70	3,84	7,72
(*c*) Suspense . . .	(—)38	(—)1,94	(—)13,99
(*d*) Other expenditure including Machinery and Equipment . . .	1,05	1,13	1,57
TOTAL . . .	12,39	8,82	1,88

The decrease in the next year is mainly due to larger stores anticipated to be utilised from the existing stocks.

(*ix*) *Social Security and Welfare.*—Provision is made under this head for various rehabilitation schemes including Dandakaranya Development Scheme, Rehabilitation Reclamation Scheme, Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pakistan Hostilities, etc. The broad details of the expenditure are —

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*a*) Dandakaranya Development Scheme . .	(—)26	(—)19	1,93
(*b*) Rehabilitation Reclamation Scheme . . .	40	27	33
(*c*) Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Rehabilitation . .	1,00	88	28
(*d*) Rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pakistan Hostilities . . .	55	35	80
(*e*) Other Rehabilitation Schemes (including investment in Rehabilitation Industial Corporation and Share Contribution to Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank) . .	18	74	94
TOTAL . . .	1,87	2,05	4,28

(*x*) *Other Heads.*—Under this item provision has been included for Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity and other social and community services mainly capital outlay on Labour, Employment etc.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

The details of the provision under this Section are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*i*) Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade . .	1,78	2,01	61
(*ii*) Capital Outlay on Co-operation . . .	9,75	7,69	17,16
(*iii*) Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions . . .	56,44	6,51	50,20
(*iv*) Investments in International Financial Institutions . . .	9,29	9,47	1,00
TOTAL . . .	77,26	25,68	68,79

(*i*) *Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade.*—The provision under this head is mainly for setting up Electronics Export Processing Zone for the development of Kandla Port Free Trade Zone and for Export Processing Zone in Salt Lake near Dum Dum, Calcutta. Electronics Exports Processing Zone has been set up at Santa Cruz, Bombay to export electronics articles so as to capture a major share in the world export trade. Special facilities like import of capital goods raw-materials, components would be allowed duty free without restriction as the source of imports. Against the provision of Rs. 1.72 crores in the current year's Budget, the Revised Estimates for this project are Rs. 1.91 crores and those for the next year are Rs. 40 lakhs.

Kandla Free Zone has been set up to promote Indian exports for earning more foreign exchange to bring about fuller utilisation of the facilities already developed at Kandla. The provision included for this Zone is Rs. 12 lakhs each in the Revised and in the next year's Budget against the Current Budget of Rs. 7 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the next year's Budget for the setting up of a new Export Processing Zone in Salt Lake, near Dum Dum, Calcutta.

(*ii*) *Capital Outlay on Co-operation.*—The details are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*a*) Investment in Debentures of Lands Mortgage Bank .	9,00	7,00	6,00
(*b*) Investment in Co-operative Fertilizer Factories .	50	50	10,75
(*c*) Other items . . .	25	19	41
TOTAL . . .	9,75	7,69	17,16

(b) Draft 5th Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 54 crores in the Central Sector for setting up of fertilisers Co-operatives to incerase the indigenous production of phosphoric acid so as to save foreign exchange. Next Budget provides for Rs. 10.75 crores for the two projects of Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operatives of Phosphoric Acid Plant at Kandla (Rs. 75 lakhs) and Amonia Urea Project at Phulpur Rs. 10 crores.

(*iii*) *Investment in General Financial and Trading Institutions.*—The details of the provision made are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
Investment in—			
(*a*) General Insurance Corporation of India . .	6,36	6,36	..
(*b*) Tea Trading Corporation of India . . .	8	15	20
(*c*) Industrial Development Bank of India . .	50,00	..	50,00
TOTAL	56,44	6,51	50,20

(*iv*) *Investment in International Financial Institutions.*—The provision here represents investment in the Asian Development Bank and International Development Association. The details are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*i*) Asian Development Bank	8,17	7,60	..
(*ii*) International Development Association .	1,12	1,87	1,00
TOTAL . . .	9,29	9,47	1,00

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

Estimates are included in this Section for Capital Outlay on Agriculture and various other services allied to it *e.g.* Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries, etc. The headwise details of the provision made are as under :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees	
(*i*) Agriculture . .	11,81	295,66	149,90
(*ii*) Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development . .	61	39	42
(*iii*) Food and Nutrition .	3,48	1,09	1,87
(*iv*) Animal Husbandry .	1,36	78	2,64
(*v*) Dairy Development .	75	53	86
(*vi*) Fisheries . . .	1,18	52	1,15
(*vii*) Forests . . .	1,22	31	1,93
(*viii*) Community Development	..	1	..
TOTAL . . .	20,41	299,29	158,77

(*i*) *Agriculture.*—Provision is included under this head for Capital Outlay on Agriculture including purchase and distribution of fertilisers, construction of food storage godowns and fertiliser storage godowns, projects for bulk fertiliser unloading and handling etc. Provision for investment in Storage and Warehousing Corporation, National Seeds Corporation, State Farm Corporation, State Agro-Industries Corporation, Banana and Fruit Development Corporation and other Corporations is also included under this Head. The details of the provision are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
I. Capital Outlay on:			
(*a*) Bulk Fertilizer Unloading and Handling Project . . .	3,00	3,00	4,50
(*b*) Construction of Food Storage Godowns .	14	8	8
(*c*) Construction of Fertilizer Storage Godowns	10	10	40
(*d*) Purchase and Distribution of Fertilizers .	36	290,00	140,00
(*e*) Union Territories. .	7	7	17
(*f*) Other Capital Outlay (Aerial Spraying Unit, Training Scheme for Tractor Operators, Training Institute in Plant Protection, Central Fertilizer Control Laboratory, etc.) .	71	35	1,09
II. Investment in:			
(*a*) Storage and Warehousing Corporation . .	2,75	..	1,00
(*b*) National Seeds Corporation . . .	38	30	30
(*c*) State Seeds Corporation	55	20	50
(*d*) State Farm Corporation	15	10	50
(*e*) State Agro-Industries Corporation . .	1,50	1,19	1,00
(*f*) Banana and Fruit Development Corporation . . .	10	10	..
(*g*) Oil Seed Corporation .	1,75	..	..
(*h*) Other Corporations (Kerala Oil Plantation Limited, Andaman Plantation Corporation, State Cashewnut Corporation, etc.) . .	25	17	36
TOTAL	11,81	295,66	149,90

The estimates in respect of purchase and distribution of fertilisers are as follows :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
Purchases	358,26	840,00	1100,00
Recoveries	—357,90	—550,00	—960,00
NET OUTLAY . . .	36	290,00	140,00

The increase in outlay in the Revised Estimates for 1974-75 is due, partly, to import of larger quantity of chemical fertilisers and, partly, due to rise in the prices of fertilisers in the international market as well as in the rates of ocean freight, Next year's net outlay has been assumed at Rs. 150 crores less than in the Revised this year.

(*ii*) *Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development.*—The expenditure under this head relates to the Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation Works in Union Territories. The details are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*a*) Delhi	60	38	40
(*b*) Chandigarh . . .	1	1	2
TOTAL . . .	61	39	42

(*iii*) *Food.*—The provision is included under this head mainly for procurement and supply of food-grains in Union Territories, expenditure on National Sugar Institute and investment in Food Corporation of India. General procurement of food-grains, both indigenous and imported is made by the Food Corporation of India with effect from 1-4-1969. However, certain adjustments are to be carried out in Government accounts in respect of gift consignments, etc. The provision for such adjustments is also included under this head and shown as purchase of food-grains. The broad details of the provision are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*a*) Purchase of Food-grains .	38	88	63
(*b*) Procurement and supply of food-grains in Union Territories . . .	(—)51	(—)83	(—)14
(*c*) National Sugar Institute .	15	12	17
(*d*) Modern Rice Mill . .	10	..	..
(*e*) Investment in Food Corporation of India . .	1,48	91	1,16
(*f*) Investment in Modern Bakeries	1,66	..	..
(*g*) Fruit and Vegetable Products Corporation .	22	1	5
TOTAL . . .	3,48	1,09	1,87

(*iv*) *Animal Husbandry.*—The expenditure under this Head is mainly meant for cattle development, sheep and wool development and for investment in public sector corporations. The broad details are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*a*) Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Corporation .	87	35	1,50
(*b*) Slaughter Houses Corporation . . .	10	10	15
(*c*) Construction of buildings	7	24	62
(*d*) Sheep and Wool Development Corporation . .	5	..	..
(*e*) Corporation for manufacture of Tetra Pack Containers . . .	20	..	..
(*f*) Expenditure in Union Territories . . .	7	9	37
TOTAL . . .	1,36	78	2,64

(*v*) *Dairy Development.*—Provision is made under this head for Dairy Development as well as for Milk Supply Scheme. A provision of Rs. 65 lakhs has been made in the next year's Estimates for purchase of machinery and equipment for D.M.S. against Rs. 75 lakhs provided for in the current year's Budget and Rs. 45 lakhs in the Revised.

(*vi*) *Fisheries.*—Provision is made under this head for development of inland and marine fisheries, fishing harbour and landing facilities, etc. Broad details of the provision are as under :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*a*) Deep Sea Fishing Station	53	18	30
(*b*) Scheme for transport of fish by Rail . . .	43	20	55
(*c*) Integrated fisheries Project	6	3	3
(*d*) Other Expenditure . .	16	11	27
TOTAL . . .	1,18	52	1,15

(*vii*) *Forests.*—Expenditure is provided under this head for Capital Outlay for forest conservation and development and for investment in Forest Corporation. Contribution to State Forest Corporation, for which the current Budget included a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been postponed to next year and therefore a provision of Rs. 1.30 crores has been made in next year's estimates.

(*viii*) *Community Development.*—The provision in the current Revised is intended for construction of a building in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the promotion of rural Art and Culture.

INDUSTRIAL AND MINERALS

The estimates under this Section are in respect of capital outlay on :—

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(i) Industrial Research and Development . .	2	2	4
(ii) Village and Small Industries . . .	3,59	71	5,76
(*iii*) Machinery and Engineering Industries .	10,52	8,33	11,63
(*iv*) Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilisers Industries	138,95	190,16	310,45
(*v*) Aircraft and Ship Building Industries . .	3,35	2,80	3,50
(*vi*) Tele-communication and Electronics Industries .	2,81	2,25	2,12
(*vii*) Consumer Industries .	29,50	31,28	91,71
(*viii*) Atomic Energy Development . . .	34,02	38,25	41,99
(*ix*) Mining and Metallurgical Industries .	119,01	213,31	102,17
(*x*) Other Industries . .	64	1,16	55
(*xi*) Industrial Financial Institutions . .	46	30	61
TOTAL . .	342,87	488,57	570,53

(*i*) *Industrial Research and Development.*—Next Budget includes a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs against the current Budget and Revised of Rs. 2 lakhs each for construction of Buildings.

(*ii*) *Village and Small Industries.*—The provisions include :

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*a*) Investment in National Small Industries corporation	2,00	..	2,00
(*b*) Investment in Tasar Development Corporation .	30	..	30
(c) Investment in Backward Areas Development Corporation	..	..	1,00
(*d*) Capital outlay on Institute for Small Scale industries . . .	40	21	50
(*e*) Capital Outlay in U.T.s—			
Arunachal Pradesh .	4	3	4
Delhi	55	30	1,32
Chandigarh . . .	..	..	5
(*f*) Other Expenditure. .	30	17	55
TOTAL . . .	3,59	71	5,76

(*iii*) *Machinery and Engineering Industries.*—The details of the provision under this head are :—

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*i*) *Investment in :*			
(*a*) Bharat Pumps and compressors Limited .	12	12	2,00
(*b*) Hindustan Machine Tools . . .	3,53	2,53	1,63
(*c*) Scooters India Limited.	68	82	52
(*d*) Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd. . .	25	50	75
(*e*) Heavy Engineering Corporation . . .	70	50	50
(*f*) Wagons (Pvt.) Ltd. .	..	3	..
(*g*) Machine Tool Corp. of India Ltd. . . .	..	..	60
(*h*) Commercial Vechicle Factory . . .	..	..	10
(*i*) Tungbhadra Steel Products Ltd. . . .	..	..	14
(*j*) Garden Reach workshop Ltd. . . .	1,50	1,50	3,00
(*k*) Bharat Dynamics Ltd. .	50	50	20
(*l*) Praga Tools Limited .	1,20	30	80
(*m*) National Instruments Limited . . .	3	1	..
(*n*) Hindustan Cables Ltd .	45	50	84
(*o*) Instrumentation Limited	1,30	1,00	30
(*p*) Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	21	..	20
(*ii*) *Capital Outlay on :*			
Precision Tools Factory Limited . . .	5	2	5
TOTAL . . .	10,52	8,33	11,63

(*iv*) *Petroleum, Chemicals, and Fertilisers Industries.*—The details of the provision under this head are :

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*i*) *Investment in :*			
(*a*) Oil & Natural Gas Commission . .	..	..	22,10
(*b*) Indo-Petro Chemicals Corporation . .	30,00	40,00	68,50
(*c*) Fertiliser Corporation of India . . .	86,65	117,65	109,29
(*d*) Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited	3,44	8,45	1,10
(*e*) Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited .	48	51	55
(*f*) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited	..	..	8,70
(*g*) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	1,00	65	1,90
(*h*) National Fertilisers .	11,00	14,49	68,00
(*i*) Bitumen Marketing Corporation . .	1	..	1
(*j*) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. .	6,27	86	8,45
(*k*) Hindustan Insecticides .	10	35	2,85
(*l*) Bongar Gaon Refinery & Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	..	4,00	17,00
(*m*) Petrofils Co-op. Ltd. .	..	3,20	2,00
TOTAL . . .	138,95	190,16	310 45

(*v*) *Aircraft and Ship Building Industries.*—The details of the provision under this head are :

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
(*i*) *Investment in :*			
(*a*) Hindustan Shipyard .	1,80	2,05	2,65
(*b*) Mazagon Dock Limited	50	50	..
(*c*) Goa Shipyard Limited .	..	..	10
(*d*) New Shipyard . .	30	20	50
(*ii*) *Capital Outlay on :*			
(*a*) Central Marine Design and Research Organisation	75	5	25
TOTAL . . .	3,35	2,80	3,50

(*vi*) *Telecommunication and Electronics Industries.*—The details of the provision under this head are:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
(*i*) *Investment in:*			
(*a*) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. . . .	..	12	30
(*b*) Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. . .	1,20	1,20	65
(*c*) Computer Maintenance Corporation . .	15	15	30
(*d*) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation .	15	15	20
(*ii*) *Capital Outlay on :*			
(*a*) Complex for production and Research and Development of Semi-conductor Devices .	50	..	20
(*b*) National Computer Centre . . .	18	30	..
(*c*) Electronics Complex .	33	33	35
(*d*) Public Sector Unit for production of two way Communication Equipment . . .	30	..	12
TOTAL . . .	2,81	2,25	2,12

(*vii*) *Consumer Industries.*—The details of the Capital Outlay are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
Investment in :			
(*a*) National Textile corporation . . .	3,95	5,57	2,50
(*b*) Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India .	25	38	..
(*c*) Cotton Corporation of India	1,00	50	1,00
(*d*) Leather Development Corporation . .	5	..	5
(*e*) Cement Corporation of India	10,00	5,85	12,00
(*f*) Hindustan Paper Corp.	13,25	17.98	34,67
(*g*) Jute Corporation of India	1,00	1,00	1,00
(*h*) Payments for takeover of Sick Textile Mills under the Textiles Undertakings Act, 1974. .	..	..	40,49
TOTAL . . .	29,50	31,28	91,71

(*viii*) *Atomic Energy Development.*—The details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
(*a*) Nuclear Fuel Complex .	2,99	1,58	4,89
(*b*) Heavy Water Plants .			
(*i*) Heavy Water projects Board . .	11	14	15
(*ii*) Heavy Water Plant Kota . . .	7,00	8,70	12,51
(*iii*) Heavy Water Plant, Baroda . . .	4,02	6,96	1,53
(*iv*) Heavy Water Plant, Tuticorin . .	6,30	8,31	4,37
(*v*) Heavy Water Plant, Talchar . . .	6,86	8,43	10,26
(*c*) Purchase of Heavy Water	3,64	1.09	3,18
(*d*) Investment in Indian Rare Earths Ltd. . .	13	13	1,50
(*e*) Other Items . . .	2,97	2,91	3,60
TOTAL . . .	34,02	38,25	41,99

(*ix*) *Mining and Metallurgical Industries.*—The details of the provision under this head are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
(*i*) *Investment in :—*			
(*a*) Steel Authority of India Limited .	7,68	55,82	38,33
(*b*) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. . . .	..	2,82	18,27
(*c*) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited .	36,00	30,57	3,00
(*d*) Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	4,25	..	10,00
(*e*) Bharat Gold Mines Limited . .	62	75	1,50
(*f*) Mineral Exploration Limited . .	4,25	3,34	3,00
(*g*) Mishra Dhatu Nigam (Private) Limited .	3,00	1,50	50
(*h*) Coal Mining Authority . . .	44,77	69,05	20,68
(*i*) Sukinda Nickel Limited . .	1,00	20	80
(*j*) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited .	11,35	44,77	5,00
(*ii*) *Capital Outlay on :—*			
(*a*) Acquisition of Asian Refractories . .	9	9	9
(*b*) Investment in new Steel Plants at Hospet and Visakhapatnam . . .	4,00	4,00	..
(*c*) Low temperature Carbonisation Plant	1,00	40	1,00
(*d*) Explosive Plant .	1,00	..	..
TOTAL . . .	119,01	213,31	102,17

Steel Authority of India Ltd.—The increase in the equity investment in the Revised is mainly to meet increased investments in Hindustan Steel Ltd. on its various schemes like 4 million tonne expansion scheme and 8th Coke Oven battery in Bhilai Steel Plant, the spirally, welded pipe plant and Slag granulation in Rourkela and increased investment in Bokaro Steel Plant and Salem Steel Plant.

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.—The company was constituted in January, 1972 to manage nationalised coking coal mines numbering over 200. Provision has been made in the Revised and next Budget for equity investment in the Corporation to enable it to implement the schemes for enhancing production by rationalisation of the existing mines, reconstruction of selected pits and taking up of two new washeries.

Coal Mines Authority.—The Authority was constituted in June 1973 to manage the nationalised non-coking coal mines numbering over 700, to carry on the business of coal mining manufacture of coke, acquisition of coal mining areas, to reorganise and reconstruct coal mines taken over by Government and to formulate and recommend to the Government a national policy for conservation, development and scientific utilisation of coal reserves of the country.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.—It has been decided to restructure the Capital base of the Corporation by converting loans to the extent of Rs. 39.18 crores into equity. Provision has been made next year for the purchase of specialised mining machinery to increase the capacity of mines to 6.5 million tonnes by 1978-79. It also provides for expenditure next year on conversion of fertiliser plant from lignite to oil firing.

(*x*) *Other Industries.*—The details of the provision are :—

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*a*) Ghazipur Opium Factory	15	2	11
(*b*) Neemuch Opium Factory	5	1	5
(*c*) Ghazipur Alkaloid Works	1	1	1
(*d*) Neemuch Alkaloid Works	43	56	33
(*e*) Project for extraction of Alkaloid from lanced Poppy straw . .	..	..	5
(*f*) Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	..	56	..
TOTAL . . .	64	1,16	55

(*xi*) *Industrial Financial Institutions.*—The provision included under this Head is for investment in :—

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(*a*) Newspaper Finance Corporation	20	..	20
(*b*) National Film Development Corporation .	26	30	40
(*c*) Other item . . .	..	..	1
TOTAL . . .	46	30	61

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

Under this Section provision has been included for:

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*i*) Water and Power Development Services .	1,34	1,24	1,62
(*ii*) Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects .	10,89	10,47	7,74
(*iii*) Power Projects . .	78,05	99,80	83,37
TOTAL . . .	90,28	111,51	92,73

(*i*) *Water and Power Development Services.*—The provision has been included under this Head for the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, Engineering Laboratory, Power Research Institute, Switchgear and Testing and Development Laboratory, Thermal Power Station, Personnel Training Institute and Load Despatching Institute.

(*ii*) *Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.*—Provision has been included under this Head mainly for Farakka Barrage Project including Feeder, Canal, Jangipur Barrage, Dredging Operations on the Brahamaputra River and other Navigation Projects. The main details of the provision under this Head are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*a*) Farakka Barrage including Feeder Canal . .	6,70	6,02	4,17
(*b*) Jangipur Barrage . .	1	14	17
(*c*) Dredging operations on the Brahamaputra . .	51	58	30
(*d*) Navigation Projects .	1,93	1,93	1,30
(*e*) Expenditure in the Union Territories of Delhi and Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	1,62	1,68	1,80
(*f*) Other Items . . .	12	12	..
TOTAL . .	10,89	10,47	7,74

(*iii*) *Power Projects.*—The details of the provision included under this Head are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*a*) Badarpur Thermal Power Project . . .	7,99	10,71	10,09
(*b*) Salal Hydro Electric Project . . .	6,99	12,72	10,02
(*c*) Loktak Hydro Electric Project . . .	6,66	7,00	4,31
(*d*) Baira Siul Hydro Electric Project . .	7,79	12,32	14,18
(*e*) Kishtwar Hydro Electric Scheme . .	..	..	10

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*f*) Tarapur Atomic Power Station	2,17	2,05	4,00
(*g*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	6,29	5,70	5,92
(*h*) Madras Atomic Power Station	24,88	25,85	25,49
(*i*) Narora Atomic Power Station	1,00	1,65	3,76
(*j*) Waste Immobilisation Plant, Tarapur . .	58	74	1,43
(*k*) Centralised Waste Management Facility, Kalapakum . . .	22	35	84
(*l*) Load Despatching Station	43	36	1,07
(*m*) Investment in Rural Electrification Corporation .	11,00	19,00	..
(*n*) Power Projects in Arunachal Pradesh .	45	48	78
Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	9	..	10
Lakshadweep . .	5	5	8
Chandigarh . . .	35	35	42
Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	34	8	52
(*o*) Other Items . . .	77	39	26
TOTAL . . .	78,05	99,80	83,37

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The estimates under this Section are in respect of Capital Outlay on :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*i*) Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping . . .	23,60	29,19	24,05
(*ii*) Aviation . . .	14,82	14,34	14,37
(*iii*) Roads and Bridges .	72,17	77,80	73,99
(*iv*) Roads and Water Transport Services . .	9,73	72	2,49
(*v*) Other Transport and Communication Services	5,87	5,92	6,84
TOTAL . .	126,19	127,97	121,74

(*i*) *Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping*.—The details are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*a*) Mangalore Port . .	6,62	7,56	6,56
(*b*) Tuticorin Port . .	3,70	5,69	6,02
(*c*) Salaya Off-Shore Terminal	1,00	..	..
(*d*) Construction of landing facilities on Jetties (including Central Dredging Organisation) . .	10,20	14,27	8,99
(*e*) Investment in Mughal Lines	18	17	..
(*f*) Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar Islands	30	15	64
(*g*) Lighthouses and Lightships	1,60	1,35	1,82
(*h*) Other items . . .	..	..	2
TOTAL . . .	23,60	29,19	24,05

The increase in the Revised Estimates under Tuticorin Port is due to accelerated progress of work than originally scheduled, and that under landing facilities on jetties is due to larger expenditure on dredging operations on account of strengthening of the Organisation to meet special dredging requirements of ports. The Revised Estimates 1974-75 and Budget Estimates, 1975-76 include provisions to the extent of Rs. 12.80 crores and Rs. 7 crores respectively for dredgers which are under order.

(*ii*) *Aviation*.—This head accommodates the capital expenditure on the construction and improvement of facilities at the domestic air-ports in the country as well as provision for aeronautical communication and navigation facilities at the air-ports including international airports.

(*iii*) *Roads and Bridges*.—The capital expenditure on the construction of Roads and Bridges is brought to account under this head. The details are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*a*) National Highways .	48,00	57,00	49,50
(*b*) Strategic and Border Roads	19,45	18,04	20,67
(*c*) Roads in—			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	1,60	93	1,12
Chandigarh . . .	3	3	3
Arunachal Pradesh .	2,68	1,68	2,59
Lakshadweep . .	12	8	8
(*d*) Tools and Plants . .	29	4	..
TOTAL . . .	72,17	77,80	73,99

(*iv*) *Road and Water Transport Services*.—The details of the provision are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*a*) Roads Transport :—			
Delhi Transport Corporation	7,87	..	..
(*b*) *Water Transport* :—			
Central Inland Water Corporation . .	1,84	69	2,37
(c) Road Transport in Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	1	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh .	1	..	..
Chandigarh . . .	..	3	12
TOTAL . . .	9,73	72	2,49

(*v*) *Other Transport and Communication Services*.—The estimates under this head provide for the construction and development of Overseas Communications facilities including Satellite projects and development of tourism. The details of the provision are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*a*) Overseas Communication Services . . .	2,97	3,47	4,35
(*b*) Tourism . . .	2,90	2,45	2,47
(*c*) Miscellaneous . . .	..	..	2
TOTAL . . .	5,87	5,92	6,84

Overseas Communication Service.—The increase in the Revised and next Budget is due to larger provisions or satellite projects like the construction of Dehradun Satellite Earth Station. Retrofitting of the Vikram Earth Station and progress in the construction under the housing schemes.

Tourism.—This head accommodates provision for the development & promotion of tourism in India. The Revised & next Budget provide for Rs. 1.40 cross each for investment in India Tourism Development Corporation and Rs. 1.05 crores and Rs. 1.06 crores respectively for development of tourist centres.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS

The details are given in the Railway Budget.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF POST AND TELEGRAPHS

The details are :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
I. Gross Expenditure			
(*a*) Postal Services .	7,46	3,75	4,93
(*b*) Telecommunication Services . .	125,60	129,31	150,85
(*c*) Stores and Manufacture Suspense .	15,37	21,94	16,76
TOTAL GROSS .	148,43	155,00	172,54
II. Less :			
(*i*) Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Account . . .	20,03	18,92	22,18
(*ii*) Amount met from Advance rentals under OYT and other Schemes . .	10,00	27,00	35,00
(*iii*) Amount met from Capital Reserve Fund . . .	48,86	41,32	34,96
(*iv*) Depreciation on Historical Costs transferred from Revenue	27,45	26,24	31,62
(*v*) Contribution towards Capital expenditure from Revenue .	26,73	26,16	30,81
TOTAL . . .	133,07	139,64	154,57
Net Capital Outlay .	15,36	15,36	17,97

LOANS AND ADVANCES

Broad categories of the loans and advances for which provisions have been included in the estimates are as follows :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Loans for :			
(*i*) Social & Community Services . . .	18,52	16,23	17,66
(*ii*) Economic-Services .	881,15	1156,06	1224,54
Loans to :			
(*iii*) State Governments .	1023,01	1125,29	1106,26
(*iv*) Union Territories (with Legislatures) .	17,37	18,14	21,35
(*v*) Foreign Governments	236,76	331,84	326,37
(*vi*) Government Servants	56,85	44,36	47,64
Loans for :			
(*vii*) Miscellaneous purposes . . .	25	18	16
TOTAL-Loans and Advances:	2233,91	2692,10	2743,98

(*i*) *Loans for Social and Community Services.*—The services coming under this category include Education, Scientific Services and Research, Sanitation and Water Supply and Housing. Among the items for which provisions have been included in the estimates, mention may be made of the following :—

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(*a*) Education, Art and Culture :			
(1) Non-Government educational and other institutions for Plan purposes . . .	64	32	50
(2) National Centre for performing arts .	1,50	52	1,40
(*b*) Scientific Services and Research :			
(3) Institutions engaged in Research and Development in Electronics . . .	2,17	1,47	44
(4) National Research Development Corporation . . .	41	22	40
(5) Central Electronics Ltd. . . .	25	10	25
(*c*) Family Planning :			
(6) Hindustan Latex Ltd.	10	10	90
(*d*) Public Health, Sanitation and water Supply :			
(7) Local Bodies in Delhi	8,65	8,27	9,40
(*e*) Housing :			
(8) Local bodies and individuals for various schemes of slum clearance, housing etc. .	2,19	2,57	1,69

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*f*) Social Security and Welfare:			
(9) Rehabilitation of displaced persons .			
(*i*) Rehabilitation Industries Corporation .	..	95	53
(*ii*) Others . . .	77	60	84
(10) Employment Promotion Programme .	..	82	..
(*g*) Other Social and Community services :			
(11) Dock Labour Boards	1,80	50	1,26
(12) Social and Community services in Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	..	12	..

(*ii*) *Loans for Economic Services.*—The following are the more important among the items of loans for which the provision has been included in the estimates for services coming under this category :—

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(a) Co-operation :			
(1) Co-operative Fertilizer factories . . .	4,65	4,65	2,60
(2) National Co-operative Development Corporation . . .	6,65	3,60	13,10
(b) Agriculture :			
(3) Central Warehousing Corporation . .	1,50	1,42	42
(4) H.A.L. for manufacturing Aircraft for Plant Protection spraying . . .	65	10	10
(5) National Seeds Corporation . . .	37	30	30
(6) State Farms Corporation	15	10	50
(c) Food and Nutrition :			
(7) Food Corporation of India . . .	3,23	1,42	4,12
(8) Modern Bakeries Ltd..	1,66	62	1,75
(d) Dairy Development			
(9) Indian Dairy Corporation	90	78	90
(e) Agricultural Finance :			
(10) Agricultural Refinance Corpn. . . .	40,00	50,00	50,00
(f) Village and Small Industries:			
(11) Khadi and Village Industries Commission	49,84	49,28	32,75
(12) Development of small scale Industries in Union Territories .	34	33	53
(g) *Machinery and Engineering Industries :*			
(13) Hindustan Cables Ltd.	1,33	98	1,26
(14) Instrumentations Ltd.	70	25	1,10
(15) Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd. . .	1,53	2,16	2,62
(16) Garden Reach Workshop . . .	3,50	3,50	..
(17) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd..	3,00	3,00	..
(18) Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	14	18
(19) Praga Tools Ltd. .	80	1,24	1,20
(20) Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	50	..	1,05
(21) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.. . .	1,35	6,28	4,21
(22) Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. .	4,03	3,22	2,19
(23) Scooters India Limited	48	2,21	23
(24) Machine Tools Corporation of India .	1,30	1,30	1,89
(25) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. . .	10	10	4
(26) Heavy Engineering Corporation . .	2,90	10,90	10,10
(27) Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. .	1,45	1,73	2,63
(28) Jessop & Co. . .	5,51	11,88	4,77
(29) Rechardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd. . .	80	78	1,41
(30) Implementation of Science and Technology Plan . . .	..	..	1,98
(31) National Instruments Ltd..	30	29	70
(32) Braithwaite & Co. (India) . . .	8,51	7,91	9,37
(33) Gresham & Craven of India Ltd. . .	44	51	50
(34) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. . .	..	40,22	25,15
(35) Brittania Engineering Works . . .	..	13	37
(36) Arthur Butler & Co. .	..	17	50
(37) Burn & Company .	..	5,18	5,60
(38) Indian Standard Wagon . . .	..	..	50
(*h*) *Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries :*			
(39) Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. .	5,95	..	20,00
(40) Cochin Refineries .	..	..	30
(41) Indian Oil Corporation	5,00	13,00	11,00
(42) Oil India Ltd. . .	..	..	29,00
(43) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd..	1,40	..	..

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
(44) Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. .	1,60	1,38	3,52
(45) Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. . .	47,35	47,35	81,40
(46) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. .	22,51	30,25	43,95
(47) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. .	9,30	11,49	31,23
(48) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	..	2,00	2,00
(*i*) *Aircrafts and Ship Building Industries :*			
(49) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	4,00	4,00	2,00
(50) Mazagon Dock Ltd. .	1,00	1,00	4,50
(51) Hindustan Shipyard .	25	2,35	50
(52) Cochin Shipyard .	20,00	21,00	23,50
(*j*) *Telecommunication and Electronics Industries :*			
(53) Bharat Electronics Ltd.	5,00	4,00	2,00
(54) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. . .	2,75	1,73	1,85
(55) Electronics Corporation of India . .	1,20	1,20	1,75
(56) Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation .	15	15	20
(57) Computer Maintenance Corporation .	..	..	20
(58) Public Sector Unit for production of two way Communication equipment . .	..	..	13
(*k*) *Consumer Industries :*			
(59) National Textiles Corporation . .	4,32	5,57	2,50
(60) Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India . . .	1,94	1,81	2,28
(61) NEPA Mills . .	2,15	2,15	2,25
(62) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. . . .	45	6,44	5,85
(63) Tea, Coffee and Cardamom Boards .	2,14	1,79	3,94
(64) Jute Corporation .	2,00	2,00	1,00
(65) Cotton Corporation .	1,00	50	..
(*l*) *Mining and Metallurgical Industries :*			
(66) Steel authority of India Ltd. . .	148,82	154,70	158,29
(67) Neyveli Lignite Corporation . . .	21,86	10,73	10,10
(68) Coal Mining Authority	67,58	87,78	146,41

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
(69) Singareni Collieries Ltd.	3,30	5,58	12,18
(70) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	..	39,68	18,24
(71) Hindustan Copper Ltd.	14,39	21,39	12,00
(72) Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. . . .	23,20	22,43	48,00
(73) Hindustan Zinc . .	..	..	5,00
(74) Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	1,07	1,19	50
(75) Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	28	28	1,50
(m) *Industrial Financial Institutions :*			
(76) Industrial Development Bank of India .	15,00	1,50	6,00
(77) Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India . . .	21	21	21
(78) Industrial Finance Corporation of India .	20	21	27
(n) *Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power:*			
(79) Rural Electrification Corporation . .	29,00	44,00	60,00
(80) Local Bodies in Delhi	8,80	11,34	10,20
(o) *Ports and Shipping :*			
(81) Major Port Trusts .	59,07	78,07	78,08
(82) Shipping Development Fund Committee . . .	71,50	68,50	59,97
(p) *Civil Aviation :*			
(83) International Air-ports Authority of India .	1,37	5,30	1,54
(q) *Road and Water Transport Services :*			
(84) Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.	1	14	46
(85) Delhi Transport Corporation . . .	4,46	13,95	15,64
(86) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	95	2,27	2,08
(x) *Loans to Railways :*			
(87) Railway Development Fund . . .	24,39	21,90	6,77
(88) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund . .	90,55	183,07	104,07
(r) *Tourism :*			
(89) India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	1,40	1,40	1,40
(90) Hotel Development .	2,00	1,94	1,94
(91) Tourist Transport Operators . . .	2	6	3

(iii) Loans and Advances to State Governments.—The broad purposes of the loans to State Governments for which provision has been included in the estimates are as follows :—

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(a) *Plan purposes :*			
(1) State Plan Schemes .	553,10	578,73	585,57
(2) Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes .	68,50	79,92	78,99
(3) Plan Scheme of North Eastern Council .	..	..	85
TOTAL—Loans to States for Plan purposes .	621,60	658,65	665,41
(b) *Non-Plan purposes :*			
(1) Fertilizer and other Agricultural inputs .	60,00	80,00	60,00
(2) Loans against net collections of Small Savings	225,00	275,00	270,00
(3) Assistance towards relief of damage caused by natural calamities .	4,00	2,00	2,00
(4) Ways and Means advances . . .	100,00	100,00	100,00
(5) Other purposes. .	12,41	9,64	8,85
TOTAL—Loans to States for non-Plan purposes . . .	401,41	466,64	440,85
GRAND TOTAL—Loans and advance to State Govt. . .	1023,01	1125,29	1106,26

(iv) Loans and Advances to Union Territories (with Legislature).—The estimates coming under this category are for payment of loans to the three Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Mizoram, who have their separate Consolidated Funds. Apart from loans for certain Central and Centrally-sponsored Plan Schemes executed by these Union Territories, the estimates are mainly for loans to cover their gaps in Capital Account, both for Plan as well as non-Plan purposes. Taking all these purposes together payments of loans to these three Union Territories in the current year are estimated at Rs. 3.67 crores for non-Plan purposes and Rs. 14.48 crores for Plan purposes. The estimates for 1975-76 comprise Rs. 4.31 crores for non-Plan purposes and Rs. 17.04 crores for Plan purposes.

(v) Advances to Foreign Governments.—The estimates comprise the following :—

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*a*) Loans by Ministry of Commerce for Technical Credits towards Export Promotion . . .	186,00	296,50	280,00
(*b*) Loans by Ministry of External Affairs to Bangladesh, Bhutan and Sri Lanka . . .	31,20	24,69	30,30
(*c*) Loans by the Ministry of Finance to Ceylon, Nepal, Mauritius, Tanzania etc. . . .	9,56	10,55	6,07
(*d*) Loan by Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to Sri Lanka for Fertiliser Project . . .	10,00	10	10,00
TOTAL—Loans to Foreign Governments . .	236,76	331,84	326,37

(vi) Loans to Government Servants.—Provision has been made for payment of advances to Central Government employees for House Building, purchase of conveyances as well as for festival advances and for advances of salary to provide relief of distress caused by natural calamities.

(vii) Loans for Miscellaneous purposes.—The estimated loans coming under this category are as follows :—

	Budget 1974–75	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*a*) Departmental Canteens and Employees Co-operative Societies. . .	7	5	3
(*b*) Andhra Scientific Co. Ltd.	15	10	10
(*c*) Regimental and other loans	3	2	3
TOTAL—Loans for Miscellaneous purposes .	25	17	16

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The outstanding Public debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs. 18437.44 crores at the end of 1974-75 and Rs. 19612.20 crores at the end or 1975-76, comprising :—

	As on 31st March 1975	As on 31st March 1976
	(In crores of Rupees)	
Internal Debt	12018.18	12580.25
External Debt	6419.26	7031.95

'Internal Debt' comprises loans raised in the open market, Compensation Bonds, Prize Bonds, 15-Year Annuity Certificates. It also includes borrowings of a temporary nature *viz.*, treasury bills issued to Reserve Bank, State Governments, commercial banks and other parties as well as non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities issued to International financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt outstanding at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan and at the close of Second, Third and Fourth Five Year Plans and that estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1974-75 and 1975-76 is given in satement VI. The amounts outstanding exhibit the liability of Government as represented by the face value of the constanding debt.

In addition, Government is liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings Schemes, provident funds, deposits under the Compulsory Deposit Schemes and Income Tax Annuity Deposit Schemes, depreciation and other interest bearing reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs; and certain other deposits like deposits of Income-tax, Super-tax, etc., deposits of Local Funds and civil deposits. Together with the public debt, the total liability of the Government of India will stand as follows :—

	As at the end of				(In crores of Rupees)	
	1950–51	1960–66	1965–66	1973–74	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
Public Debt	2054.33	4738.96	8009.27	16931.38	18437.44	19612.20
Small Savings Schemes	336.87	969.99	1538.21	3274.44	3599.84	3980.24
State Provident Funds	95.05	289.14	527.02	1119.40	1291.25	1437.21
Public Provident Fund	..	..	..	15.76	20.51	26.01
P.L. 480 Deposits	..	240.41	561.48	..	..	..
Deposits under Compulsory Deposit Schemes . .	..	..	3.12	3.56	3.21	3.01
Income-tax Annuity Certificates	..	..	77.61	75.64	60.54	45.78
Reserve Funds and Deposits	363.05	283.92	560.05	2738.28	2793.59	2944.87
Other Items	16.10	21.82	25.36	108.53	107.61	222.1^{1}
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2865.40	6544.24	11329.12	24266.99	26313.99	28270.43
Less—Estimated amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt .	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	(—)300.00	(—)300.00	(—)300.00
Net . .	2565.40	6244.24	11029.12	23966.99	26013.99	27970.43

Details of the liabilities are shown in Statement VII.

This outstanding liability may be analysed with reference to the purpose on which the money raised by Government has been utilised. An analysis is given below :—

	As at the end of				(In crores of Rupees)	
	1950–51	1960–61	1965–66	1973–74	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
Capital Outlay on Departmental Undertakings . .	894.73	1582.63	3029.98	4847.89	5222.01	5581.69
Investment in :						
(*i*) Government Companies and Corporations .	9.43	591.83	1340.70	3489.02	3974.01	4529.37
(*ii*) Financial Institutions	250.05	357.95	424.23	960.00	984.19	1043.84
(*iii*) Other Companies and Corporations . .	0.25	9.97	32.89	32.01	32.60	32.60
Other Capital Outlay including on Defence Services, Public Works, State Trading Schemes, etc. . .	333.55	947.83	1756.86	3786.60	4457.91	5015.97
Loans to State and Union Territory Governments, Foreign Governments and other Parties . .	220.68	2534.48	5379.57	12495.97	13958.07	15307.05
TOTAL	1708.69	6124.69	11964.23	25611.49	28628.79	31510.52

The details are shown in Statement VIII.

The total of Capital Outlay and Loans advanced by the Central Government is estimated to exceed the total of the liabiliies by Rs. 2614.80 crores a the end of 1974-75 and Rs. 3540.09 crores at the end of 1975-76.

STATEMENT VI

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950–51	1960–61	1965–66	1973–74	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(In crores of Rupees)
A.—Internal Debt						
(*i*) Market Loans-Current (details in Appendix A)	1438.46	2555.72	3417.28	5851.45	6434.96	6759.81
(*ii*) Compensation Bonds	..	..	..	83.80	83.80	83.80
(*iii*) Prize Bonds	..	15.63	11.35	1.14	1.04	0.94
(*iv*) 15-Year Annuity Certificates . . .	..	3.45	3.78	1.80	1.40	1.00
(*v*) Current Loans in course of repayment .	6.49	22.73	33.72	54.19	54.19	54.19
(*vi*) Treasury Bills	358.02	1106.29	1611.82	4384.30	4709.43	4948.15
(*vii*) Special Floating Loans	212.60	274.18	340.70	730.48	733.36	732.36
(*viii*) Treasury Deposit Receipts and other floating loans	6.73	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—INTERNAL DEBT	2022.30	3878.00	5418.65	11107.15	12018.18	12580.25
B.—External Debt						
(*i*) Defence Certificates	..	..	.09	0.09	0.07	0.05
(*ii*) England—						
India Stocks, Rly. Debentures and Annuities	12.37	0.12	.04	..	..	..
U.K. Govt. loans	..	106.52	263.41	891.38	985.25	1026.83
Lazard Bros. & Co. Ltd.	..	15.33	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) U.S.A.—						
P.L. 480 and other Rupee Loans . .	..	288.72	1277.91	177.70	177.00	177.00
Other Loans	..	..	..	1812.94	1851.85	1825.49
U.S. Export-Import Bank	..	25.41	101.30	63.06	49.85	36.50
(*iv*) U.S.S.R.	..	57.48	243.47	265.44	231.16	204.27
(*v*) Canada	..	14.07	17.95	186.43	227.94	241.48
(*vi*) Federal Republic of Germany . . .	..	103.19	206.25	466.39	505.04	484.80
(*vii*) Japan	..	9.93	62.29	365.89	389.31	398.07
(*viii*) Switzerland	..	..	5.70	15.77	15.55	14.95
(*ix*) Czechoslovakia	..	..	9.96	29.63	29.21	32.86
(*x*) Yugoslavia	..	..	7.92	7.79	5.87	2.58
(*xi*) Poland	..	..	4.49	13.44	12.05	12.59
(*xii*) Austria	..	..	2.98	15.99	16.09	14.29
(*xiii*) Netherlands	..	..	7.56	56.90	86.49	94.69
(*xiv*) Denmark	..	..	.50	10.81	11.81	13.95
(*xv*) Northern Rhodesia	..	..	.53	..	..	..
(*xvi*) New Zealand	..	..	.27	..	..	..
(*xvii*) Sweden	..	..	..	24.35	57.71	80.99
(*xviii*) Kuwait	..	..	19.28	3.08	3.08	3.08
(*xix*) Italy.	..	..	..	5.06	4.48	3.06
(*xx*) Bahrain	..	..	7.86	2.47	1.73	0.99
(*xxi*) France	..	..	..	87.71	116.30	126.74
(*xxii*) Belgium	..	..	..	12.07	16.42	18.99
(*xxiii*) Qatar	..	..	..	4.65	3.67	2.61
(*xxiv*) Norway	..	..	..	0.17	0.17	0.17
(*xxv*) Hungary	..	..	..	..	2.14	5.14
(*xxvi*) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	19.66	140.19	179.77	206.72	193.33	178.63
(*xxvii*) International Development Association .	..	..	171.09	1098.31	1416.70	1783.03
(*xxviii*) Miscellaneous	..	..	..	(—)0.01	(—)0.01	(—)0.01
(*xxix*) New credits	..	..	..	..	..	248.05
TOTAL B—EXTERNAL DEBT	32.03	760.96	2590.62	5824.23	6419.26	7013.95
TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	2054.33	4738.96	8009.27	16931.38	18437.44	19612.20

STATEMENT VII

LIABILITIES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1973-74	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(In crores of Rupees)
I—Public Debt (as in Statement VI)	2054.33	4738.96	8009.27	16931.38	18437.44	19612.20
II—Small Savings Schemes*	336.87	969.99	1538.21	3274.44	3599.84	3980.24
III—Other Unfunded Debt—						
(*a*) State Provident Funds	95.05	289.14	527.02	1119.40	1291.25	1436.21
(*b*) Public Provident Fund	..	..	..	15.76	20.51	26.01
(*c*) P.L. 480 Deposits	..	240.41	561.48	..	..	..
(*d*) Deposits under Compulsory Deposits Schemes	..	..	30.12	3.56	3.21	3.01
(*e*) Income-tax Annuity Deposits	..	..	77.61	75.64	60.54	45.78
(*f*) Other Items	16.10	21.82	25.36	108.53	107.61	222.11
TOTAL III—OTHER UNFUNDED DEBT	111.15	551.37	1221.59	1322.89	1483.12	1733.12
V—Reserve Funds and Deposits—						
(*a*) *Bearing Interest*—						
(*i*) Reserve Funds	165.26	116.01	249.64	400.56	428.08	422.63
(*ii*) Other Deposit Accounts	95.59	26.18	25.39	34.66	33.81	110.27
(*b*) *Not bearing interest*—						
(*i*) Reserve Funds	..	..	..	451.85	453.35	450.76
(*ii*) Deposits of Local Funds	1.67	3.42	0.79	1.17	1.02	1.08
(*iii*) Civil Deposits	34.13	57.09	112.99	1502.08	1491.59	1605.95
(*iv*) Other Deposits	34.98	81.09	80.46	202.90	282.48	273.16
(*v*) Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds	..	..	0.72	62.88	63.17	63.28
(*vi*) Other Insurance Funds	..	..		9.11	11.43	15.34
(*vii*) Other Accounts	31.42	0.13	47.16	73.07	28.66	2.40
TOTAL IV—RESERVE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS	363.05	283.92	560.05	2738.28	2793.59	2944.87
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2865.40	6544.24	11329.12	24266.99	26313.99	28270.43
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00
Net—Liabilities of the Central Government	2565.40	6244.24	11029.12	23966.99	26013.99	27970.43
Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	..	..	935.11	1644.50	2614.80	3540.09
	2565.40	6244.24	11964.23	25611.49	28628.79	31510.52

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*Other than 15-year Annuity Certificates, included in Statement VI.

STATEMENT VIII

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND LOANS BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1973-74	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(In crores of Rupees)
A.—CAPITAL OUTLAY—						
I—Outlay on Departmental Undertakings—						
Railways	817.93	1512.57	2672.02	3893.73	4106.73	4289.23
Posts and Telegraphs	49.98	139.99	264.98	392.08	407.44	425.41
Overseas Communications Service	0.77	2.40	3.88	15.58	19.06	23.41
Mints	1.95	4.13	4.44	6.20	7.00	8.93
Road and Water Transport Schemes	0.03	1.23	0.59	1.12	1.84	4.34
Electricity Schemes	0.02	2.88	1.05	204.35	285.15	368.52
Irrigation	0.71	1.37	3.24	12.42	12.81	13.23
Security Printing Press	0.50	0.81	1.43	2.98	3.69	4.51
Atomic Energy Development	..	15.34	68.55	303.46	357.83	422.56
Undertakings of Industrial and Economic Development	22.84	1.91	5.38	7.46	11.95	13.04
Kolar Gold Mines	..	..	4.42	8.51	8.51	8.51
TOTAL I—OUTLAY ON DEPARTMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS	894.73	1682.63	3029.98	4847.89	5222.01	5581.69
II—Investments in Autonomous Corporations/ Companies, etc.—						
(*a*) *Government Companies and Corporations—*						
Damodar Valley Corporation	4.86	36.67	57.51	56.08	56.08	56.08
Air Corporations	..	35.40	48.76	105.09	115.09	118.09
Shipping Corporation	1.96	20.68	23.45	23.93	23.93	23.93
Heavy Electricals (I)	..	22.91	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00*
Hindustan Steel	..	300.00	528.00	..	..	..*
Bokaro Steel	..	..	19.80	..	..	..*
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	..	17.10	106.12	154.23	154.23	176.33
Hindustan Antibiotics	..	2.18	2.06	2.18	2.83	4.73
Indian Telephone Industries	0.60	3.59	3.59	4.12	4.24	4.54
Hindustan Machine Tools	..	5.10	10.79	24.22	26.75	28.38
Heavy Engineering Corporation	..	6.65	88.95	160.79	161.29	161.79
National Coal Development Corporation	..	26.98	61.06	144.91	144.91	144.91
Neyveli Lignite Corporation	..	48.29	79.42	80.00	124.77	129.77
Hindustan Shipyard	..	4.70	5.97	12.04	14.09	16.74
Indian Oil Corporation	..	6.90	65.29	71.08	71.08	71.08
National Instruments Ltd.	..	..	1.37	3.98	3.99	3.99
Hindustan Salt Company	..	..	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.79
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	..	..	0.94	1.25	1.60	4.45
Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	..	3.67	3.70	3.70	3.70
Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	1.15	6.09	6.60	7.15
Instrumentation Ltd.	..	..	2.58	4.33	5.33	5.63
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	2.21	9.70	9.70	9.70
National Newsprint Paper Mills Ltd.	..	..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Mogul Lines Ltd.	..	..	2.95	2.95	3.12	3.12
Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	..	..	1.00	1.86	1.99	3.49
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	..	..	2.20	3.43	3.43	3.43
Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	..	..	3.50	57.21	65.66	66.76
Hindustan Teleprinters	..	..	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
National Buildings Construction Corporation	..	..	1.35	2.95	3.45	3.95
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company	..	..	4.70	6.32	6.32	6.32
Cement Corporation	..	..	0.47	14.14	19.99	31.99

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*Included under Steel Authority (India) Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	..	..	46.61	80.00	80.00	80.00
Madras Refineries	..	..	0.35	9.53	9.53	9.53
Central Warehousing Corporation	..	..	1.00	15.62	15.62	16.62
Fertilisers Corporation of India	..	39.64	51.50	301.11	418.76	528.05
Ashoka Hotel	..	1.34	1.34	2.34	..	@
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	..	..	21.50	34.23	34.23	42.93
Food Corporation of India	..	..	9.00	83.71	84.62	85.78
Hindustan Cables	..	1.06	1.79	10.02	10.52	11.36
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	..	..	..	7.01	7.01	7.01
Machine Tool Corporation of India Ltd.	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.60
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels	..	..	..	10.31	10.31	10.31
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	..	..	..	3.79	5.07	7.44
National Small Industries Corporation	..	..	0.60	5.50	5.50	7.50
Singareni Collieries	..	1.20	2.24	2.72	2.72	2.72
National Minerals Development Corporation	..	1.68	10.47	..	..	*
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	..	1.00	1.50	1.95	1.95
State Trading Corporation	..	2.00	2.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	..	..	2.00	3.00	6.00	6.00
National Seeds Corporation	..	..	0.16	3.10	3.40	3.70
State Agro-industries : Corporation	..	..	0.25	24.62	25.81	26.81
Central Fisheries Corporation	..	..	0.15	0.51	0.51	0.51
Hindustan Later Ltd.	..	..	..	0.70	0.80	1.20
Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	..	..	1.12	20.00	20.00	20.00
Tungabhadra Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	0.61	0.61	0.75
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	..	0.05	1.53	1.53	1.53
Bharat Aluminium Ltd.	..	..	0.09	60.83	91.40	94.40
Hindustan Zinc Ltd..	..	..	1.38	19.00	19.00	29.00
Central Road Transport Corporation	..	..	0.25	1.10	1.10	1.10
Electronics Corporation of India	..	..	..	4.75	5.95	6.60
Uranium Corporation of India	..	..	..	8.26	8.26	8.26
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	..	..	..	71.34	71.34	1.34
State Farms Corporation	..	..	..	1.05	1.15	1.65
Modern Bakeries	..	..	..	2.13	2.13	2.13
National Textile Corporation	..	..	..	11.28	16.85	19.35
Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	..	..	..	5.13	5.25	7.25
Rural Electrification Corporation	..	..	..	31.00	50.00	50.00
Indian Tourism Development Corporation	..	..	..	12.71	14.11	15.51
Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	49.00	89.00	157.50
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	..	..	..	56.95	56.95	56.95
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	..	..	..	6.96	6.96	6.96
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	..	..	..	4.38	4.88	4.88
Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.	..	..	..	5.75	7.25	10.25
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	..	..	..	1.60	2.10	2.30
Cotton Corporation of India	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	2.50
Jute Corporation of India	..	..	..	1.06	2.00	2.50
Indian Dairy Corporation	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hindustan Paper Corporation	..	..	..	8.51	26.49	61.16
Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.	..	..	..	12.00	12.00	12.00
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	..	..	..	0.60	1.35	2.80
Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	..	..	..	22.50	22.50	22.50
Richardson and Cruddas, 1971	..	..	..	1.50	2.00	2.75
Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd.	..	..	..	4.04	6.87	25.14
Jayanti Shipping Coy. Ltd..	..	..	..	4.50	4.50	4.50
International Airports Authority	..	..	..	3.44	3.74	5.28
Praga Tools	..	..	..	2.33	2.63	3.43
Jessop & Co.	..	..	..	6.34	6.34	6.34
Indo-Burmah Petroleum Ltd.	..	..	..	0.75	0.75	0.75
Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.42
Coal Mining Authority	..	..	..	31.37	100.42	121.10
Steel Authority (India) Ltd.	..	..	..	1378.07	1433.89	1472.22
Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	3.45	6.79	9.79
Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India	..	..	..	0.58	0.96	0.96
Tea Trading Corporation of India	..	..	..	0.10	0.25	0.45
Scooter India Ltd.	..	..	..	1.78	2.61	3.13
Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation	..	..	..	0.30	0.84	1.31
Banana and Fruit Development Corporation	..	..	..	0.30	0.40	0.40
Bituman Marketing Corporation	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.03
Calcutta State Transport	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
Misra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	..	..	..	0.75	2.25	2.75
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	1.64	2.50	0.95
Alcock Ashdawn Co.	..	..	..	1.07	1.07	1.07
Other Government Companies and Corporation	2.01	7.76	1.88	2.65	27.48	15.20
TOTAL (A)—GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS	9.43	591.83	1340.70	3489.02	3974.01	4529.37

@ Included under India Tourism Dovelopment Corporation.

* Included under Steel Authority (India) Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(b) Financial Institutions—						
Reserve Bank of India	11.12	11.12	5.93	5.82	5.82	5.82
International Monetary Fund	201.00	296.28	353.18	669.62	669.62	669.62
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	36.93	36.93	36.93	67.50	67.50	67.50
International Development Association	..	4.42	19.22	30.34	32.22	33.22
Life Insurance Corporation	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Industrial Finance Corporation	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
Asian Development Bank	..	..	..	51.75	59.35	59.35
International Finance Corporation	..	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
National Film Development Corporation	..	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.80	1.20
Newspaper Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	0.20
Housing and Urban Development Corporation	..	..	..	6.00	7.00	9.00
Compensation in respect of Nationalised Banks	..	..	..	87.50	87.50	87.50
Land Mortgage Banks	..	..	..	..	7.00	13.00
General Insurance Corporation	..	..	..	32.19	38.55	38.55
Industrial Development Bank of India	..	..	..	..	..	50.00
Other Institutions	..	0.39	0.86	0.67	0.72	0.77
TOTAL (B)—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	250.05	357.95	424.23	960.00	984.19	1043.84
(c) Other Companies, Corporations, etc.—						
Bolani Ores Ltd.	..	0.35	0.51	..	..	*
Oil India Ltd.	..	8.00	26.50	24.70	24.70	24.70
Sindhu Resettlement Corporation	0.25	0.50	.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Machinery Manufacturing Corporation	..	0.25	.28	0.32	0.32	0.32
Sikkim Mining Corporation	..	0.07	.25	0.28	0.28	0.28
Indian Explosive Ltd.	..	0.60	.60	2.74	2.74	2.74
Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	..	..	0.37	..	..	*
British India Corporation	..	..	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
Lube-India Ltd.	..	..	..	2.40	2.40	2.40
Other Companies	..	0.20	2.82	0.01	0.60	0.60
TOTAL—(B)—OTHER COMPANIES, ETC.	0.25	9.97	32.89	32.01	32.60	32.60
TOTAL II—INVESTMENTS IN AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS, COMPANIES, ETC.	259.73	959.75	1797.82	4481.03	4990.80	5605.81
III.—Other Capital Outlay—						
Defence Services	260.93	454.34	874.13	1901.60	2106.63	2344.29
Agricultural Improvement	0.47	18.05	31.64	33.49	37.09	43.33
Broadcasting	1.12	7.20	13.55	46.98	55.80	57.68
Public Works (including Roads)	21.02	180.37	424.06	938.83	1030.31	1120.55
Delhi Capital Outlay	25.13	62.40	106.95	186.04	191.35	201.54
Dandakaranya Development	..	7.23	26.90	51.22	51.03	52.96
Currency and Coinage	0.22	9.05	35.19	83.35	89.17	94.34
Aviation	6.89	28.63	45.15	90.46	104.80	119.17
Chandigarh capital outlay	..	..	..	23.38	25.16	27.01
Government Trading Schemes—						
(*i*) Purchase of Foodgrains	—3.98	137.21	89.73	(—)89.88	(—)89.71	(—)89.05
(*ii*) Other Schemes	11.29	(—)15.12	(—)19.54	101.74	166.64	211.64
Ports	4.78	24.89	43.01	89.33	117.00	139.21
Miscellaneous Schemes of Industrial and Economic Development	2.69	20.63	39.19	128.32	355.11	462.13
Other Items	2.99	12.95	46.00	201.74	217.53	231.17
TOTAL III—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY	333.55	947.83	1756.86	3786.60	4457.91	5015.97
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY	1488.01	3590.21	6584.66	13115.52	14670.72	16203.47

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*Including under Steel Authority (India) Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.—Loans advanced by the Central Government—						
State Governments	195.58	1909.63	3970.57	8569.70	9137.99	9562.25
Union Territory Governments	..	..	40.61	73.28	88.43	106.78
Foreign Governments, etc.	0.01	29.17	27.65	108.42	168.66	230.92
Public Sector Enterprises	24.58	590.36	1329.1	2878.84	3401.52	4097.21
Railway Development and Revenue Reserve Funds						
Port Trusts, Municipalities and Statutory Bodies				244.30	416.03	432.61
Cooperatives, Educational Institutions, Displaced				443.70	540.99	639.81
Persons etc.				42.80	47.09	53.79
Private Institutions/Concerns				59.92	70.94	82.97
Government Servants	0.51	5.32	11.63	75.01	86.42	100.71
TOTAL B—LOANS ADVANCED	220.68	2534.48	5379.57	12495.97	13958.07	15307.05
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	1708.69	6124.69	11964.23	25611.49	28628.79	31510.52
Excess of Liabilities over Capital Outlay and Loans advanced	856.71	119.55	..	..	..	..
	2565.40	6244.24	11964.23	25611.49	28628.79	31510.52

APPENDIX A

[Ref. Statement VI, Item A (i)]

DETAILS OF CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Name of loan	Earliest date of maturity	1950–51	1960–61	1965–66	1973–74	Revised 1974–75	Budget 1975–76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3% Loan, 1951—54	15-9-51	86.73	..				
3% Loan, 1953—55	15-7-53	114.60	..				
2-1/4% Loan, 1954	15-11-54	35.06	..				
3-1/2% Loan, 1954—59	15-12-54	12.87	..				
4-1/2% Loan, 1955—60	15-9-55	9.06	..				
2-1/2% Loan, 1955	1-10-55	60.45	..				
3% Victory Loan, 1957	1-9-57	114.07	..				
2-1/2% Bhopal War Bonds, 1957	1-9-57	..	..				
4-1/2% Loan, 1958—68	1-6-58	5.85	..				
3% Loan, 1958	16-8-58	..	..				
3% Second Victory Loan, 1959—61	15-8-59	113.66	..				
2-3/4% Loan, 1960	15-7-60	45.63	..				
4% Loan, 1960—70	15-9-60	63.30	..				
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1961	1-6-61	..	75.29	..			
2-1/2% Loan, 1961	1-8-61	57.01	57.01	..			
3-1/4% Bonds, 1962	16-7-62	..	107.27	..			
2-3/4% Loan, 1962	15-11-62	75.87	75.87	..			
3-1/2% Bonds, 1963	12-5-63	..	58.06	..			
3% Loan, 1963—65	1-6-63	116.17	116.17	..			
3-1/2% National Plan Loan, 1964	19-4-64	..	158.13	..			
3% Loan, 1964	15-6-64	30.33	30.33	..			
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1965	1-7-65	..	153.68	..			
3-1/2% Bonds, 1966	18-7-66	..	82.65	82.65	..		
3% Funding Loan, 1966—68	1-10-66	110.12	110.12	110.12	..		
3% Bhopal Loan, 1966—76	16-11-66	..	1.22	1.22	..		
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1967	16-7-67	..	103.82	197.41	..		
3-3/4% National Plan Bonds, 1967	1-8-67	..	56.99	56.99	..		
3-3/4% National Plan Bonds, 1968	12-5-68	..	64.34	156.64	..		
3-1/2% Loan, 1968	26-8-68	..	70.00	70.00	..		
4-1/4% National Defence Loan, 1968	27-10-68	..	..	10.43	..		
4% Loan, 1969	8-5-69	..	..	202.57	..		
3-1/2% Bonds, 1969	1-7-69	..	147.91	190.86	..		
4% Loan, 1970	15-4-70	..	..	178.15	..		
3% First Development Loan, 1970—75	15-10-70	115.06	115.06	115.05	..		
4-1/2% Loan, 1971	1-7-71	..	..	164.83	..		
4-1/2% Loan, 1972*	15-7-72	..	..	..	..		
4% Loan, 1972	1-8-72	..	49.17	154.71	..		
4-3/4% National Defence Loan, 1972	27-10-72	..	..	17.16	..		
4-1/4% National Defence Bonds, 1972	10-11-72	..	..	28.22	..		
4% Loan, 1973	12-5-73	..	349.51	394.52	..		
4-1/4% Loan, 1973	22-7-73	..	..	158.41	..		
3-3/4% Loan, 1974	16-7-74	..	86.64	86.64	201.64	..	
4-1/4% Loan, 1975	26-7-75	..	..	..	207.12	207.12	..
4-1/4% Loan, 1976	1-7-76	..	..	..	260.16	260.16	260.16
2-3/4% Loan, 1976	16-9-76	14.77	14.77	14.78	14.78	14.78	14.78
4-1/2% Loan 1977	15-10-77	..	..	..	120.63	120.63	120.63

*Matured in 1972-73 (Rs. 100.13 Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6-1/2% Gold Bonds, 1977 . . .	12-11-77	..	..	8.62	8.62	8.62	8.62
4-3/4% Loan, 1978	1-7-78	..	..	..	132.85	132.85	132.85
5-1/4% Loan, 1978	22-11-78	..	..	..	..	47.32	47.32
4% Loan, 1979	1-7-79	..	81.06	81.06	106.06	106.06	106.06
4-3/4% Loan, 1979	15-7-79	..	..	..	101.36	101.36	101.36
5% Loan, 1979	16-7-79	..	..	..	..	86.83	86.83
7% Gold Bonds, 1980	2-3-80	..	..	3.25	3.26	3.26	3.26
4% Loan, 1980	18-7-80	..	98.05	98.05	148.05	148.05	148.05
National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980 .	27-10-80	..	..	2.01	6.95	6.95	6.95
4-3/4% Loan, 1980	12-5-80	..	..	..	117.29	117.29	117.29
4-3/4% Loan, 1981	21-7-81	..	..	..	125.84	125.84	125.84
4% Loan, 1981	24-7-81	..	..	65.97	70.97	70.97	70.97
5% N.D. Loan, 1981	20-12-81	..	..	..	74.93	89.93	89.93
5% Loan, 1982	15-7-82	..	..	..	250.15	250.15	250.15
5% Loan, 1983	15-7-83	..	..	..	323.58	343.58	343.58
5% Loan, 1984	1-6-84	..	..	..	275.39	275.39	275.39
4-1/2% Loan, 1985	12-7-85	..	..	114.03	114.03	114.03	114.03
5-1/2% Loan, 1985	16-7-85	..	..	..	..	179.08	179.08
4-1/2% Loan, 1986	8-5-86	..	..	103.09	103.10	103.10	103.10
5-1/4% Loan, 1986	1-7-86	..	..	..	157.46	157.46	157.46
5-1/4% N.D. Loan 1986	20-12-86	..	..	..	38.66	53.66	53.66
5-1/4 Loan, 1987	21-7-87	..	..	..	243.69	243.69	243.69
5-1/4% Loan, 1988	1-6-88	..	..	..	84.64	84.64	84.64
6% Loan, 1988	22-11-88	..	..	..	..	145.75	145.75
4-3/4% Loan, 1989	15-4-89	..	..	140.27	140.26	140.26	140.26
5-1/2% Loan, 1990	1-7-90	..	..	136.16	136.16	136.16	136.16
5-1/2% Loan, 1991	18-7-91	..	..	..	108.03	118.03	118.03
5-1/2% Loan, 1992	15-7-92	..	..	..	150.20	150.20	150.20
5-1/2% Loan, 1995	11-5-95	..	..	..	188.56	188.56	188.56
6-1/4% Loan, 1997	22-11-97	..	..	..	..	64.81	64.81
6% Loan, 1998	16-7-98	..	..	..	..	172.65	172.65
5-1/2% Loan, 1999	30-4-99	..	..	..	275.19	275.19	275.19
5-1/2% Loan, 2000	11-4-2000	..	..	..	392.23	392.23	392.23
5-3/4% Loan, 2001	1-7-2001	..	..	..	225.85	225.85	225.85
5-3/4% N.D. Loan, 2001	20-12-2001	..	..	..	47.16	47.16	47.16
5-3/4% Loan, 2002	15-7-2002	..	..	..	288.58	288.58	288.58
5-3/4% Loan, 2003	12-5-2003	..	..	..	338.42	378.42	378.42
*3% Loan, 1896-97	At the option of Govt. on 3 months notice	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93
*3% Conversion Loan, 1946. . . .	—Do—on or after 16-9-86	248.92	248.92	248.91	248.84	248.84	248.84
3% Hyderabad Loan, 1951—61 . .	1-8-61	..	6.59	..			
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1963 .	15-10-63	..	3.35	..			
2-1/2% Hyderabad Loan, 1953—63 .	16-10-63	..	5.38	..			
1-1/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1964 . .	30-10-64	..	3.86	..			
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1967 .	1-9-67	..	2.13	2.13	..		
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1968 .	3-9-68	..	2.18	2.18	..		
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1974 . .	1-4-74	..	4.40	4.40	4.40	..	..
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1975 . .	1-1-75	..	6.86	6.86	6.86	..	..
Centre's liability of loans taken by composite Punjab	..	..	..	..	0.57	0.54	0.51
New Loans to be floated	..	..	..	..	..	..	532.00
TOTAL—CURRENT LOANS . .		1438.46	2555.72	3417.28	5851.45	6434.96	6759.81

Non-Terminable Loans.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE
SUMMARY OF

RECEIPTS—	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
REVENUE											
A. Tax Revenue Net of States' share (Details in Appendix I) .	1933.95	1936.94	2018.86	2201.40	2451.36	2927.97	3443.07	3894.91	4299.62	4903.53	5436.07
B. Non-Tax Revenue (Details in Appendix II . . .	566.19	648.62	774.28	865.63	890.54	1099.96	1135.28	1177.75	1340.36	1581.15	1656.45
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS . .	2500.14	2585.56	2793.14	3067.03	3341.90	4027.93	4578.35	5072.66	5639.98	6484.68	7092.52
CAPITAL											
A. Public Debt											
1. *Internal Debt*											
(*i*) Market Loans											
Gross Borrowing*	275.30	350.48	320.67	536.48	427.83	631.47	778.47	1025.31	700.00	696.44	532.00
Repayments .	182.79	256.70	241.54	393.37	283.37	333.74	291.45	553.60	201.64	201.64	207.12
Net . . .	92.51	93.78	79.13	143.11	144.46	297.73	487.02	471.71	498.36	494.80	324.88
(*ii*) Other Debt (Net)	351.51	..	—6.63	0.06	94.05	0.06	(—)0.57	(—)1.67	(—)7.86	(—)8.90	(—) 1.53
TOTAL . .	444.02	93.78	72.50	143.17	238.51	297.79	486.45	470.04	490.50	485.90	323.35
2. *External Debt*											
Gross Borrowing	864.26	788.93	653.83	633.32	526.63	540.46	510.27	681.59	849.79	888.32	928.47
Repayments .	159.42	187.78	176.39	179.16	194.46	193.78	217.50	1981.45	297.32	293.29	315.78
Net . . .	704.84	601.15	477.44	454.16	332.17	346.58	292.77	(—)1299.86	552.47	595.03	612.69
B. Repayment of Loans and Advances .	418.55	494.44	742.38	901.62	922.57	1296.76	1155.13	1471.32	1080.00	1230.00	1395.00
C. Other Items (Net) Small Savings .	118.36	123.41	113.71	128.80	184.28	224.01	373.03	474.41	360.35	325.40	380.40
Provident, Funds .	47.92	75.62	42.43	80.27	91.55	106.15	96.18	100.51	118.20	176.60	150.46
Other Heads (Net)†	94.83	331.40	134.02	224.35	277.37	232.76	(—)8.50	1759.27	497.50	184.56	566.42
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS . .	1828.52	1719.80	1582.48	1935.37	2046.45	2504.05	2395.06	2975.69	3099.02	2997.49	3428.32

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*Excludes conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury Bills of Rs. 50 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 75 crores each in 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 and Rs. 100 crores in 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 R.E.

†Excludes notional transfer of P.L. 480 loans to the Special Development Fund.

I

BUDGETARY POSITION

(In crores of rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
REVENUE											
A. Developmental Expenditure (Details in Appendix III) .	517.71	600.33	697.30	783.39	872.06	1413.11	1557.21	1676.51	1574.31	1780.11	2037.90
B. Defence Expenditure (Net) . . .	797.80	862.21	929.05	965.64	1051.46	1346.84	1439.36	1480.97	1679.73	1951.97	2036.34
2. Other Expenditure (Details in Appendix IV) . . .	956.82	1018.74	1085.83	1192.83	1255.36	1367.95	1596.06	1678.40	2153.84	2127.92	2416.69
TOTAL REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS .	2272.33	2481.28	2712.18	2941.86	3178.88	4127.90	4592.63	4835.88	5407.88	5860.00	6490.93
CAPITAL											
I. Developmental Expenditure (Details in Appendix V) .	511.48	465.34	498.88	535.54	605.37	901.41	814.24	829.39	970.06	1338.05	1281.73
2. Defence Expenditure	110.79	106.22	104.14	135.24	147.83	178.51	212.86	199.83	235.27	205.03	237.66
3. Other Expenditure .	322.07	95.04	—175.11	—22.34	188.39	36.73	(—)121.69	(—)20.36	17.80	12.14	13.36
4. Loans and Advances											
States and Union Territories Developmental	930.89	891.94	915.27	1056.34	1027.53	1208.63	1961.71	1575.60	936.38	1041.43	1025.61
Others Loans									104.00	102.00	102.00
Others											
(a) Developmental Appendix VI	476.39	471.83	582.64	401.29	525.12	598.12	803.59	856.32	1085.67	1468.79	1522.20
(b) Other Loans									107.86	79.88	94.17
TOTAL CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS .	2351.62	2030.37	1925.82	2106.07	2494.24	2923.40	3670.71	3440.78	3457.04	4247.32	4276.73

APPENDIX I

ANALYSIS OF TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts, 1966-67	Accounts, 1967-68	Accounts, 1968-69	Accounts, 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts, 1971-72	Accounts, 1972-73	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
I—*Taxes on Income and Expenditure :*											
(*a*) Corporation Tax . .	330.80	310.51	299.77	353.39	370.52	472.08	557.86	582.60	661.00	713.00	780.50
(*b*) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax . .	306.63	325.89	378.47	448.45	473.17	536.74	629.93	745.16	709.00	747.00	791.00
(*c*) Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure . . .	0.08	..	..	..	..	(—)0.01	3.78	..	..	25.00	60.00
II—*Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions :*											
(*a*) Estate Duty . . .	6.26	6.37	6.74	6.94	7.86	9.03	10.09	10.57	9.00	10.00	9.25
(*b*) Wealth Tax . . .	10.73	10.70	11.11	15.62	15.31	25.14	35.94	35.78	40.00	40.00	43.00
(*c*) Gift Tax	1.75	1.30	1.51	2.02	2.45	3.52	4.02	4.79	4.00	5.00	4.50
(*d*) Land Revenue . .	0.1	0.14	0.28	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.24	0.25
(*e*) Stamps and Registration .	5.91	6.30	7.46	6.97	7.32	8.82	9.58	11.49	11.63	13.05	13.26
III—*Taxes on Commodities and Services :*											
(*a*) Customs	585.37	513.35	446.50	423.31	524.02	695.67	856.64	996.43	6.05	1300.00	1284.05
(*b*) Union Excise Duties . .	1033.77	1148.25	1320.67	1524.31	1758.55	2061.10	2324.25	2602.13	3043.81	3184.34	3720.60
(*c*) State Excise Duties . .	2.49	3.74	4.26	4.61	5.28	5.72	6.63	11.91	10.39	11.49	14.33
(*d*) Taxes on Vehicles . .	1.37	1.55	1.68	2.32	2.48	2.74	3.22	3.40	3.94	3.95	4.12
(*e*) Sales Tax	15.97	19.07	23.21	24.45	28.47	30.87	36.62	42.72	46.98	51.93	60.73
(*f*) Taxes on Goods and Passengers	*	*	*	*	*	*	25.91	10.32	11.93	10.56	10.75
(*g*) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.32	0.43	0.39	0.48	0.50
(*h*) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities and Services .	5.19	5.51	8.18	10.52	11.15	20.74	4.63	10.45	9.22	11.90	12.27
TOTAL GROSS TAX REVENUE .	2306.50	2352.68	2509.84	2823.07	3206.80	3872.44	4509.70	5068.49	5497.61	6127.94	6809.11
Less—Transfers to State Governments :											
(*i*) Income Tax . . .	137.10	174.52	194.51	293.18	359.09	462.21	492.38	531.64	491.26	512.32	543.37
(*ii*) Estate Duty . . .	4.54	6.58	5.54	6.98	6.30	7.64	7.51	11.24	8.63	9.55	8.34
(*iii*) Union Excise Duties . .	230.91	234.64	290.93	321.51	390.05	474.62	566.74	630.69	698.10	702.54	821.33
TOTAL TRANSFERS . .	372.55	415.74	490.98	621.67	755.44	944.47	1066.63	1173.57	1197.99	1224.41	1373.04
NET TAX REVENUE . .	1933.95	1936.94	2018.86	2201.40	2451.36	2927.97	3443.07	3894.92	4299.62	4903.53	5436.07

*Includes under Other taxes and duties.

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF NON-TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
I. Interest Receipts—											
(*a*) From State & Union Territory Govts. .	184.68	200.02	240.71	281.33	259.02	296.29	381.76	416.98	407.00	400.00	440.00
(*b*) From Others	81.81	101.69	142.36	175.15	166.93	160.84	176.26	141.38	269.60	269.33	286. 6
II. Dividends—											
(*a*) From Railways*	132.39	141.53	150.66	156.39	164.57	151.24	143.53	155.13	181.67	205.11	197.88
(*b*) From P. & T.*	9.36	17.99	11.84	12.84	13.19	13.02	11.89	22.33	18.50	19.88	20.99
(*c*) From other Undertakings@ . . .	7.86	10.13	13.04	21.82	16.59	22.11	164.05	162.30	176.31	182.60	183.82
III. Currency and Mint@	68.30	78.93	85.44	95.93	100.59	127.88	29.56	31.63	36.20	28.78	34.27
IV. General Services	81.79	98.33	130.23	122.17	169.65	328.58	59.98	143.42	47.38	63.30	45.59
V. Social and Community Services							50.95	43.60	62.27	58.12	71.06
VI. Economic Services							117.30	60.98	141.43	354.03	376.23
TOTAL—NON-TAX REVENUE	556.19	648.62	774.28	865.63	890.54	1099.96	1135.28	1177.75	1340.36	1581.15	1656.45

*Include both interest and contribution elements.

@From Accounts, 1972-73, onwards the profits of the Reserve Bank of India are included under the head 'Dividends, instead of under 'Currency and Mint".

APPENDIX III

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-79
I. *Social and Community Services :*											
(*a*) Education, Art, Culture and Scientific Services and Research	96.38	112.22	122.89	136.56	159.15	178.12	195.45	192.81	260.49	262.84	303.55
(*b*) Medical, Family Planning and Public Health	17.48	19.05	21.64	24.09	27.85	31.61	35.90	39.64	42.36	47.55	51.33
(*c*) Labour and Employment	8.77	9.90	10.09	10.42	10.58	14.37	15.05	19.96	24.20	23.53	26.92
(*d*) Broadcasting	7.46	8.34	9.80	10.69	11.81	13.45	14.89	16.72	18.24	21.51	24.10
(*e*) Other Social and Community Services	14.85	15.99	20.80	17.74	13.66	136.04	28.18	53.77	105.52	70.58	76.36
II. *Economic Services :*											
(*a*) Agriculture and allied services	21.63	27.03	38.80	58.79	55.56	100.24	185.97	322.85	222.31	404.18	427.30
(*b*) Industries and Minerals	30.10	30.52	32.87	37.20	39.42	43.26	91.88	93.74	119.94	135.90	231.18
(*c*) Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	42.55	22.68	34.00	42.00	41.21	54.16	77.97	77.55	87.24	85.83	97.05
(*d*) Water and Power Development	2.04	3.34	2.14	4.01	13.95	19.40	19.49	26.75	52.31	50.62	68.50
(*e*) Transport and Communications	28.44	32.37	38.02	42.92	50.29	60.24	59.01	62.11	71.78	75.24	82.70
(*f*) Other Economic Services	37.23	54.05	39.73	46.70	62.22	80.74	138.78	129.10	49.98	50.08	49.49
III. *Grants-in-aid to State and U.T. Governments for developmental Expenses*	210.78	264.84	326.52	352.27	386.36	681.48	694.44	641.51	518.69	551.34	598.80
IV. General Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.25	0.91	1.34
TOTAL—Developmental Expenditure	517.71	600.33	697.30	783.39	872.06	1413.11	1557.21	1676.51	1574.31	1780.11	2037.90

APPENDIX IV

ANALYSIS OF OTHER EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
I. Audit	14.55	16.39	18.06	20.25	23.67	26.58	30.13	36.84	44.78	49.96	56.20
II. Collection of Taxes and Duties	32.18	35.19	38.69	41.79	48.12	52.28	49.89	55.47	73.24	76.38	85.33
III. Currency Coinage and Mint	20.22	22.79	24.31	26.17	26.45	25.82	20.30	19.03	30.70	36.01	49.90
IV. Interest Payments	463.45	501.61	528.02	564.87	605.54	670.11	776.38	881.64	975.13	1022.34	1187.84
V. Administrative Services											
(*a*) Police	48.27	61.27	72.60	86.16	101.60	118.82	30.91	129.46	156.05	163.12	174.73
(*b*) Public Works	11.77	9.22	12.07	11.71	12.51	9.79	5.55	11.33	4.11	14.59	16.51
(*c*) External Affairs	13.59	14.56	14.12	18.95	22.21	27.08	24.14	29.52	32.94	32.84	46.65
(*d*) Other Administrative Services	22.34	24.83	27.98	27.46	29.67	47.11	63.06	105.84	194.74	90.91	94.20
TOTAL—Administrative Services	95.97	109.88	126.77	144.28	165.99	202.80	223.66	276.15	387.84	301.46	332.09
VI. Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	11.10	11.84	12.17	13.08	14.36	14.59	18.78	18.23	19.88	19.84	22.46
VII. Other Grants to State and Union Territories Governments	195.11	208.46	209.18	236.05	225.78	209.27	252.42	310.37	527.86	530.17	559.91
VIII. Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies	5.68	5.90	8.67	10.31	12.44	12.13	18.66	14.86	17.63	15.91	16.53
IX. Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries	16.35	17.61	20.67	26.61	24.43	29.17	127.77	..	43.16	44.61	40.16
X. Miscellaneous Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.25
XI. Other General Services	79.83	62.35	74.52	84.42	84.06	103.63	20.93	31.10	33.62	31.24	53.02
XII. Accounting Transfers and write backs	22.38	26.72	24.77	26.00	24.52	21.57	57.14	34.71	..	..	..
TOTAL—Other Expenditure	956.82	1018.74	1085.83	1192.83	1255.36	1367.95	1596.06	1678.40	2153.84	2127.92	2416.69

APPENDIX V

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
A. *Social and Community Services —*											
(*i*) Scientific Services and Research	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(—)0.01	29.79	24.73	34.74
(*ii*) Medical, Public Health and Water Supply	0.23	0.46	0.34	0.18	0.81	0.65	2.32	(—)0.93	1.73	(—)0.25	1.62
(*iii*) Housing and Urban Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.84	26.46	15.75	14.54	15.47
(*iv*) Broadcasting	1.36	4.09	3.30	2.25	3.51	4.55	5.24	9.14	12.39	8.82	1.88
(*v*) Social Security and Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.80	2.89	1.87	2.05	4.27
(*vi*) Other items	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.76	..	2.44	1.46	3.22
B. *Economic Services—*											
(*i*) General Economic Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.90	33.18	77.26	25.69	68.97
(*ii*) Agriculture and Allied Services	2.46	6.85	7.07	22.96	21.99	23.84	(—)14.24	(—)10.12	20.41	299.29	158.77
(*iii*) Industry and Minerals—											
(*a*) Machinery and Engineering Services	50.11	5.84	9.52	3.30	0.66	83.66	20.11	11.57	10.52	8.33	11.63
(*b*) Petroleum, Chemical and Fertilizer Industries	26.68	27.46	20.08	35.42	39.77	45.85	92.53	194.60	138.95	190.16	310.45
(*c*) Atomic Energy Development	56.69	25.54	37.27	9.02	11.40	24.44	31.40	39.47	34.02	38.25	41.99
(*d*) Mining and Metallurgical Industries	43.93	104.64	145.12	186.04	105.64	291.81	74.95	74.34	119.01	213.31	102.17
(*e*) Other Industries	13.62	6.55	15.45	36.63	99.83	23.92	77.33	28.55	40.37	38.52	104.29
(*iv*) Water and Power Development	17.18	19.52	25.69	37.16	55.91	57.90	75.70	63.85	90.28	111.51	92.73
(*v*) Transport and Communications	54.24	44.61	53.11	54.83	86.85	95.93	129.06	134.70	126.19	127.97	121.74
(*vi*) Railways	160.70	135.93	121.47	94.29	135.89	190.84	209.32	171.63	227.00	213.00	182.50
(*vii*) Posts and Telegraphs	29.77	26.44	26.72	33.38	6.96	22.81	49.22	50.07	15.36	15.36	17.97
(*viii*) Other items	54.51	57.41	33.74	20.08	36.15	35.21	..	..	..	..	..
C. *General Services*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.72	5.31	7.32
TOTAL	511.48	465.34	498.88	535.54	605.37	901.41	814.24	829.39	970.06	1338.05	1281.73

APPENDIX VI

Analysis of Loans and Advances for Development included in Annexure I

(Rupees in crores)

DETAILS	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
Education, Art and Culture	2.16	0.57	1.91
Scientific Services and Research.	2.84	1.69	1.09
Family Planning	0.01	0.10	0.09
Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	8.65	8.27	9.40
Housing	2.19	2.57	1.69
Information and Publicity	0.01	..	0.04
Social Security and Welfare	0.77	2.41	1.37
Social and Community Services.	1.80	0.62	1.26
Cooperative Societies	11.54	8.35	15.94
Agriculture	2.71	1.96	1.37
Minor Irrigation, Soil conservation & Area Development	..	..	0.02
Food and Nutrition	4.89	2.04	5.87
Animal Husbandry	0.03	0.04	0.02
Dairy Development	0.91	0.78	0.90
Fisheries	0.10	0.11	0.26
Community Development	0.01	0.01	0.01
Agricultural Financial Institutions	40.00	50.00	50.00
Industrial Research and Development	0.02	0.01	0.01
Village and Small Industries	50.18	49.61	33.28
Machinery and Engineering Industries	38.54	104.07	79.54
Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries	93.12	105.47	222.40
Aircraft and Ship-building Industries	25.70	28.60	31.00
Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	9.10	7.08	6.12
Consumer Industries	14.05	20.30	16.84
Minning and Metallurgical Industries	280.79	343.77	412.27
Industrial Financial Institutions.	15.41	1.92	6.48
Water and Power Development Services	0.50	..	..
Power Projects	37.80	55.34	70.22
Ports, Light-houses and Shipping	130.57	146.57	138.05
Civil Aviation	1.38	5.30	1.54
Road and Water Transport Services.	5.43	16.36	18.18
Transport and Communication Services	3.42	3.40	3.38
Loans to Railway	114.95	204.97	110.84
Export Credits	186.00	296.50	280.00
TOTAL	1085.67	1468.79	1522.20

ANNEXURE II

STATEMENT OF RECONCILIATION OF THE DISBURSEMENTS SHOWN IN THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT WITH THOSE SHOWN IN THE STATEMENTS ON PAGES 19, 45 AND 73

(In crores of Rs.)

	Budget 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
I. Revenue Budget			
Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement	8045.64	8519.13	9535.70
Less			
(*i*) Expenditure of the P&T Deptt. not included in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 45	—429.81	—425.95	—467.80
(*ii*) Expenditure of Railways not included in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 45	—1435.39	—1408.89	—1678.65
(*iii*) States' share of Union Excise Duties taken in reduction of receipts in the Statement of Revenue Receipts at Page 19	—672.40	—702.54	—774.49
(*iv*) Receipts of the Defence Deptt. taken in reduction of expenditure in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 19	—100.16	—121.75	—123.83
Revenue Disbursements	5407.88	5860.00	6490.93
Capital Budget			
Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement†	10470.26	11603.79	12802.16
Less repayment of debt taken in reduction of receipt	—7013.22	—7356.47	—8525.43
Capital Disbursements	3457.04	4247.32	4276.73

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†Details of disbursements shown in the Annual Financial Statement :

Capital Expenditure	1223.13	1555.22	1532.75
Public Debt	7013.22	7356.47	8525.43
Loans and Advances	2233.91	2692.10	2743.98
	10470.25	11603.79	12802.16

Statement showing the distribution by Demands for Grants of the expenditure shown by heads of account in the Budget of Central Government for 1975-76.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Expenditure Heads (Revenue Section)				
A. General Services :				
(*a*) Organs of State :				
211. Parliament	104. Lok Sabha	4,16,19	..	4,16,19
	105. Rajya Sabha	1,58,82	—8	1,58,74
	106. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	19,29	..	19,29
	TOTAL—Parliament	5,94,30	—8	5,94,22
212. President/Vice-President/ Administrators of Union Territories	52. Delhi	3,53	..	3,53
	53. Chandigarh	1,15	..	1,15
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,31	..	1,31
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	2,64	..	2,64
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	..	3
	57. Lakshadweep	46	..	46
	Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	62,59	—3,97	58,62
	107. Secretariat of the Vice-President	5,00	..	5,00
	TOTAL—President/Vice President, etc.	76,71	—3,97	72,74
213. Council of Ministers	24. Department of Education	1,00	..	1,00
	26. Department of Social Welfare	65	..	65
	43. Ministry of Health and Family Planning	3,00	..	3,00
	46. Ministry of Home Affairs	3,00	..	3,00
	47. Cabinet	1,19,39	..	1,19,39
	84. Department of Rehabilitation	20	..	20
	TOTAL—Council of Ministers	1,27,24	..	1,27,24
214. Administration of Justice	52. Delhi	1,43,48	..	1,43,48
	53. Chandigarh	60,62	—49,35	11,27
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,53	..	3,53
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	88	..	88
	57. Lakshadweep	2,17	..	2,17
	68. Administration of Justice	78,61	..	78,61
	TOTAL—Administration of Justice	2,89,29	—49,35	2,39,94
215. Elections	67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	17,78,45	..	17,78,45
216. Audit	36. Audit	64,84,33	—8,64,59	56,19,74
	TOTAL—Organs of State	93,50,32	—9,17,99	84,32,33

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
(*b*) *Fiscal Services :*				
(*i*) *Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure*				
220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure . . .	34. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax, and Gift Tax	31,81,23	..	31,81,23
	67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs .	87,42	..	87,42
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, ETC.	32,68,65	..	32,68,65
(*ii*) *Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions*				
229. Land Revenue	52. Delhi	14,53	..	14,53
	53. Chandigarh	60	..	60
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,54	..	7,54
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,80	..	1,80
	57. Lakshadweep	2,26	..	2,26
	TOTAL—LAND REVENUE	26,73	..	26,73
230. Stamps and Registration . .	35. Stamps	9,41,61	—12,06	9,29,55
	52. Delhi	9,86	..	9,86
	53. Chandigarh	91	..	91
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	..	4
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	..	17
	57. Lakshadweep	4	..	4
	TOTAL—STAMPS AND REGISTRATION	9,52,63	—12,06	9,40,57
231. Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax . .	34. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	3,53,34	..	3,53,34
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES ON PROPERTY, ETC.	13,32,70	—12,06	13,20,64
(*iii*) *Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services*				
237. Customs	32. Customs	24,25,27	—29	24,24,98
	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.	50,97	..	50,97
	TOTAL—CUSTOMS	24,76,24	—29	24,75,95
238. Union Excise Duties . .	33. Union Excise Duties	32,39,07	—8,04,54	24,34,53
239. State Excise	52. Delhi	14,06	..	14,06
	53. Chandigarh	30	..	30
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75	..	75
	TOTAL—STATE EXCISE	15,11	..	15,11
240. Sales Tax	52. Delhi	80,99	..	80,99
	53. Chandigarh	1,43	..	1,43
	TOTAL—SALES TAX	82,42	..	82,42

(In thousands of rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
241. Taxes on Vehicles	52. Delhi	17,59	..	17,59
	53. Chandigarh	43	..	43
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	..	21
	TOTAL—TAXES ON VEHICLE	18,23	..	18,23
245. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	13,00	..	13,00
	52. Delhi	49,99	..	49,99
	53. Chandigarh	33	..	33
	TOTAL—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES	63,32	..	63,32
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES	58,94,39	—8,04,83	50,89,56
(iv) Other Fiscal Services				
246. Currency,Coinage and Mint	37. Currency Coinage and Mint	35,17,17	—30,16	34,87,01
	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	15,03,00	..	15,03,00
	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND COINAGE	50,20,17	—30,16	49,90,01
247. Other Fiscal Services	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	4,52,79	..	4,52,79
	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	58,57	..	58,57
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	..	12
	TOTAL—OTHER FISCAL SERVICES	5,11,48	..	5,11,48
	TOTAL—OTHER FISCAL SERVICES	55,31,65	—30,16	55,01,49
	TOTAL—FISCAL SERVICES	160,27,39	—8,47,05	1,51,80,34
(c) Interest Payment and servicing of Debt				
249. Interest Payments	*Interest Payments*	11,87,84,19	..	11,87,84,19
(d) Administrative Services				
251. Public Service Commission	Union Public Service Commission	1,68,15	..	1,68,15
252. Secretariat—General Services				
	18. Ministry of Defence	160,94	..	1,60,94
	30. Ministry of External Affairs	3,39,60	..	3,39,60
	31. Ministry of Finance	31,97,97	—1,09	31,96,88
	46. Ministry of Home Affairs	1,99,30	—66	1,98,64
	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,14,83	..	1,14,83
	52. Delhi	36,70	..	36,70
	53. Chandigarh	11,64	..	11,64
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17,19	..	17,19
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	55,50	..	55,50
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,80	..	2,80
	57. Lakshadweep	12,20	..	12,20
	67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	1,02,86	—1,00	1,01,86
	82. Department of Supply	23,67	..	23,67
	89. Ministry of Works and Housing	50,19	..	50,19
	TOTAL—SECRETARIAT—GENERAL SERVICES	43,25,39	—2,75	43,22,64

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
253. District Administration	52. Delhi	59,50	..	59,50
	53. Chandigarh	3,21	..	3,21
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26,82	..	26,82
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	2,49,83	..	2,49,83
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,46	..	2,46
	57. Lakshadweep	4,28	..	4,28
	TOTAL—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	3,46,10	..	3,46,10
254. Treasury and Accounts Administration	52. Delhi	29,54	..	29,54
	53. Chandigarh	3,26	..	3,26
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,17	..	2,17
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	9,24	..	9,24
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35		35
	57. Lakshadweep	1,69	..	1,69
	TOTAL—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION	46,25	..	46,25
255. Police	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	2,60,19	—80,00	1,80,19
	49. Police	166,81,63	—10,61,26	1,56,20,37
	52. Delhi	12,46,74	..	12,46,74
	53. Chandigarh	1,09,17	—99	1,08,18
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,40,90	..	1,40,90
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,56,83	..	1,56,83
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,28	..	5,28
	57. Lakshadweep	14,48	..	14,48
	TOTAL—POLICE	186,15,22	—11,42,25	1,74,72,97
256. Jails	52. Delhi	38,15	—61	37,54
	53. Chandigarh	2,48	..	2,48
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,61	..	2,61
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	..	13
	57. Lakshadweep	1	..	1
	TOTAL—JAILS	43,38	—61	42,77
257. Supplies and Disposals	83. Supplies and Disposals	8,55,53	..	8,55,53
258. Stationery and Printing	53. Chandigarh	1,18,50	..	1,18,50
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,81	..	4,81
	57. Lakshadweep	1,64	..	1,64
	83. Stationery and Printing	23,61,37	—15,12,30	8,49,07
	TOTAL—STATIONERY AND PRINTING	24,86,32	—15,12,30	9,74,02

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
259. Public Works	52. Delhi	2,38,01	—2,02,38	35,63
	53. Chandigarh	1,96,07	—8,74	1,87,33
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,04,74	—4,21,00	83,74
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	5,21,33	—4,03,39	1,17,94
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,53	..	10,53
	57. Lakshadweep	25,35	—21,50	3,85
	90. Public Works	54,52,76	—42,34,25	12,18,51
	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	69,48,79	—52,91,26	16,57,53
260. Fire Protection and Control	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	6,00	—2,02	3,98
	52. Delhi	3,00	..	3,00
	53. Chandigarh	9,58	..	9,58
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,09	..	10,09
	57. Lakshadweep	30	..	30
	TOTAL—FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL	28,97	—2,02	26,95
261. External Affairs	30. Ministry of External Affairs	46,65,39	..	46,65,39
265. Other Administrative Services	2. Agriculture	23,32	..	23,32
	6. Department of Food	8,97	..	8,97
	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,00,06	—74	99,32
	46. Ministry of Home Affairs	52,11	..	52,11
	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,27,45	—15,38	1,12,07
	49. Police	2,47,29	..	2,47,29
	50. Census	3,38,61	..	3,38,61
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	16,95,59	..	16,95,59
	52. Delhi	57,34	..	57,34
	53. Chandigarh	15,51	..	15,51
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19,34	..	19,34
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	22,89	..	22,89
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45	..	45
	57. Lakshadweep	15	..	15
	58. Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	22,22	..	22,22
	67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	49,28	..	49,28
	87. Aviation	25	..	25
	TOTAL—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	27,80,83	—16,12	27,64,71
	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE	413,10,32	—79,67,31	333,43,01
(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services				
266. Pension and other Retirement Benefits	38. Pensions	22,92,58	—46,94	22,45,64

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
267. Aid Materials and Equipments	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	10	—10	..
	25. Education	72,19	—60	71,59
	44. Medical and Public Health	5,00	—5,00	..
	45. Family Planning	2,10,00	—2,10,00	..
	63. Information and Publicity	90,00	—90,00	..
	64. Broadcasting	1,66,00	—1,66,00	..
	TOTAL—AID MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENTS	5,43,29	—4,71,70	71,59
268. Miscellaneous General Services	38. Pensions	36	..	36
	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	17,01	..	17,01
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Afiairs	7,43,29	..	7,43,29
	52. Delhi	11,44	—10,89	55
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	12	..	12
	TOTAL—MISCELLENEUS GENERAL SERVICES	7,72,23	—10,89	7,61,34
	TOTAL—PENSIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES	36,08,10	—5,29,53	30,78,57
(f) Defence Services				
269. Defence Services—Army	19. Defence Services—Army	1,500,77,82	—32,49,08	1,468,28,74
270. Defence Services—Navy	20. Defence Services—Navy	134,60,14	—10,00	134,50,14
271. Defence Services—Air Force	21. Defence Services—Air Force	444,38,25	..	444,38,25
272. Defence Service—Pensions	22. Defence Services—Pension	113,00,10	..	113,00,10
	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	2,192,76,31	—32,59,08	2,160,17,23
	TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	4,083,56,63	—135,20,96	3,948,35,67
B. Social and Community Services :				
276. Secretariat—Social and Community Services	24. Department of Education	1,39,16	..	1,36,19
	26. Department of Social Welfare	22,62	..	22,62
	43. Ministry of Health and Family Planning	61,56	..	61,56
	52. Delhi	19,16	..	19,16
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	7,34	..	7,34
	62. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	35,11	..	35,11
	65. Ministry of Labour	65,63	..	65,63
	84. Department of Rehabilitation	40,22	..	40,22
	94. Department of Atomic Energy	40,17	..	40,17
	97. Department of Culture	46,90	..	46,90
	100. Department of Science and Technology	46,28	..	46,28
	103. Department of Space	22,77	..	22,77
	TOTAL—SECRETARIAT—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	5,46,92	..	5,46,92

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
277. Education	25. Education	112,27,18	—-12,52	112,14,66
	52. Delhi	39,85,32	..	39,85,32
	53. Chandigarh	4,01,77	- 31,63	3,7014
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,70,85	..	1,70,85
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	2,21,02	..	2,21,02
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35,12	..	35,12
	57. Lakshadweep	48,50	..	48,50
	TOTAL—EDUCATION	1,60,89,76	– 44,15	1,60,45,61
278. Art and Culture	52. Delhi	20,22	..	20,22
	53. Chandigarh	9,99	..	9,99
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	14,69	..	14,69
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	..	30
	97. Department aof Culture	5,39,60	..	5,39,60
	98. Archaeology	5,65,32	..	5,65,32
	TOTAL—ART AND CULTURE	11,50,12	..	11,50,12
279. Scientific Services and Research	24. Department of Education	35	..	35
	86. Meteorology	9,49,37	– 18,87	9,30,50
	95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	30,09,38	..	30,09,38
	97. Department of Culture	68,92	..	68,92
	99. Department of Electronics	5,29,02	..	5,29,02
	100. Department of Science and Technology	8,17,56	..	8,17,56
	101. Survey of India.	15,60,04	—1,41,70	14,18,34
	102. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	37,49,15	..	37,49,15
	103. Department of Space	26,35,84	..	26,35,84
	TOTAL—SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH	133,19,63	—1,60,57	1,31,59,06
280. Medical	44. Medical and Public Health	26,72,13	—1,31,06	25,41,07
	52. Delhi	6,59,51	..	6,59,51
	53. Chandigarh	55,79	—4,76	51,03
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68,75	..	68,75
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,29,83	..	1,29,83
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,47	..	5,47
	57. Lakshadweep	14,87	..	14,87
	TOTAL—MEDICAL	36,06,35	—1,35,82	34,70,53

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
281. Family Planning	45. Family Planning	8,68,96	—3,06,20	5,62,76
282. Pubic Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	44. Medical and Public Health	8,92,39	—2,91	8,89,94
	52. Delhi	96,85	..	96,85
	53. Chandigarh	32,22	..	32,22
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,75	..	6,75
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	46,44	..	46,44
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,26	..	3,26
	57. Lakshadweep	7,77	..	7,77
	91. Water Supply and Sewerage	15,91	..	15,91
	Total—Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	11,01,59	—2,91	10,98,68
383. Housing	52. Delhi	93,77	..	93,77
	53. Chandigarh	13,83	..	13,83
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33,42	..	33,42
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	26,58	..	26,58
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,00	..	1,00
	57. Lakshadweep	3,59	..	3,59
	92. Housing and Urban Development	6,73,24	—4,00	6,69,24
	Total—Housing	8,45,43	—4,00	8,41,43
284. Urban Development	52. Delhi	1,85,00	..	1,85,00
	53. Chandigarh	18,15	..	18,15
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,12	..	1,12
	92. Housing and Urban Development	44,72	..	44,72
	Total— Urban Development *	2,48,99	..	2,18,99
285. Information and Publicity	52. Delhi	16,18	..	16,18
	53. Chandigarh	72	..	72
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,41	..	2,41
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	13,35	..	13,35
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	..	70
	57. Lakskadweep	2,97	..	2,97
	63. Information and Publicity	14,06,49	—60,08	13,46,41
	Total—Information and Publicity	14,42,82	—60,08	13,82,74

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Buget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
286. Broadcasting	64. Broadcasting	27,58,46	— 3,48,00	24,10,46
287. Labour and Employment	52. Delhi	1,78,54	..	1,78,54
	53. Chandigarh	19,65	..	19,65
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,73	..	2,73
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	5,20	..	5,20
	57. Lakshadweep	46	..	46
	66. Labour and Employment	35,31,91	- 10,52,36	24,79,55
	77. Ports, Light houses and Shipping	6,00	..	6,00
	TOTAL— LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	37,44,49	— 10,52,36	26,92,13
288. Social Security and Welfare	11. Ministry of Commerce	..	..	..
	63. Education	63,00	..	63,00
	26. Department of Social Welfare	10,06,09	..	10,06,09
	30. Ministry of External Affairs	51,33	..	51,33
	38. Pensions	7,06	..	7,06
	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	25,00	..	25,00
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	18,92,43	..	18,92,43
	52. Delhi	2,24,63	..	2,24,63
	53. Chandigarh	3,78	..	3,78
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,94	..	4,94
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	39,68	..	39,68
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,35	..	2,35
	57. Lakshadweep	3,25	..	3,25
	61. Civil Supplies and Cooperation	2,17	..	2,17
	66. Labour and Employment	1,50	..	1,50
	84. Department of Rehabilitation	12,38,63	..	12,38,63
	TOTAL— SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE	45,65,84	..	45,65,84
289. Relief on account of Natural Calamities	52. Delhi	42	..	42
	53. Chandigarh	1	..	1
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	55. Arunahcal Pradesh	40	..	40
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	..	1
	57. Lakshadweep	17	..	17
	TOTAL— RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES	1,02	..	1,02
295. Other Social and Community Services	1. Department of Agriculture	26,67	..	26,67
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	19,35	..	19,35
	52. Delhi	1,02	..	1,02
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46	..	46
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	10	..	10
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52	..	52
	99. Department of Electronics	1,00	..	1,00
	TOTAL—OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	49,12	..	49,12
	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	503,39,50	—21,14,09	482,25,41

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.*amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
C. Economic Services :				
(a) General Economic Services :				
296. Secretariat—Economic Services .	1. Department of Agriculture	1,55,26	..	1,55,26
	6. Department of Food	53,21	..	53,21
	7. Department of Rural Development . . .	25,61	..	25,61
	8. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	6,38	..	6,38
	10. Department of Irrigation	48,70	—34	48,36
	11. Ministry of Commerce	72,85	..	72,85
	13. Ministry of Communications	15,93	..	15,93
	27. Ministry of Energy	45,50	..	45,50
	52. Delhi	8,15	..	8,15
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	4,04	..	4,04
	58. Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies . .	1,60,97	..	1,60,97
	67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs .	52,58	..	52,58
	69. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals . . .	67,72	—1	67,71
	72. Ministry of Planning	12,38	..	12,38
	74. Planning Commission	2,64,59	..	2,64,59
	75. Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . .	2,26,91	—6,00	2,20,91
	79. Department of Steel	31,43	..	31,43
	80. Department of Mines	27,13	..	27,13
	85. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . .	30,41	—30	30,11
	99. Department of Electronics	72,53	..	72,53
	TOTAL—SECRETARIAT—ECONOMIC SERVICES . .	13,82,28	—6,65	13,75,63
297. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion.	6. Department of Food	10	..	10
	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production . . .	1,84,32,65	—87,28,00	97,04,65
	TOTAL—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PROMOTION	1,84,32,75	—87,28,00	97,04,75
298. Cooperation	7. Department of Rural Department . . .	80,06	..	80,06
	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production. . .	20,00	..	20,00
	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,50	..	1,50
	52. Delhi	23,05	..	23,05
	53. Chandigarh	1,56	..	1,56
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,09	..	9,09
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	14,46	..	14,46
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,73	..	1,73
	57. Lakshadweep	3,42	..	3,42
	60. Village and Small Industries	15,00	..	15,00
	61. Civil Supplies and Cooperation	4,73,50	..	4,73,50
	TOTAL—COOPERATION	6,43,37	..	6,43,37

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
304. Other General Economic Services	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	8,69,98	—74,11	7,95,87
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	9,00,00	..	9,00,00
	52. Delhi	13,53	..	13,53
	53. Chandigarh	1,12	..	1,12
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	..	22
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	10,15	..	10,15
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64	..	64
	57. Lakshadweep	15	..	15
	58. Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	1,19,19	..	1,19,19
	61. Civil Supplies and Cooperation	33,93	..	33,93
	67. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	1,35,03	..	1,35,03
	73. Statistics	8,85,51	..	8,85,51
	74. Planning Commission	35,01	..	35,01
	TOTAL—OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	30,04,46	—74,11	29,30,35
	TOTAL—GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	234,62,86	—88,08,76	146,54,10
(b) Agriculture and Allied Services :				
305. Agriculture	2. Agriculture	9,83,51	..	9,83,51
	7. Department of Rural Development	22,22,24	..	22,22,24
	9. Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	28,54,35	..	28,54,35
	52. Delhi	60,70	..	60,70
	53. Chandigarh	1,70	..	1,70
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46,33	..	46,33
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	91,60	..	91,60
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8,73	..	8,73
	57. Lakshadweep	7,50	..	7,50
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE	62,76,66	..	62,76,66
306. Minor Irrigation	2. Agriculture	8,78,17	—3,93,00	4,85,17
	52. Delhi	8,56	..	8,56
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,47	..	1,47
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	33,85	..	33,85
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,46	..	6,46
	TOTAL— MINOR IRRIGATION	9,28,51	—3,93,00	5,35,51
307. Soil and Water Conservation	2. Agriculture	18,70	—71	17,99
	5. Forest	1,53,97	—1	1,53,96
	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	38,90	..	38,90
	52. Delhi	7,02	..	7,02
	53. Chandigarh	30	..	30
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,39	..	13,39
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	20,32	..	20,32
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,50	..	6,50
	TOTAL—SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION	2,59,10	—72	2,58,38
308. Area Development	2. Agriculture	1,20,00	—1,20,00	..
	7. Department of Rural Development	2,40,40	..	2,40,40
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,50	..	1,500
	TOTAL—AREA DEVELOPMENT	3,61,90	—1,20,00	2,41,90

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
309. Food	2. Agriculture	50	..	50
	6. Department of Food	300,55,16	—58	300,54,58
	52. Delhi	54,48	..	54,48
	53. Chandigarh	3,00	..	3,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18,55	..	18,55
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	2,04,51	—1,35,00	69,51
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,47	..	2,47
	TOTAL—FOOD	303,38,67	—1,35,58	302,03,09
310. Animal Husbandry	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	1,65,45	..	1,65,45
	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	5,45,67	..	5,45,67
	52. Delhi	31,56	..	31,56
	53. Chandigarh	23,74	..	23,74
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17,45	..	17,45
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	51,08	..	51,08
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,70	..	2,70
	57. Lakshadweep	4,95	..	4,95
	TOTAL—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	8,42,60	..	8,42,60
311. Dairy Development	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	24,23,40	..	24,23,40
	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,46,70	..	1,46,70
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,49	..	1,49
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53	..	53
	TOTAL—DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	25,72,12	..	25,72,12
312. Fisheries	3. Fisheries	6,21,50	—11,80	6,09,70
	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	2,31,33	..	2,31,33
	52. Delhi	4,73	..	4,73
	53. Chandigarh	1,05	..	1,05
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,80	..	11,80
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	7,34	..	7,34
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	..	10
	57. Lakshadweep	22,57	..	22,57
	TOTAL—FISHERIES	9,00,42	—11,80	8,88,62
313. Forest	5. Forest	2,65 44	—7,20	2,58,24
	9. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,19,04	..	1,19,04
	52. Delhi	4,02	..	4,02
	53. Chandigarh	6,36	..	6,36
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,89,31	—17,82	2,71,49
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,67,50	—35,00	1,32,50
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,05	..	6,05
	TOTAL—FOREST	8,57,72	—60,02	7,97,70

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Amount	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
314. Community Development	7. Department of Rural Development	31,53	—1	31,52
	52. Delhi	15,01	..	15,01
	53. Chandigarh	2,18	..	2,18
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11,42	..	11,42
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	46,78	..	46,78
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,23	..	4,23
	57. Lakshadweep	2,00	..	2,00
	TOTAL—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,13 15	—1	1,13,14
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	434,50,85	—7,21,13	427,29,72
(c) Industry and Minerals				
320. Industries	11. Ministry of Commerce	14,99	..	14,99
	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	10,54,51	..	10,54,51
	39. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	17,49,25	..	17,49,25
	52. Delhi	1,38	..	1,38
	53. Chandigarh	6,05	..	6.05
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	40	..	40
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,03	..	2,03
	59. Industries	7,24,14	—8,50	7,15,64
	70. Petroleum and Petro Chemicals Industries	72,51,84	..	72,51,84
	71. Fertilizer and Chemical Industries	18,05	..	18,05
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	2,10,00	..	2,10,00
	79. Department of Steel	37,78,23	—10,50	37,67,73
	87, Aviation	10	—10	..
	95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Project	13,88,71	—5,81,40	8,07,31
	TOTAL—INDUSTRIES	161,99,68	—6,00,50	155,99,18
321. Village and Small Industries	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	4,64,54	..	4,64,54
	52. Delhi	23,79	..	23,79
	53. Chandigarh	1,80	..	1,80
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,68	..	7,68
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	33,74	..	33,74
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45	..	45
	57. Lakshadweep	3,71	..	3,71
	60. Village and Small Industries	25,60,81	..	25,60,81
	TOTAL—VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	30,96,52	..	30,96,52
328. Mines and Minerals	29. Coal and Lignite	18,85,29	—30,00	18,55,29
	79. Department of Steel	90,45	..	90,45
	81. Mines and Minerals	25,35,19	—58,20	24,76,99
	TOTAL—MINES AND MINERALS	45,10,93	—88,20	44,22,73
	TOTAL—INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS	238,07,13	— 6,88,70	231,18,43
(d) Water and Power Development				
331. Water & Power Development Services	10. Development of Irrigation	7,57,24	—82,75	6,74,49
	28. Power Development	4,31,49	..	4,31,49
	TOTAL—WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	11,88,73	—82,75	11,05,98
333. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	10. Department of Irrigation	1,51,43	..	1,51,43
	52. Delhi	46,97	..	46,97
	55. Arunachal Predesh	1,00	..	1,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	..	15
	TOTAL—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC	1,99,55	..	1,99,55

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
1	2	3	4	5
	28. Power Development	19,92,65	—40,90	19,51,75
334. Power Projects	53. Chandigarh	2,67,57	..	2,67,57
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66,62	..	66,22
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	21,00	..	21,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,50	..	6,50
	57. Lakshadweep	22,00	—6,00	16,00
	96. Nuclear Power Schemes	32,16,87	—2,00	32,14,87
	Total—Power Projects	55,93,21	—48,90	55,44,31
	Total—Water and Power Development	69,81,49	—1,31,65	68,49,84
(e) Transport and Communications				
335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,64,23	—30,00	1,34,23
	57. Lakshadweep	3,29	..	3,29
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	13,09,05	—1,86	13,07,19
	Total—Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	14,76,57	—37,86	14,44,71
336. Civil Aviation	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,00	..	3,00
	87. Aviation	17,71,23	—2,70,05	15,01,18
	Total—Civil Aviation	17,74,23	—2,70,05	15,04,18
. Roads and Bridges	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	2,14,37	..	2,14,37
	52. Delhi	4,55,48	..	4,55,48
	53. Chandigarh	1,10	..	1,10
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29,65	..	29,65
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	94,00	..	94,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,25	..	4,25
	57. Lakshadweep	2,10	..	2,10
	76. Roads	32,31,91	—91,59	31,40,32
	Total—Roads and Bridges	40,32,86	—91,59	39,41,27
338. Road and Water Transport Services	53. Chandigarh	49,73	..	49,73
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50,11	—4,64	45,47
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	8,26	..	8,26
	57. Lakshadweep	7,06	..	7,06
	78. Road and Inland Water Tranpsort	48,98	..	48,98
	Total—Road and Water Transport Services	1,64,14	—4,64	1,59,50
339. Tourism	52. Delhi	60	..	60
	53. Chandigarh	2,07	..	207
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98	..	98
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,00	..	1,00
	57. Lakshadweep	25	..	25
	88. Tourism	3,33,50	..	3,33,50
	Total—Tourism	3,38,40	..	3,38,40
334. Other Transport and Communication Services	13. Ministry of Communications	83,88	..	83,88
	14. Overseas Communications Services	7,83,00	..	7,83,00
	57. Lakshadweep	3,65	..	3,65
	85. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	13,94	—2,85	11,09
	Total—Other Transport, etc.	8,84,47	—2,85	8,81,62
	Total—Transport and Communications	86,70,67	—4,00,99	82,69,68

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
(g) Posts and Telegraphs . .				
355. Postal Services	15. Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses.	221,99,88	—16,83,23	205,16,65
356. Telecommunication Services .	15. Posts and Telegraphs-Working Expenses . .	243,58,66	—16,46,45	227,12,21
357. Dividend to General Revenues .	16. Posts and Telegraphs- Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	20,99,14	..	20,99,14
358. Appropriation from Posts and Telegraphs Surpluses . . .	16. Posts and Telegraphs-Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues .	14,52,00	..	14,52,00
	TOTAL-POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	5,01,09,68	—33,29,68	4,67,80,00
	TOTAL-ECONOMIC SERVICES	1564,82,68	—140,80,91	1424,01,77
D. Grants-in-aid and Contributions :				
360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments	2. Agriculture	36,27,05	..	36,27,05
	3. Fisheries	1,86,00	..	1,86,00
	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development .	4,89,50	..	4,89,50
	5. Forest	4,14,30	..	4,14,30
	6. Department of Food	8,69,70	..	8,69,70
	7. Department of Rural Development . . .	32,31,09	..	32,31,09
	10. Department of Irrigation	3,13,80	..	3,13,80
	25. Education	17,18,01	..	17,18,01
	26. Department of Social Welfare	3,97,50	..	3,97,50
	40. Transfer to State and Union Territory Governments	808,50,00	—3,00,00	8,05,50,00
	44. Medical and Public Health	34,38,03	..	34,38,03
	45. Family Planning	56,07,73	..	56,07,73
	49. Police	4,88,21	..	4,88,21
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	53,12,12	..	53,12,12
	58. Industries	5,00,00	..	5,00,00
	60. Village and Small Industries	2,78,00	..	2,78,00
	61. Civil Supplies and Cooperation	20,00	..	20,00
	66. Labour and Employment	89,55	..	89,55
	73. Statistics	21,00	..	21,00
	74. Planning Commission	40,00	..	40,00
	76. Roads	30,31,90	—7,00,00	23,31,90
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	3,00	..	3,00
	84. Department of Rehabilitation	10,54,62	..	10,54,62
	87. Aviation.	3,00	..	3,00
	91. Water Supply and Sewerage	91,15	..	91,15
	92. Housing and Urban Development	44,20	..	44,20
	97. Department of Culture	21,64	..	21,64
	98. Archaeology	25,00	..	25,00
	99. Department of Electronics	1,21,13	..	1,21,13
	TOTAL- GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE GOVERNMENTS . .	11,22,87,23	– 10,00,00	11,12,87,23

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
361. Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	2. Agriculture	31,35	..	31,35
	3. Fisheries	3,00	..	3,00
	7. Department of Rural Development	2,82	..	2,82
	8. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	3,98	..	3,98
	25. Education	20,93	..	20,93
	44. Medical and Public Health	24,86	..	24,86
	45. Family Planning	23,80	..	23,80
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	37,34,62	..	37,34,62
	60. Village and Small Industries	7,00	..	7,00
	76. Roads	6,43,39	..	6,43,39
	84. Department of Rehabilitation	11	..	11
	97. Department of Culture	1,35	..	1,35
	99. Department of Electronics	15,00	..	15,00
	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS	45,12,21	..	45,12,21
362. Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	40. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	7,74,49,00	..	7,74,49,00
363. Compensation and Assignments Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	52. Delhi	16,53,06	..	16,53,06
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	..	25
	TOTAL—COMPENSATION, ETC.	16,53,31	..	16,53,31
364. Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries	30. Ministry of External Affairs	35,56,53	..	35,56,53
	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	4,59,39	..	4,59,39
	TOTAL—TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC, ETC	40,15,92	..	40,15,92
367. Miscellaneous Grants	30. Ministry of External Affairs	13,14,50	..	13,24,50
	76. Roads	10,00	..	10,00
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS	13,24,50	..	13,24,50
	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS	20,12,42,17	—10,00,00	20,02,42,17
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE HEADS (REVENUE ACCOUNT) AS SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	81,64,20,98	—3,07,15,96	78,57,05,02
	Add—RAILWAYS EXPENDITURE AS PER RAILWAY BUDGET	16,78,64,84	..	16,78,64,84
	GRAND TOTAL	98,42,85,82	—3,07,15,96	95,35,69,86

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Consolidated Fund—Capital, Public Debt, Loans, etc.:				
Capital Expenditure Outside the Revenue Account:				
A.—*Capital Account of General Services:*				
430. Capital Outlay on India Security Press	35. Stamps	81,98	..	81,98
446. Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint	37. Currency, Coinage and Mint	20,97,79	−13,87,64	7,10,15
459. Capital Outlay on Public Works	49. Police	1,95,00	..	1,95,00
	52. Delhi	1,15,00	..	1,15,00
	53. Chandigarh	93	..	93
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23,50	..	23,50
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	74,69	..	74,69
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	..	25
	90. Public Works	12,33,45	−18,00	12,15,45
	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	16,42,82	−18,00	16,24,82
468. Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services	38. Pensions	..	−3,58,90	−3,58,90
	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	10,00	..	10,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICE	10,00	−3,58,90	−3,48,90
469. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	23. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	237,76,23	−10,00	237,66,23
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES	276,08,82	−17,74,54	258,34,28
B.—*Capital Account of Social and Community Services:*				
477. Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture	52. Delhi	2,20,00	..	2,20,00
	53. Chandigarh	1,55	..	1,55
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,58	..	6,58
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	13,00	..	13,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,84	..	1,84
	90. Public Works	49,70	..	49,70
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON EDUCATION, ART AND CULTURE	2,92,67	..	2,92,67

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
479. Capital Outlay on Scientific Services and Research	86. Meteorology	2,01,00	..	2,01,00
	90. Public Works	82,52	..	82,52
	95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	22,74,34	..	22,74,34
	100. Department of Science and Technology	85,00	..	85,00
	103. Department of Space	8,31,50	..	8,31,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH	34,74,36	..	34,74,36
480. Capital Outlay on Medical	44. Medical and Public Health	12,50,21	—13,50,00	—99,79
	52. Delhi	1,35,00	..	1,35,00
	53. Chandigarh	2,94	..	2,94
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,00	..	3,00
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	10,89	..	10,89
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,87	..	2,87
	57. Lakshadweep	56	..	56
	90. Public Works	44,57	..	44,57
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MEDICAL	14,50,04	— 13,50,00	1,00,04
481. Capital Outlay on Family Planning	45. Family Planning	40,00	..	40,00
482. Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitaion and Water Supply	44. Medical and Public Health	19,53,73	—19,53,73	..
	53. Chandigarh	10,00	..	10,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,68	..	9,68
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,00	..	2,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH ETC.	19,75,41	—19,53,73	21,68
483. Capital Outlay on Housing	52. Delhi	1,33,30	..	1,33,30
	53. Chandigarh	55,00	..	55,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63,14	..	63,14
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,31,81	..	1,31,81
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,70	..	1,70
	57. Lakshadweep	7,00	..	7,00
	92. Housing and Urban Development	11,04,83	– 15,00	10,89,83
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON HOUSING	14,96,78	– 15,00	14,81,78
484. Capital Outlay on Urban Development	52. Delhi	9,65,00	—9,40,00	25,00
	53. Chandigarh	2,70,25	2,30,25	40,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT	12,35,25	—11,70,25	65,00

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
485. Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	56. Lakshadweep	1,13	..	1,13
	63. Information and Publicity	20,00	..	20,00
	90. Public Works	63	..	63
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	21,76	..	21,76
486. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting .	64. Broadcasting	21,12,00	—19,24,07	1,87,93
488. Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare . . .	52. Delhi	10,00	..	10,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,85,06	—1,04,56	80,50
	57. Lakshadweep	5,71	—8,92	—3,21
	84. Department of Rehabilitation . . .	5,34,91	—1,95,22	3,39,69
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SOCIAL SECURITY, ETC	7,35,68	—3,08,70	4,26,98
495. Capital Outlay on Other Social and Community Services .	52. Delhi	2,50	..	2,50
	53. Chandigarh	7	..	7
	66. Labour and Employment	1	—1	..
	90. Public Works	4,97	..	4,97
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE . . .	7,55	—1	7,54
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	128,41,50	—67,21,76	61,19,74
C. Capital Account of Economic Services:				
(a) Capital Account of General of Economic Services.				
497. Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production .	62,31	—1,44	60,87
498. Capital Outlay on Cooperation .	7. Department of Rural Development . . .	6,00,00	..	6,00,00
	52. Delhi	16,65	..	16,65
	53. Chandigarh	30	..	30
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72	..	72
	55. Arunachal Pradesh			
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	..	15
	57. Lakshadweep	3,10	..	3,10
	60. Village and Small Industries	10,00	..	10,00
	61. Civil Supplies and Cooperation . . .	10,85,10	..	10,85,10
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON COOPERATION .	17,16,02	..	17,16,02
500. Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions .	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production . .	20,00	..	20,00
	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance .	50,00,00	..	50,00,00
	TOTAL—INVESTMENTS IN GENERAL ETC. . .	50,20,00	..	50,20,00
501. Investments in International Financial Institutions . .	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,00,20	..	1,00,20
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	68,98,53	—1,44	68,97,09

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expnditure shown in the Budget
(b) Capital Account of Agricultural and Allied Services				
505. Capital Outlay on Agriculture	2. Agriculture	1108,66,35	—9,60,00,00	148,66,35
	6. Department of Food	1,07,50	..	1,07,50
	7. Department of Rural Development	5	..	5
	52. Delhi	54,00	—51,50	2,50
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,00	—2,00	6,00
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	8,00	..	8,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,00	—10,00	..
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLYA ON AGRICULTURE	11,10,53,90	-9,60,63,50	1,49,90,40
506. Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	52. Delhi	40,00	..	40,00
	53. Chandigarh	1,86	..	1,86
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINOR IRRIGATION, ETC.	41,86	..	41,86
509. Capital Outlay on Food	6. Department of Food	2,02,03	..	2,02,03
	53. Chandigarh	18,00	—19,00	—1,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,39,32	—2,39,32	..
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	1,22,87	—1,36,63	—13,76
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	79,60	—79,60	..
	57. Lakshadweep	75,00	—75,00	..
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOOD AND NUTRITION	7,36,82	—5,49,55	1,87,27
510. Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	1,65,00	..	1,65,00
	52. Delhi	18,20	..	18,20
	53. Chandigarh	11,00	..	11,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,79	..	6,79
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	50	..	50
	90. Public Works	62,19	..	62,19
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	2,63,68	..	2,63,68
511. Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	64,65	..	64,65
	52. Delhi	5,00	..	5,00
	90. Public Works	15,70	..	15,70
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	85,35	..	85,35
512. Capital Outlay on Fisheries	3. Fisheries	1,12,74	..	1,12,74
	52. Delhi	2,50	..	2,50
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,00	—1,00	..
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FISHERIES	1,16,24	—1,00	1,15,24
513. Capital Outlay on Forests	5. Forest	1,37,91	..	1,37,91
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46,00	..	46,00
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	30	..	30
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25	..	25
	90. Public Works	8,51	..	8,51
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS	1,92,97	..	1,92,97
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SERVICES	1124,90,82	—966,14,05	158,76,77

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
(c) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals				
520. Capital Outlay on Industrial Research and Development	90. Public Works	3,62	..	3,62
521. Capital Outlay on Village and Industries	52. Delhi	1,32,00	..	1,32,00
	53. Chandigarh	5,00	..	5,00
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	3,50	..	3,50
	60. Village and Small Industries	4,35,00	..	3,35,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	5,75,50	..	5,75,50
522. Capital Outlay on Machinery and Engineering Industries	18. Ministry of Defence	4,00,00	..	4,00,00
	59. Industries	7,62,79	..	7,62,79
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MACHINERY, ETC.	11,62,79	..	11,62,79
523. Capital Outlay on Petroleum, Chemical and Fertiliser Industries	70. Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	118,06,16	—16	118,06,00
	71. Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries	192,38,81	—1	192,38,80
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PETROLEUM, ETC.	310,44,97	—17	310,44,80
524. Capital Outlay on Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries	18. Minisrty of Defence	10,00	..	10,00
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	3,40,00	..	3,40,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AIRCRAFT AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES	3,50,00	..	3,50,00
525. Capital Outlay on Telecommunications and Electronics Industries	13. Ministry of Communications	30,00	..	30,00
	95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	65,00	..	65,00
	99. Department of Electronics	1,22,50	—5,00	1,17,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS, ETC.	2,17,50	—5,00	2,12,50
526. Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	2,00,00	..	2,00,00
	59. Industries	89,71,01	..	89,71,01
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CONSUMER INDUSTRIES	91,71,01	..	91,71,01
527. Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Development	95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	43,06,93	—1,08,00	41,98,93
528. Capital Outlay on Mining and Metallurgical Industries	18. Ministry of Defence	50,00	..	50,00
	29. Coal and Lignite	44,99,01	—4,00	44,95,01
	79. Department of Steel	38,52,34	—10,00	38,42,34
	81. Mines and Minerals	18,30,00	..	11,30,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINING, ETC.	102,31,35	—14,00	102,17,35
529. Capital Outlay on Other Industries	39. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	55,09	..	55,09
530. Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions	53. Chandigarh	1,00	..	1,00
	63. Information and Publicity	60,00	..	60,00
	TOTAL—INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	61,00	..	61,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	571,79,76	—1,27,17	570,52,59

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
(a) *Capital Account of Water and Power Development :*				
531. Capital Outlay on Water and Power Development Services	10. Department of Irrigation	41,00	..	41,00
	28. Power Development	1,20,79	..	1,20,79
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	1,61,79	..	1,61,79
533. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	10. Department of Irrigation	4,84,62	—20,00	4,64,62
	52. Delhi	1,86,58	—27,00	1,59,58
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20,00	..	20,00
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	1,30,00	..	1,30,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, ETC.	8,21,20	—47,00	7,74,20
534. Capital Outlay on Power Projects	28. Power Development	39,83,10	..	39,83,10
	53. Chandigarh	44,00	—2,00	42,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71,60	—20,00	51,60
	55. Arunchal Pradesh	78,00	..	78,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,00	..	10,00
	57. Lakshadweep	8,00	..	8,00
	96. Nuclear Power Schemes	41,64,69	..	41,64,69
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POWER PROJECTS	93,59,39	—22,00	83,37,39
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	93,42,38	—69,00	92,73,38
(e) *Capital Outlay on Transport and Communications :*				
535. Capital Outlay on Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60,00	..	60,00
	57. Lakshadweep	4,50	..	4,50
	77. Ports, Ligthouses and Shipping	26,00,60	—2,61,61	23,38,99
	90. Public Works	1,81	..	1,81
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS, ETC.	26,66,91	—2,61,61	24,05,30
536. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	87. Aviation	23,06,43	—8,69,67	14,36,76
537. Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges.	49. Police	..	..	..
	53. Chandigarh	2,75	..	2,75
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,11,95	..	1,11,95
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	2,59,00	..	2,59,00
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8,25	..	8,25
	76. Roads	70,16,63	..	70,16,63
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS AND BRIDGES	73,98,58	..	73,98,58

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
538. Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Services	53. Chandigarh	12,00	..	12.00
	55. Arunachal Pradesh			
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	2,37,50	..	2.37,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD, ETC.	2,49,50	..	2,49,50
544. Capital Outlay on Other Transport and Communication Services	52. Delhi	2,20	..	2,20
	14. Overseas Communications Services	4,86,00	—51,00	4,35,00
	88. Tourism	2,46,41	..	2.46,41
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER TRANSPORT, ETC.	7,34,61	—51,00	6,83,61
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	1,33,56,03	—11,82,28	1,21,73,75
(*g*) *Capital Account of posts and telegraphs :*				
555. Capital Outlay on Postal Services	17. Capital Outlay on Posts nad Telegraphs	4,92,93	—2,75,44	2,17,49
556. Capital Outlay on Tele-communications Services (including Wireless)	17. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	1,67,61,07	—1,51,81,56	15,79,51
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	1,72,54,00	—1,54,57,00	17,97,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES	2165,21,52	—11,34,50,94	10,30,70,58
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE REVENUE ACCOUNT	2569,71,841	—12,19,47,24	13,50,24,60
	Add—Railway Capital as per Railway Budget	182,50,00	..	1,82,50,00
	GRAND TOTAL	2752,21,84	—12,19,47,24	15,32,74,60
E. *Public Debt :*				
601. Internal Debt. of the Central Government	Repayment of Debt	8209,65,34	..	82,09,65,34
620. External Debt	Repayment of Debt.	315,77,60	..	315,77,60
	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	85,25,42,94	..	8525,42,94
F. *Loans and Advances :*				
677. Loans for Education, Art and CULTURE	25. Education	50,35	..	50,35
	53. Chandigarh	30	..	30
	63. Information and Publicity	1,40,00	..	1,40,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR EDUCATION, ART AND CULTURE	1,90,65	..	1,90,65
679. Loans for Scientific Services and Research	99. Department of Electronics	44,00	..	44,00
	100. Department of Science and Technology	65,00	..	65,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH	1,09,00	..	1,09,00

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
681. Loans for Family Planning	45. Family Planning	90,00	..	90,00
682. Loans for Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	52. Delhi	9,40,00	..	9,40,00
683. Loans for Housing	52. Delhi	1,47,50	..	1,47,50
	53. Chandigarh	20,00	..	20,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	..	50
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	80	..	80
	66. Labour and Employment	4	—4	..
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR HOUSING	1,68,84	—4	1,68,80
685. Loans for Information and Publicity	63. Information and Publicity	4,50	..	4,50
688. Loans for Social Security and welfare	84. Department of Rehabilitation	1,36,83	..	1,36,83
695. Loans for Other Social and Community Services	66. Labour and Employment	5,68	—5,68	..
	77. Ports Light houses and Shipping	1,26,00	..	1,26,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR OTHER SOCIAL ETC.	131,68	—5,68	1,26,00
698. Loans to Cooperative Societies	7. Department of Rural Development	2	..	2
	18. Ministry of Defence	25	..	25
	52. Delhi	2,35	..	2,35
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	..	25
	61. Civil Supplies and Cooperation	15,91,64	..	15,91,64
	66. Labour and Employment	5	—5	..
	TOTAL— LOANS TO COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES	15,94,56	—5	15,94,51
705. Loans for Agriculture	2. Agriculture	90,00	..	90,00
	6. Department of Food	42,50	..	42,50
	53. Chandigarh	35	..	35
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,30	..	1,30
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	50	..	50
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,55	..	2,55
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR AGRICULTURE	1,37,20	..	1,37,50
706. Loans for Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development.	53. Chandigarh	14	..	14
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,70	..	1,70
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR MINOR IRRIGATION, ETC.	1,84	..	1,84
709. Loans for Food	6. Department of Food	5,86,50	..	5,86,50
	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	..	60
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION	5,87,10	..	5,87,10
710. Loans for Animal Husbandry	52. Delhi	1,00	..	1,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	..	45
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	..	15
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	1,60	..	1,60

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries take in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
711. Loans for Dairy Development	5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	90,00	..	90,00
712. Loans for Fisheries	3. Fisheries	25,00	..	25,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,00	..	1,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR FISHERIES	25,00	..	26,00
714. Loans for Community Development	56. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	..	50
715. Loans for Agricultural Financial Institutions	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	50,00,00	..	50,00,00
720. Loans for Industrial Research and Development	59. Industries	50	..	50
721. Loans for Village and Small Industries	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production			
	52. Delhi	40,00	..	40,00
	53. Chandigarh	10,00	..	10,00
	54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,30	..	1,30
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	90	..	90
	56. Dadra and Nagor Haveli	1,00	..	1,00
	60. Village and Small Industries	32,74,62	..	32,74,62
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	33,27,82	..	33,27,82
722. Loans for Machinery and Engineering Industries	18. Ministry of Defence	2,25,00	..	2,25,00
	59. Industries	77,28,95	..	77,28,95
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	79,53,95	..	79,53,95

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i. e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
723. Loans for Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertiliser Industires	70. Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	60,31,00	..	60,31,00
	71. Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries	162,09,49	..	162,09,49
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FURTILIZERS INDUSTRIES	222,40,49	..	222,40,49
724. Loans for Aircrafts and Shipbuilding Industries	18. Ministry of Defence	7,00,00	..	7,00,00
	77. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	24,00,00	..	24,00,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR AIRCRAFTS, ETC.	31,00,00	..	31,00,00
725. Loans for Telecommunications and Electronics Industries	13. Ministry of Communications	1,85,00	..	1,85,0
	18. Ministry of Defence	2,00,00	..	2,00,00
	95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	1,75,00	..	1,75,00
	99. Department of Electronics	52,50	..	52,50
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS, ETC.	6,12,50	..	6,12,50
726. Loans for Consumer Industries	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	3,94,00	..	3,94,00
	59. Industries	12,90,24	..	12,90,24
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR CONSUMER INDUSTRIES	16,84,24	..	16,84,24
728. Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries	29. Coal and Lignite	186,93,00	..	186,93,00
	79. Department of Steel	1,58,29,00	..	1,58,29,00
	81. Mines and Minerals	65,50,00	..	65,50,00
	95. Atomic Energy Research Development and Industrial Projects	1,55,00	..	1,55,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR MINING, ETC.	4,12,27,00	..	4,12,27,00
730. Loans to Industrial Financial Corporations	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	6,48,00	..	6,48,00
734. Loans for Power Projects	28. Power Development	40,00,02	..	40,00,02
	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	20,00,00	..	20,00,00
	52. Delhi	10,20,00	..	10,20,00
	64. Broadcasting	2,00	..	2,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR POWER PROJECTS	70,22,02	..	70,22,02
735. Loans for Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	77. Ports, Lighthouses, and Shipping	1,38,05,00	..	1,38,05,00
736. Loans for Civil Aviation	87. Aviation	1,53,70	..	1,53,70
738. Loans for Road and Water Transport Services	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	18,18,50	..	18,18,50
744. Loans for other Transport and Communication Services	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,00	..	1,00
	88. Tourism	3,37,00	..	3,37,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR OTHER TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES	3,38,00	..	3,38,00
746. Loans to Railways	41. Other Expenditure of Ministry of Finance	110,83,78	..	110,83,78

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
760. Loans and Advances to State Governments	2. Agriculture	60,15,00	..	60,15,00
	3. Fisheries	15,42	..	15,42
	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	39,50	..	39,50
	5. Forest	2,25,00	..	2,25,00
	6. Deptt. of Food	5,50	..	5,50
	7. Department of Rural Development	2,24,75	..	2,24,75
	10. Department of Irrigation	8,89,00	..	8,89,00
	18. Ministry of Defence	66,97	..	66,97
	25. Education	3,56,10	..	3,56,10
	28. Power Development	12,20,00	..	12,20,00
	40. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	9,62,16,00	..	9,62,16,00
	44. Medical and Public Health	1,00	..	1,00
	48. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	25,00	..	25,00
	49. Police	7,00,00	..	7,00,00
	51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	85,00	..	85,00
	60. Village and Small Industries	2,75,00	..	2,75,00
	61. Civil Supplies and Cooperation	90,00	..	90,00
	76. Roads	7,25,00	..	7,25,00
	77. Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping	2,40,00	..	2,40,00
	78. Road and Inland Water Transport	1,50,00	..	1,50,00
	79. Department of Steel	2,40,00	..	2,40,00
	81. Mines and Minerals	61,00	..	61,00
	84. Department of Rehabilitation	6,70,01	..	6,70,01
	92. Housing and Urban Development	20,65,00	..	26,65,00
	96. Nuclear Power Schemes	26,00	..	26,00
	TOTAL—Loans & Advances to State Govt.	11,06,26,25	..	11,06,26,25
761. Loans & Advances to Union Territory Governments	7. Department of Rural Development	23	..	23
	25. Education	52	..	52
	28. Power Development	2,80,00	..	2,80,00
	40. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	1,00	..	1,00
	51. Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs	18,00,78	..	18,00,78
	60. Village and Small Industries	12,00	..	12,00
	78. Road & Inland Water Transport	40,00	..	40,00
	84. Department of Rehabiliation	50	..	50
	TOTAL—Loans & Advances to Union Territory Governments	21,35,03	..	21,35,03
765. Advances to Foreign Governments	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	2,80,00,00	..	2,80,00,00
	30. Ministry of External Affairs	30,30,00	..	30,30,00
	41. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	6,07,00	..	6,07,00
	71. Fertilizer and Chemicals Industries	10,00,00	..	10,00,00
	TOTAL—Advances to Foreign Governments	3,26,37,00	..	3,26,37,00
766. Loans to Government Servants	42. Loans to Government Servants etc.	47,64,18	..	47,64,18
767. Miscellaneous Loans	18. Ministry of Defence	12,90	..	1,290
	42. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	2,56	..	2,56
	TOTAL—Miscellaneous Loans	15,46	..	15,46
	TOTAL—Loans and Advances	27,44,00,72	—5,77	27,43,97,95

ANNEXURE IV

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

This Annexure gives a brief description of the assistance in the form of Loans and Grants received from friendly foreign countries and international organisations. The Estimates of net flow of external assistance during the year 1974-75 and 1975-76 are summarised in the following table :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1974-75	Revised Estimates 1974-75	Budget Estimates 1974-75
External Assistance			
Loans			
Receipt . . .	+849.79	888.32	928.47
Repayments . . .	−297.32	−293.29	−315.78
Interest payments . .	−169.37	−166.90	−172.11
Grants			
PL 480 . .	+11.60	16.40	—
Others . . .	+12.12	71.72	37.50
Net . . .	406.82	516.25	478.08

Two Statements, one showing amounts of loans authorised and the sums drawn against them and another showing the repayments in respect of each loan, are added at the end.

A—LOANS

I. Loans from U.S.A.

Loans extended by the United States Government upto 31st December, 1974 amounted to $8116.64 million (net of cancellation).

(i) *Loans from US AID.*—Loans from US AID total $ 2560.45 million net of cancellations. These are repayable in dollars. Repayment is scheduled for 40 years, with no payments of principal during a grace period of first ten years.

Besides loans to Government, certain loans have been given by the AID directly to private and public sector undertakings. The repayment of such loans is governed by the special loan repayment procedure agreements between the Govt. of India and the US AID. In these cases the loans are repaid in Rupees by the borrowers to the Govt. of India in varying numbers of instalments according to the terms of the loan agreements. The Government assume liability for payment to AID in dollars of the principal amount in 40 years with a moratorium of 10 years.

(ii) *PL 480 Convertible currency credit.*—The PL 480 commodity Agreements signed since 1967 also provide for import of agricultural commodities against convertible local currency credit which will be analogous to other dollar credits. This credit is repayable in 31 annual instalments beginning 10 years after the imports are made.

The U.S. Government have so far provided Debt Relief to the extent of $ 34.92 million by deferring principal and interest payments during the years 1968-69 to 1971-72. From 1972-73, the debt relief assistance is in the form of refinancing credits repayable in 20 equal annual instalments excluding a grace period of seven years. The debt relief for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 was $ 29.14 million and $ 29.34 million respectively. The debt relief for the year 1974-75 is estimated $ 45.00 million.

(iii) *Loans from U.S. Exim Bank.*—Loans from the U.S. Export-Import Bank for financing the imports from USA of capital equipment and related spares and services to the end of 1974 amount to $ 346.66 million. These loans are repayable in dollars in 20—24 semi-annual instalments commencing after an initial period of moratorium extending upto five years.

II. Loans from U.S.S.R.

The Soviet assistance for India's economic development commenced in 1955 with eight credit agreements (the latest signed in December, 1966) for a total value of Roubles 1225.36 million. These are Government Credits, confined to Public Sector Projects towards the basic and heavy industries and development projects included in the Five Year Plan.

2. Soviet credits carry an interest at 2½% per annum and are generally repayable over a period of 12 years starting one year after the completion of shipments of equipment required for putting the project into operation. Exceptions are the credit for the Drugs Project for Roubles 18 million which was repayable in seven years, and the credit for the Bokaro Steel Plant under which repayment of the principal starts one year after a given amount is disbursed. There are no commitment charges payable on the Soviet credits and interest is charged on the amount drawn.

3. Both the payment of interest and repayment of principal are made in Indian Rupees which are utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade and Payments Agreement in force at the time.

4. Among the projects which have been financed wholly or in part with Soviet assistance are the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants; the Heavy Machine Building

Plant, Ranchi, a large number of power projects such as Neyveli, Korba, Singrauli; the Kota Precision Instruments Project; Exploration for Oil and Gas; the Barauni and Koyali Refineries; the Coal Mining Machinery Plant; the Opthalmic Glass Project, etc.

5. USSR have provided 2 million tonnes of wheat on loan. Its replacement to the Soviet Union would commence two years after full delivery and be effected in the course of five years in equal annual instalments. On the basis of the issue price prevailing at the time of the shipments were required in India, Food Corporation of India has paid Rs. 202 crores to Government for the wheat.

III. Loans from U.K.

1. The U. K. Government have been extending long term loans through the Aid India Consortium since its formation in 1958. The total value of the loans granted upto 31st December, 1974 has been £ 701.4 million. In addition to the above, a credit of £ 11.5 million was extended to the Government of India by Lazard Brothers heading a Syndicate of British Banks for the setting up of the Durgapur Steel Plant. A financial agreement was also signed by the Government of India with Barclays Bank Ltd. U.K. for the amount of £ 2.55 million in October, 1966 to provide foreign exchange for the import of raw material and components required by M/s. AVB Durgapur for manufacture of two boilers each for the Thermal Power Station at Santhaldih of the West Bengal Electricity Board and for DVC.

2. The terms of British aid have progressively softened over these years and these credits are now repayable over a period of 25 years with a grace period of 7 years. The Credits are also now completely interest free. Quantitatively, the British aid has been showing an upward trend. The total quantum of aid increased from £ 47 million in the year 1969-70 to £ 51.5 million in 1970-71 and to £ 54.5 million in the year 1971-72. The credit agreements signed during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 amounted to £ 71.5 million and £ 73 million respectively. Agreements for £ 39.4 million have been signed upto 31st December, 1974 and for £ 55.6 million are expected to be signed before 31st March, 1975. The assistance from U.K. is discernible into Project aid and Non-Project aid as under :—

3. Project Aid

Out of the total economic assistance of £ 701.4 million the project assistance has been of the order of £ 225.50 million. The project assistance is (a) for the financing of large value projects by meeting their requirements under the U.K./India mixed Project Loans and (b) for the Import of Capital Goods that are needed for India's economic development being met from the U.K./India Capital Investment Loans.

4. The principle on which the British project aid is administered is known as "partial funding" system. This method of financing permits the foreign exchange requirements of large value projects by ensuring them their year to year off take of British aid Funds. In short, under this system a number of projects are simultaneously taken up for British aid financing, their yearly foreign exchange requirements being met out of the current Mixed Project Loan with their further requirements of froeign exchange till completion of the project assured out of future Mixed Project Loans. This form of assistance has been helpful for financing large value projects in the priority and core sectors of our economy.

5. Non-Project Aid

The Non-project aid forms a substantial part of aid given by U.K. Government and comprises of Balance of Payment, Assistance, Debt Relief Assistance, Kipping Loans, Food Relief Assistance and others. The U.K./India Maintenance Loans are for the import of non-project goods from Britain. Amongst these are raw materials, spare parts and components required to service India's Agricultural and Industrial production.

The total debt relief assistance received so far from Britain is £ 75.4 million.

6. Terms of lending by U.K.

The loans granted in the Second Plan were repayable over a period varying from 6½ to 20 years whereas those extended in the Third Plan were repayable over a period of 25 years with a grace period of 5 to 7 years. Following the Consortium meeting held on 5th June, 1963 the U.K. Government waived payment of interest for the first 7 years for loans made in 1963-64 and thereafter. Commencing with the General Purpose Loan Agreement signed on 20th October, 1965, no interest is payable on their loans. The present loans, as stated earlier, are all repayable over 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years with no interest payments or any service charges.

IV. Loans from Canada

The loans from Canada are (a) Wheat Loans, (b) Export Development Corporation Credits, and (c) Development Loans. The credits against the Wheat Loan amounted to Canadian $ 33.00 million for purchase of wheat and flour. The Export Development Corporation Credits are medium-term suppliers credits from the Government owned Export Development Corporation of Canada, amounting to C. $ 120.09 million. The Development Loans amounted to C. $ 437.08 million.

2. Canadian development is channelised through Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and has so far come in the shape of (a) Grants for food and non-food items, (b) non-project loans for purchase of Industrial commodities, fertilisers and miscellaneous capital goods and (c) project loans for meeting the import requirements of specific projects. In addition, Canada extended credits through the Government owned Export Development Corporation (E.D.C.).

3. The non-project assistance mainly relates to import of commodities, fertilisers and capital goods while the project assistance was extended to Rana Pratap Sagar Project, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Port handling epuipment at Kandla and Haldia, Synthetic Rubber Project, Second Satellite Communication, Diesel Loco Works etc.

4. The general terms and conditions of loans extended by Canada are as under :—

Nature of Credits	Terms and Conditions
1. Wheat Loans . . .	Repayable in seven equal annual instalments—interest at 4%.
2. Export Development Corporation Credits.	Repayable between 15 to 20 years—Interest at 6%.
3. Development Loans .	Repayable over a period of 50 years—Free of Interest charges.

Debt Relief.

5. Canadian Government had provided Debt relief since 1968-69 in the form of postponement for 10 years of specified principal payments as well as cash grants in lieu of waiving of interest due on payments so postponed.

V. Loans from the Federal Republic of Germany

The Government of Federal Republic of Germany have so far committed loan assistance to India to the extent of DM 6245.16 million. The assistance provided is made available for utilisation through specific agreements signed with Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (K.F.W.), the German Bank for Reconstruction. Agreements totalling DM 6029.93 million have so far been signed with the KFW. The credits so made available have been used for financing specific projects like Rourkela Steel Plant, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Neyveli Lignite Mining Project, Coal Washeries, Railways, Telco etc. and for purchase of commodities like fertilizers, Capital Goods, components, machinery and raw materials. The terms of German loans have been soft particularly in respect of loans pertaining to more recent years. Until 1968-69 the period of repayment was 25 years with a grace period of 7 years. This has been improved upon since 1969-70 to 30 years repayment period including grace period of 8 years. The grace period has been increased to 10 years in respect of agreements concluded from 1972-73.

The Federal Republic of Germany have also provided assistance in the form of "Debt Relief" as part of Consortium Aid to India is in the form of refinancing repayments of earlier loans, earmarking of certain portions of commodity credit for the financing of purchases from third countries and foregoing a portion of interest on certain earlier loans and treating it as a grant to the Govt. of India. The total value of Debt Relief received or committed so far is DM 874.05 million.

During 1974-75, the Federal Republic of Germany are also providing grants up to DM 10 million for Rural Development Programme.

VI. Loans from Japan

The Japanese Government have so far extended eighteen credits for a total amount of 267.34 billion Yen through the Japanese Export Import Bank, intended for purchase in Japan of equipment for railways, power projects, fertiliser projects, petro chemicals and fibre projects, coal and iron ore mining and processing equipment, for ports, machine tools, ships, other industrial machinery and components, etc. The loans are repayable over a period of 10 to 20 years, with a grace period of 3 to 7 years.

The above excludes Japanese assistance for debt rescheduling of principal repayments for 59.51 billion Yen from 1967-68 to 1973-74 and 815 million Yen out of the First Yen Credit relating to Shipping Corporation of India. Debt Relief expected for 1974-75 is 12.14 billion Yen.

VII. Loans from Switzerland

The Government of Swiss Confederation had up to the end of 31st December, 1974 provided four credits totalling 300 million Swiss Francs for capital goods & machinery required for development programmes. This includes a Development Loan of 35 million Swiss Francs signed in October 1973 for capital goods and services for 400 KV Sub-stations being constructed at Obra, Sultanpur and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. The transfer credits are made available through a Consortium of Banks and by Swiss Government. The credits cover generally 90% of the FOB value of the goods contracted for and financed under the credits, the balance of 10% being met by importers from free foreign exchange made available. The credits through a Consortium of Banks are repayable in 10 years from the date they are made use of with a grace period of 3—5 years while the Government credits are repayable in 15—40 years.

VIII. Loans from Czechoslavakia

The Government of Czechoslavakia have signed three credit agreements with the Government of India for a total value of Rs. 176.20 crores.

2. Among the projects which have been financed under these credits are, Foundry Forge Plant, Ranchi, Heavy Machine Tools Project, Ranchi, High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli, Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad, Heavy Duty Electric Locomotives, components for manufacture of turboblowers and compressors at Hyderabad, Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Works, Vishakhapatnam, Ennore Thermal Power Station, Ajmer Machine Tools Factory etc.

The terms and conditions of the credits are as follows :—

	Rate of Interest	Period of Repayment
First credit	2½%	8 years
Second and Third credit	2½%	12 years for capital goods 8 years for components.

3. Under all the three credits both the repayment of principal and payment of interest are made in rupees which are utilised by the Czech authorities for the purchase of Indian goods according to the provision of the Indo-Czech Trade Plan.

IX. Loans from Yugoslavia

The Government of Yugoslavia have extended two credits for a total sum of Rs. 28.48 crores for purchase of ships and for import of capital goods and equipment for Power projects, marine diesel engines, for fisheries etc. While the first credit is repayable in equal consecutive semi-annual instalments within such periods as may be specifically agreed to in the contracts, the second credit of Rs. 60 crores was mainly suppliers credit, Government credit constituting only Rs. 10 lakhs.

X. Loans from Poland

The Govt. of Poland have extended three credits for a total value of Rs. 38.16 crores. The credits were repayable over a period of 8—12 years and carried a rate of interest @2½% per annum. Both the payment of principal and the payment of interest are made in rupees which are utilised by the Polish authorities for the purchase of Indian goods according to the provisions of the Indo-Polish Agreement.

XI. Loans from Austria

The Austrian Government have so far extended eight credits for a total amount of 664.85 million Austrian Schillings for purchase of Austrian goods. These credits are repayable in consecutive half yearly instalments over a period of 10 to 18 years including a grace period of 2 to 7 years.

The Govt. of Austria have also extended seven credits for 223.74 million A.S. for refinancing of repayment of principal in respect of the earlier loans. Debt Relief for 1974-75 is estimated at A.S. 56.86 million.

XII. Loans from Netherlands

The Govt. of Netherlands have so far extended credits for 543.5 million Dutch Guilders for purchase of capital goods and raw materials. This is in addition to the financial (export) credits pledged to the extent of 97.8 million Dutch Guilders. These loans are repayable over a period of 19 to 23 years. Debt Relief of DG 2.31 million DG 2.18 million in the shape of reduction in interest payment was granted during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74.

A sum of DG 12.76 million (Rs. 3 crores) is expected for 1974-75 towards Debt Relief from Netherlands as an outright grant assistence.

XIII. Loans from Denmark

The Govt. of Denmark have extended five credits to the extent of 165 million Danish Kroners for purchase of dairy machinery and capital goods. The credits are payable over a period of 12—25 years. In addition, the Danish Govt. have provided food assistance for 60 million Danish Kroners for purchase of fertilisers and milk products. The credit is repayable over a period of 20 to 25 years.

The Govt. of Denmark have waived the repayment of principal of 16.64 million Danish Kroners repayable during the years 1974-75 to 1978-79.

XIV. Loans from Sweden

The Govt. of Sweden have so far extended eight development credits aggregating 558.90 million Swedish Kroners for the procurement of goods and services for Dairy Projects, Electricity Power Systems, for procurement of fishing trawlers, drilling and mining equipment and materials and equipment for Indo-Swedish joint industrial ventures and Wheat Storage Project undertaken by the Food Corporation of India. The first four credits are repayable in semi-annual instalments over a period of 25 years with a grace period of 10 years. The rest are payable over a period of 50 years with a grace period of 10 years.

The Govt. of Sweden have agreed to extend cash assistance in lieu of reimbursements on account of commodity imports made from Sweden. A sum of Rs. 7.54 crores on this account is expected to be received in 1974-75. In addition a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs is also expected in 1974-75 towards reduction in the payment of interest on earlier loans.

XV. Loan from Bahrain

Special Indian Rupee notes and Indian coins which were in circulation in Bahrain ceased to be legal tender from 1965 and were replaced by a new local currency. According to agreement with the Government of Bahrain the Indian Currency exchanged with the Government of Bahrain and returned to the Reserved Bank of India has been transferred to the Government of India and the amount so transferred was treated as a loan from the Government of Bahrain to the Government of India repayable in sterling. This loan amounted to Rs. 7.86 crores. One-third of the Loan amounting to Rs. 2.62 crores was paid on 30th April, 1966. The balance is payable in ten equal annual instalments commencing from 5th February 1967.

XVI. Loans from Italy

The Government of Italy under an agreement signed in 1966 offered a credit of 1250 million Liras for the import of fertilizers from that country and, if required, for the payment of the transportation expenses relating to them. The Credit is repayable over a period of fifteen years in 25 equal half-yearly instalments. Italy has also offered three debt relief credits amounting to 12,625 million Italian Liras.

XVII. Loans from Belgium

The Government of Belgium have so far extended nine credits for a total amount of 1585 million Belgian Francs (inclusive of debt relief) for purchase of Belgian goods in connection with the development plans of the Government of India. The loans are repayable over a period of 17 to 20 years and carry rate of interest between 2-3%.

XVIII. Loans from France

The Government of France have so far extended 19 credits aggregating FF 1718 million. Twelve credits amounting of FF 1460 million are for import of raw materials, components and capital machinery etc., from France. The remaining seven credits for FF 258 million are cash credits towards Debt Relief. The credits are repayable over a period of 10 to 25 years.

XIX. Loans from Hungary

The Government of Hungarian People's Republic extended a credit of Rs. 250 million (out of which an amount of Rs. 75 million was earmarked as suppliers credit) on 15th June, 1966 to finance import of plant, machinery, equipment, etc. required for complete projects. The credits are to the extent of 85%

of the FOB value and are repayable in 10 annual instalments after the shipment of last consignment.

XX. **Loans from Bulgaria**

The Government of Bulgaria extended a credit of Rs. 112.5 million on 2nd May, 1967 for the establishment of various industrial enterprises, of which Rs. 30 million represents suppliers' credit. The credit is to the extent of 85% to meet the cost of machinery of of F.O.B. value repayable in all equal yearly instalments commencing one year after the final shipment.

XXI. **Loan from Qatar**

Special Indian rupees which were in circulation in the Gulf States of Qatar, Dubai etc., were withdrawn by these States during 1966 and 1967 and returned to the Reserve Bank of India. The amount of the rupee notes returned by these States aggregating Rs. 12.88 crores has been transferred in April 1968 to the Government of India repayable in sterling. One-fifth of the loan amounting to Rs. 2.58 crores was paid on the 5th April, 1968. The balance is payable in eleven equal annual instalments commencing from 1st January, 1969.

XXII. **Loan from Rumania**

The Government of People's Republic of Rumania have so far extended two credits of Rs. 455.9 million towards technical assistance, designs, plant and machinery in the establishment of Refinery at Gauhati and for economic and technical co-operation. The credit assistance given in April, 1968 is to the extent of 85% of the F.O.B. value repayable in 10 equal annual instalments.

XXIII. **International Bank for Reconstruction Development**

The I.B.R.D. has been granting loans for various development projects in India since 1949. The aggregate value of the loans to the Central Govt. direct is $ 673.31 million and comprise of loans for the Railways, Agricultural Machinery Project, the D.V.C., the Koyna Project in Maharashtra State, development of private collieries (Coal Industry), Kothagudem Stage II Project in Andhra Pradesh, construction of transmission lines by various State Electricity Boards and Agencies, expansion of telecommunications and for the development of seeds in Tarai Region of U.P. etc. some of these loans have already been repaid. The World Bank operates on commercial basis and the interest is intended to cover its cost of borrowings. The interest rates vary between 7¼—8%. The period of loans varies from 10 to 30 years generally.

XXIV. **International Development Association**

The International Development Association, an affiliate of I.B.R.D. has been providing capital to developing countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments position. It has up to the end of December, 1974 extended credits to the Government of India totalling $ 3015.1 million for various capital projects such as construction of National Highways, Irrigation and Power Projects including those for the D.V.C. and Koyna Project, Drainage Project, Development of Bombay Port, Development of Telecommunications, Industrial Imports, Railway Projects, Power Transmission, Agricultural Credit Projects in different States, Cochin II Fertilizer, Wheat Storage and Agricultural Aviation, Gorakhpur Fertilizer expansion, Agricultural Marketing, Population, Shipping and Education Projects and Calcutta Urban Development Project etc. These credits are repayable in 80 semi-annual instalments, repayment commencing after a moratorium of 10 years. These carry no interest but only a Service Charge of ¾ of one per cent p.a. to meet administrative cost.

XXV. **Miscellaneous credits**

The repayment of miscellaneous credits would amount to Rs. 3.10 crores during 1974-75 and Rs. 0.94 crores during 1975-76.

XXVI. **New Credits**

In addition to the various loans mentioned above, drawals from new credits are expected to amount to Rs. 248.05 crores during 1975-76.

B—GRANTS

I. **Assistance under the Colombo Plan**

Assistance under the Colombo Plan, in the form of equipment, materials, etc. and services of experts, is received mainly from Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. This includes grants in kind in the shape of raw materials for industry, equipment for dairy development, equipment for College of Engineering, Delhi, Tea Research Association, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Tata Memorial Centre, Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Research Chandigarh, Indian Institute of Technology, Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry, non-project non-commodity imports for private sector, etc. Assistance is also currently being received from Australia for sheep breeding farm at Hissar, and Barapetta and for the Modern Bakeries (India), Ltd. Japan is providing assistance for the Dandakaranya Agricultural Development Project and also in the field of Leprosy Control.

Canada are assisting India for importing modern mining technology to miners at the Khetri Copper Project, Rajasthan. They are also assisting in equipping National Institute of Oceanography's first Oceanographic Research Vessel Gaveshani. U.K. Government have agreed to assist India through to Indo-U.K. Dry land Farming Project at Indore. The assistance for this project will comprise of expert services and equipment spread over a period of five years.

II. **Assistance from the Govt. of U.S.A.**

Grants Under PL 480

A sum of Rs. 16.40 crores being the unspent balance in the 'Transition Account' of U.S. Govt. in the Public Account was transferred to the Consolidated Account of India in July, 1974, has been reckoned as a grant receipt in the R.E. 1974-75. No grant is expected during 1975-76.

Grants from US Aid

U.S. Aid had extended in June, 1970, a grant of $ 20 million for Family Planning Programme. An amount of $ 1.70 million become available under this grant and has been fully utilised during the year 1974-75.

III. Assistance from the Sweden, Norway, Federal Republic of Germany Newzealand, Ireland and Denmark.

Under an agreement signed in May, 1972 the Govt. of Sweden is supplying free of cost 20,000 tons of paper valued at Rs. 35 million. The sale proceeds of the paper are to be utilised for development schemes included in the Five Year Plan. Sweden is also providing the services of Swedish experts, equipment and supplies and training awards for Indian personnel sent for training in Sweden. A sum of Rs. 59 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs has been assumed as assistance in 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively.

The Govt. of Norway has proposed to provide development assistance to the extent of N.Kr. 160 million during the period 1973 to 1976 in various fields such as development of fishing industry, Post Partum Programme/Mother-Child Health Programme, supply of fertilisers and other equipments for fisheries. Details of the proposals will be worked out from time to time between India and Norwegian authorities.

The Govt. of Federal Republic of Germany continued to extend technical assistance in the shape of equipment, materials and services of experts to the various Indo-German projects in the country and facilities for training of Indian nationals in various technical fields in West Germany. A sum of Rs. 2.56 crores towards the cost of T.V. equipment to be received in 1975-76 has been assumed in the budget of 1975-76.

The Government of Ireland have provided cash assistance to meet the foreign exchange cost of the import requirements of the Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre at the IIT, Madras to the extent of £ 150,000 in 1974-75.

The Govt. of Denmark continues to provide considerable assistance for Animal Husbandry Project in India, Cancer Control Project in Kerala and Tool Room Project in Bangalore. The development assistance for new projects would be for the setting up of an Abbatoir in Mysore and for PTC Leather Project.

Government of Denmark and New Zealand have also provided assistance by way of equipment and frozen semen for production of high yielding cross-breed milk cattle in large number in selected milk shed areas and intensive cattle development project areas by intensive cross-breeding of local cows with the use of imported semen from superior bulls of breeds like Jersy, holstein etc. and for strengthening the activities of Frozen Semen Bank, Hessarghatta and supply to cattle breeding units in different states. Rs. 25 lakhs from Denmark and Rs. 10 lakhs from New Zealand have been assumed as their assistance in 1975-76.

IV. Assistance from Canada

Grant assistance from Canada to be received during 1974-75 would amount to C$ 41.70 million consisting of (i) commodity assistance in the form of supply of rapeseed/oil worth C$ 16.70 million and (ii) wheat worth C$ 25.00 million. Grant assistance during 1975-76 is expected to be of the order of C$ 15.20 million, consisting of C$ 15.0 million for rapeseed/oil and C$ 0.20 million to cover the costs of the supplier's assistance in the installation and commissioning of the equipment in the Kundah powerhouses (Stage IV Extension). Credit for Rs. 13.74 crores in the Revised Estimates 74-75 and for Rs. 12.54 crores in the Budget for 1975-76 on this account has been assumed on the Revenue side.

V. World Bank/SIDA

Under an agreement with International Development Association (IDA) and SIDA signed on 14th June, 1972, a grant of $ 10.6 million from SIDA and a credit of $ 21.2 million from IDA will be made available for the India Population Project for intensification of Family Planning Programme Rs. 2.03 crores and Rs. 2.10 crores respectively have been assumed in RE 74-75 and BE-75-76 on this account.

VI. UN and E.E.C.

Assistances to the extent of Rs. 20 crores from E.E.C. in RE 74-75 as well as in BE 75-76 and Rs. 23 crores from U.N. in 75-76 are expected to be received as emergency relief for the most seriously affected developing countries.

VII. Assistance under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Technical assistance is received by India under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the form of provision of the services of experts and equipment and training facilities for Indian personnel abroad.

2. Technical assistance was earlier received from UNDP on Project to Project basis. However, with effect from 1-1-1972 a new system of "Country Programme" has been introduced. This involves a time-framed programme approach and the programming of UNDP assistance at the country level on the basis of an Indicative Planning Figure constituting an order of magnitude of the resources expected to be available from UNDP during the period covered by the Country Programme.

3. The UNDP at its governing council session held in June, 1972 has approved the Country Programme for India, with an Indicative Planning Figure of $ 50.00 million for five-year period 1972—76. The actual deliveries received in 1972 and 73 amounted $ 14.5 m. The U.N.D.P. projects in pipeline, awaiting approval are in the order of $ 16.37 m.

VIII. Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation, a private Non-Government Philanthropic Organisation, has been providing assistance to India's development activities coinciding with Five Year Plans. The assistance is in the form of training of project personnel abroad, provision of equipment not indigenously available and also in some cases of experts. Grants worth $ 2.29 million this year and $ 2 million next year are expected to be received. Assistance is also received from certain specialised agencies of the United Nations Organisation such as United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, United Nations Special Fund, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, etc.

EXTERNAL LOANS

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Details of Loans	Amount of Loans authorised	Actuals upto 1960-61	Actuals 1961-62 to 1965-66	Actuals 1966-67 to 1968-69	Actuals 1969-70	Actuals 1970-71	Actuals 1971-72	Actuals 1972-73	Actuals 1973-74	Actuals 1974-75	Revised 1974-75	Estimated Balance as on 31-3-75 £ at post devaluation rate of exchange	Budget 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Countries :													
I. *Loans from U.S.A.* :													
(*i*) American Wheat Loans	90,31	90,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Development Assistance Loans	61,91	58.02	3,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) D.L.F./A.I.D. Loans	18,93,12*	76,87	5,88,41	6,24,89	1,11,42	1,8 4,87	1,52,54	37,93	63.00	34.85	30,56	47,22	9,28
(*iv*) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	8,74	2	8,44	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) P.L. 480 Rupee Loans	15,24,00	77,88	4,50,97	7,71,40	60,50	50,50	..	12,12	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) U.S. Export Import Bank Loans :													
(*a*) First Loan	71,43	28,14	43,27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Second Loan	23,81	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Third Loan	11,90	..	11,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Fourth Loan	11,70	..	3,36	12,84	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
(*e*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche)	9,05	..	8,71	75	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
(*f*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	8,10	..	7,27	1,28	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
(*g*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (III Tranche)	9,05	..	8,71	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	8,10	..	7,29	1,28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*g*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (III Tranche)	9,57	..	..	9,64	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*h*) Fifth Loan	15,00	..	..	..	4,02	10,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(*i*) Loans to Air India :													
First Loan	2,29	..	2,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Loan	4,53	..	4,53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*j*) Sixth Loan	11,25@	..	..	..	..	91	9,67	..	..	..	33,75	..	..
(*viii*) Debt Relief	21,86@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,75		—
(*ix*) Debt Relief (1974-75)	33,75@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)3,02	4,81(6)		80(b)—
TOTAL	41,47,87	3,31,24	11,56,89	15,25,16	2,37,98	2,91,16	2,65,30	54,51	63,00	37,87	69,21	47,22	10,08

*Rs. 8,99,00 iakhs at pre-devaluation rate of exchange and Rs. 9,94,12 lakhs at post-devaluation rate of exchange.

NOTES.— (i) Figures shown under Columns 2 to 4 of this statement are at pre-rupee devaluation rate (except where otherwise specified) and figures in later columnes are at post rupee devaluation rate.

(ii) Figures shown in Columns 3 to 10 are departmental actuals.

@ at Post-devaluation rate of exchange.

(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II.—Loans from U.S.S.R.													
(*i*) Bhailai Loan	64,74	64,73	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	59,53	8,08	36,43	1,99	36	30	21	1	1	3	1	20,72	..
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	9,52	..	9,46	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	1(91	42	10,89	55	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) 337.5 million Roubles Credit	1,78,58	1,82	1,31,73	23,60	3,02	1,14	61	56	69	1,50	1,50	38,17	2,00
(*vi*) 112.5 million Roubles Credit	59,53	..	18,49	24,54	2,14	2,26	1,07	2,64	10,72	3,50	5,00	..	5,00
(*vii*) Bokaro Credit	1,05,82	..	..	72,08	43,53	31,18	4,28	87	1,00	1,20	1,20	5,08	1,20
(*viii*) 300 million Roubles Credit	2,50,00—	..	..	13,64	48	87	3,69	1,03	1,50	8,00	2,20,80	8,00	12.00
TOTAL	7,39,63	75,05	2,07,01	1,36,48	49,55	36,75	14,03	8,52	13,79	14,03	15.71	71.97	20,20
III.—U.K. Credits :													
(*a*) U.K. Government Loans :													
(*i*) Durgapur Credit	20,00	20,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	38,00	38,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) U.K. India (Oil Pipe Line) Credit	4,00	3,19	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) U.K. India (General) Credit, 1959	25,33	24,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	13,33	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	6,67	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	13,33	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) U.K. India (Five-Year Plan) Credit, 1961	40,00	..	37,19	4,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	6,67	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) First U.L. India (General) Credit, 1962	13,33	..	10,42	4,41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) U.K. India (Durgapur Ex tension) Credit, 1962	29,33	..	15,48	7,01	2,24	1,47	59	2,05	..	..	..	..	..
(*xii*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	6,67	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) U.K. India (Five-Year Plan) Credit, 1962	17,33	..	9,83	8,74	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) U.K. India (Steel) Credit, 1963	4,67	..	4,27	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xv*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963	13,33	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963 (Kipping Loan I)	5,33	..	2,19	3,34	1,43	56		..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1964	6,67	..	6,67	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..
(*xviii*) First U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	3,33	..	1,36	2,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xix*) First U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	6,67	..	1,68	4,79	1,59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(*xx*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1964	13,33	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxi*) Second U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964 (Oil India Ltd.)	2,00	..	..	2,93	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxii*) Third U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Crecit, 1964	2,03	..	..	1,54	99	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxiii*) Fourth U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	1,33	..	..	95	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
(*xxiv*) Third U.K. India (General) Credit, 1964 (Loan II)	5,33	..	..	5,39	1,70	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxv*) Fifth U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, Kipping 1964 (For Singareni Collieries) .	1,67	..	40	1,57	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvi*) Second U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964 .	2,67	..	17	3,55	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvii*) Sixth U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	4,30	..	..	5,97	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxviii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1965 .	6,67	..	6,18	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxix*) U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1965 .	67	..	17	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxx*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1965 .	6,67	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxi*) U.K. India (General Purpose) Loan, 1965	13,33	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxii*) U.K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1965 (III Kipping Loan)	5,33		9	6,33	34	33	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxiii*) U.K. India Food Emergency Loan, 1966 .	10,00	..	..	5,98	94	23	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxiv*) First U.K. India (Bhopal) Loan, 1966 .	5,37	..	..	7,64	43	41	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxv*) U.K. India (General Purpose) Loan, 1966	13,33	..	..	24,34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvi*) First U.K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1966 (IV Kipping Loan)	5,33	..	..	1,36	1,09	54	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvii*) Second U.K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1966	28,35@	..	..	28,35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxviii*) Second U.K. India (Bhopal) Loan, 1966 .	4,00@	..	..	2,63	1,95	57	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxix*) U.K. India Sindri Loan, 1966 . . .	36@	..	..	..	9	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xl*) U.K. India Non-Project Loan, 1967 (V Kipping Loan)	12,60@	..	..	2,44	4,09	3,45	2,62	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xli*) U.K. India Debt Refinancing and General Purpose Loan, 1967	25.20@	..	..	25,20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlii*) U.K. India General Purpose Loan, 1967 .	21,60@	..	..	21,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliii*) U.K. India General Purpose Loan, 1968 .	15,30@	..	..	15,30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliv*) U.K. India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1968	13,50@	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlv*) U.K. India– Capital Investment Loan, 1968	15,30@	..	..	..	11	4,39	7,96	2,84	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlvi*) U.K. India– Non-Project Loan, 1968 (VI Kipping Loan)	12,60@	..	..	..	4,40	4,24	2,66	1,13	4	..	15	..	..
(*xlvii*) U.K. India—Mixed Project Loan, 1968 .	3,60@	..	..	..	..	2,10	1,50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlviii*) U.K. India—General Purpose Loan, 1968	2,70@	..	..	2,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlix*) U.K. India—Loan for I.C.I.C.I. 1968 .	1,80@	..	..	..	..	27	58	70	24	..	..	..	..
(*l*) U.K.—India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1969	13,50@	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*li*) U.K.—India Maintenance Loan, 1969 .	28,80@	..	..	..	18,38	10,42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*lii*) U.K.—India Capital Investment Loan, 1969	13,50@	..	..	..	..	..	4,99	8,51	..	..	..	..	..
(*liii*) U.K.—India Mixed Project Loan, 1969 .	3,60@	..	..	..	..	..	2,97	63	..	..	..	..	..
(*liv*) U.K.—India Mixed Imports Loan, 1969 . (VII Kipping Loan)	7,20@	..	..	..	..	1,71	1,53	2,29	1,27	55	22	72	72
(*lv*) I.C.I.C.I. Loan 1969	1,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,46	1,31	34	..	..
(*lvi*) First Maintenance Loan, 1970 . . .	16,20@	..	..	..	12,65	3,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(*lvii*) Second Maintenance Loan, 1970	46,80@	..	..	..	..	38,64	8,15	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*lviii*) Durgapur, 1970	5,58@	..	..	..	..	42	1,58	31	26	1,73	11	2,91	1,94
(*lix*) Debt Relief Loan, 1970	13,50@	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*lx*) Mixed Project Loan, 1971	5,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,40	..	..	..	..	..
(*lxi*) VIIIth Kipping Loan, 1971	3,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	1,80	1,19	1,56	1,56
(*lxii*) Capital Investment Loan, 1971	21,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,37	6,06	1,80	2,77	9,40	9,40
(*lxiii*) I.C.I.C.I. Loan, 1971	1,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,30	49	49
(*lxiv*) Mixed Project Loan, 1971-72	14,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,01	6,40	..	..	..	..
(*lxv*) Capital Investment Loan, 1971-72	21,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,23	9,57	4,91	13,45	8,10
(*lxvi*) Debt Refinancing Loan, 1971	13,50@	..	..	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*lxvii*) Maintenance Loan, 1971-72	48,60@	..	..	..	..	..	39,60	9,00	..	..	..	..	..
(*lxviii*) Debt Relief, 1971-72	14,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,40	..	..	..	..	..
(*lxix*) Mixed Project Loan, 1972	28,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,93	..	1,87	..	..
(*lxx*) Maintenance Loan, 1972	60,30@	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,34	..	..	..	..	..
(*lxxi*) Capital Investment Loan, (£ 14 million)	25,20@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,60	2,99	22,20	7,56
(*lxxii*) Mixed Project Loan (£ 18 million)	32,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,49	31,36	1,04	1,04
(*lxxiii*) Maintenance Loan, 1973-74 (£ 35 million)	63,00@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,00	..	..	..	..
(*lxxiv*) Debt Relief (£ 8 million)	14,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..	..
(*lxxv*) Capital Investment Loan 1974 (£ 2 million)	21,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,60	90
(*lxxvi*) Maintenance Loan II of 1974 (£ 30 million)	54,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,00	..	..
(*lxxvii*) Debt Relief for 1974-75 (£ 9.4 million)	16,92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,92	..	..
(*lxxviii*) Mixed Project Loan 1974 (£ 22 million)	39,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,60	39,6 3,64(b)
(*b*) Lazard Brothers	15,33@	15,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Barclays Bank	4,59@	..	..	1,33	1,07	..	..	36	..	.. 4,56(b)	..	..	..
TOTAL	12,01,78	1,21,85	1,70,26	2,17,64	82,31	75,16	91,42	1,19,34	1,24,14	50,88	1,24,17	1,12,97	74,95
V.—*Loans from Canada* :													
(*i*) Wheat Loan	15,71	15,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	3,52	..	3,19	37	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	3,39	..	3,39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Canada Atomic Power Project)	31,58	..	1,71	20,06	3,67	2,87	55	1,03	9	15	1	17	..
(*v*) Wind Tunnel Project	1,85	..	1,18	80	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Durgapur Alloy Steel Project (Amco Furnace)	87	..	42	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Indaluco Expansion	83	..	66	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project	3,89	..	41	2,79	2	1	..	2	1	15	..	23	..

(ix) Development loans :

(*a*) Diesel Locos for Calcutta Port, 1966 .	97	.	..	1,54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Diesel Locos for Railways, 1966 .	4 86*	...	..	4,75	...	...	1,87	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Geological Survey of India, 1967 ..	1,39*	..	..	..	..	21	21	11	32	3	4	52	42
(*d*) Iddiki Hydro Electric Power Project, 1967	7,63	..	..	..	..	2,86	2,12	39	83	28	46	1,15	55
(*e*) Purchase of Fertiliser and Fertiliser material, 1967	6,94*	..	..	6,67	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Purchase of Industrial commodity, 1967	6,94*	..	..	4,36	1,19	86	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*g*) Non Project Development Loan, 1967	8,22*	..	..	6,87	1,18	80	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*h*) Non Project Non-Commodities Loan, 1968	14,67*	..	..	4,60	2,45	2,45	1,20	2,52	..	..	..	..	..
(*i*) Industrial Commodities Credit, 1968 .	10,41*	..	..	..	8,95	75	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*j*) Fertilizer Credit 1968 . . .	10,41*	..	..	80	5,12	4,42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*k*) Fertilizer Credit, 1969 . . .	5,55*	..	..	..	45	2,93	2,62	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*l*) Non-Project Non-Commodity Loan, 1969	15,47*	..	..	..	6,25	9,34	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*m*) Telecommunication Equipment for P&T, 1969	27,75	..	..	..	..	..	5,24	13,71	3,26	4,11	4,11	1,43	1,43
(*n*) Non Project Commodities Loan, 1970	11,80	..	..	..	..	9,29	2,52	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*o*) Non Project Commodities Loan, 1970	9,02	..	..	..	..	2,77	6,09	16	..	..	..	..	..
(*p*) Purchase of components for D.L.W., Varanasi	4,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,34	39	..	28	6	..
(*x*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project II .	26,72*	..	..	4,14	5,23	4,60	4,84	3,36	1,28	3,05	19	4,55	..
(*xi*) Oil & Natural Gas Commission, 1971 . (in three tranches C $ 12 million)	8,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,19	1,44	2,78	1,34	4,36	1,73
(*xii*) Purchase of Commodities 1971 . .	27;75*	..	..	..	..	..	19,54	7,81	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) Purchase of Equip./Machinery, 1971 and 1973	13,88*	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1 71	3,47	1,43	9,97	1,39
(*xiv*) Fertilizer Bulk/Handling facility at Kandla	2,50*	..	..	..	..	..	...	11	87	58	27	1,25	69
(*xv*) Non-Project Loan 1972	34,69*	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,74	13,30	3,02	3,65	..	..
(*xvi*) Second Satellite Earth Station . .	1,21*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	28	..	..
(*vxii*) Synthetic Rubber Project . . .	5,20*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	1,39	44	4,18	3,21
(*xviii*) Fertilizer Loan, 1973	6,94*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,05	1,39	3,89	..	..
(*xix*) Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, 1973 . .	275*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	77	77	..	..
(*xx*) Non-Project Loan.	34,69*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,61	17,34	17,34	6,73	6,73
(*xxi*) New Potash Agreement, 1974 . .	6,94*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,55	1,39	1,39
										(b)7,70	7,41(b)		3,32(b)
TOTAL	3,79,43	15,71	10,96	58,45	34,98	44,24	47,26	50,72	40,66	46,21	47,46	35,99	20,86

@At post-devaluation rates of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
V.—*Loans from Federal Republic of Germany* :													
**(*i*) D.M. 660 million Rourkela Credit . .	75,50	61,31	13,26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*ii*) D.M. 168 million credit	19,05	19,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*iii*) First D.M. 125.1 million Credit . .	14,18	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*iv*) Second D.M. 125.1 million Credit . .	14,18	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*v*) D.M. 98.36 million Credit—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First) . . .	11,16	..	11,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) D.M. 230 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Second) . . .	27,38	..	27,38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) D.M. 70 million Credit, 1961 . . .	8,33	..	8,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) D.M. 170 million Credit, 1961 . . .	20,24	..	20,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) D.M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Third) . . .	10,12	..	10,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1962 . .	11,90	..	11,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) D.M. 264 million Credit, 1964 . .	31,43	..	31,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xii*) D.M. 400 million Credit for Rourkela Repayments	47,62	..	33,14	20,05	2,01	45	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) D.M. 61.4 million Credit, for Rourkela Steel Plant	7,31	..	7,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) D.M. 40 million Credit, 1964 . . .	4,76	..	3,08	2,32	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
(*xv*) D.M. 28.1 million Credit, 1964 . .	3,35	..	3,35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
(*xvi*) D.M. 90 million Crecit, 1965 . . .	10,71	..	10,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvii*) D.M. 55 million Credit, 1965 . . .	6,55	..	1,34	8,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xviii*) D.M. 40 million Credit, 1965 (Selected Project I)	4,76	..	2,47	2,20	4	(—)12	13	..	17	61	31	77	27
(*xix*) D.M. 93.6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela (Liabilities) . . .	11,14	..	11,14	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
(*xx*) D.M. 10 million Credit, 1965 (Extension of Neyveli Minning Scheme) . . .	1,99	..	77	46	3	8	8	..	1	5	5	4	4
(*xxi*) D.M. 6.4 million Credit, 1965 (Coal Washery, Sawang)	76	..	10	69	..	9	20	1	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxii*) D.M. 23.5 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities V).	2,80	..	36	3,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxiii*) D.M. 7.25 million Credit, 1966 (Telco-Tool Factory)	86	..	..	1,03	7	12	14	..	..	3	3	..	..
(*xxiv*) D.M. 18 million Credit, 1966 (Indian Railway I)	2,15	..	37	2,42	3	..	6	3	..	6	6	4	4
(*xxv*) D.M. 60 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities V)	7,14	..	..	10,40	19	..	7	32	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvi*) D.M. 12 million Credit, 1966 (Fertilisers) .	1,43	..	..	2,27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvii*) D.M. 52 .16 million Credit, 1967 . .	10,69*	..	..	5,25	..	21	7	80	1,13	1,62	1,62	1,10	1,10
(*xxviii*) D.M. 180 million Credit, 1967 . .	33,75*	..	..	33,61	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Due to revaluation of D.M. from 6-3-1961, the actual amount repaid or to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.

(b) Exchange variations.

(*xxix*) D.M. 28.25 million Credit, 1967 (Indian Railways II)	5,79*	..	..	2,11	94	1,74	20	41	1	..	..	14	14
(*xxx*) D.M. 30 million Credit, 1967 (*xxxi*) D.M. 40 million Credit, 1967 (*xxxii*) D.M. 70 million Credit, 1967	26,25	..	..	18,67	6,50	..	2,41	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxiii*) D.M. 16 million Credit, 1968/(Indian Railways III)	3,28*	..	..	14	57	1,18	56	78	13	8	8	16	16
(*xxxiv*) D.M. 17.4 million Credit, 1968 (Neyveli Lignite Project)	3,49*	..	..	75	35	78	45	39	3	31	31	37	37
(*xxxv*) D.M. 102 million Credit for Commodities	19,13*	..	..	6,08	12,71	1,22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvi*) D.M. 58.94 million Credit for Debt Rescheduling	11,05*	..	..	10,83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvii*) D.M. 62 million (Debt Reschedule)	12,70*	..	..	..	12,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxviii*) D.M. 39 million Credit (Gujarat Aromatic)	7,99*	..	..	..	2,93	2,21	1,23	1,31	31	..	..	..	..
(*xxxix*) D.M. 35 million Credit (Capital Goods)	7,17*	..	..	..	..	..	2,29	3,43	71	41	20	53	53
(*xl*) D.M. 99 million Credit (Commodities)	20,28*	..	..	..	6,22	14,06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xli*) D.M. 28.97 million Credit (Interest Rescheduling)	5,43	..	..	..	5,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlii*) D.M. 101.5 million Credit, 1970	20,80*	..	..	..	..	3,89	17,70	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliii*) D.M. 76.3 million Credit	15,63*	..	..	..	..	15,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliv*) D.M. 25 million Credit, 1970	5,12*	..	..	..	..	..	1,04	2,90	49	41	20	49	49
(*xlv*) D.M. 30 million Credit, 1969 (Ships)	6,15*	..	..	..	..	3	..	33	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlvi*) D.M. 9 million Credit, (N.L.C.,)	1,84*	..	..	..	..	..	87	55	9	28	10	22	22
(*xlvii*) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1971	20,49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,49	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlviii*) D.M. 71 million Credit, 1971	14,55*	..	..	..	..	..	14,55	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlix*) D.M. 4 million Credit, 1971	82*	..	..	..	..	..	54	9	5	7	7	2	2
(*l*) D.M. 30 million Credit, 1972 (Cap. Goods)	6,15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,80	2,05	73	82	82
(*li*) D.M. 21.36 mil. Credit, 1972 (MICO Expansion).	4,38*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,44	70	1,37	1,57	74
(*lii*) D.M. 17.6 mil. Credit 1972 (Bihar Alloy Steel Pr.)	3,61*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2,01	45	72	83	82
(*liii*) D.M. 27.1 mil. Credit, 1972 (Tyre Plant)	5,55*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3,49	2,90	1,45	51	33
(*liv*) D.M. 4 mil. Credit, 1972 (Gujarat Acetate Pr.)	82*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	20	30	30
(*lv*) D.M. 80 mil. Creit, 1972 (Commodities)	16,39*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,98	9,42	..	..	..	..
(*lvi*) D.M. 30 mil. Credit, 1972 (Capital Goods)	6,15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	68	1,64	3,69	1,78	1,78
(*lvii*) D.M. 98 mil. Credit, Debt Relief	24,18*	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,18	..	..	..	..	..
(*lviii*) D.M. 12 million Credit, 1971 (Travancore Cochin)	2,46*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	1,46	1,46	49	31
(*lix*) D.M. 10.9 million Ramon and Demon	2,23*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,67	02	1,21	1,03
(*lx*) D.M. 14 million Gujarat Caustic Soda	2,87*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,03	41	2,46	82
(*lxi*) D.M. 57.7 million Telco Expansion	11,82*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,26	..	11,82	3,07
(*lxii*) D.M. 12 million MISL	2,46*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	2,46	..
(*lxiii*) D.M. 100 million Commodity Loan	20,49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,21	..	14,34	14,28	..	..
(*lxiv*) D.M. 20 million Capital Loan	4,10*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	82	3,28	1,64

*At post devaluation rates of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(*ixv*) D.M. 98 million Debt Relief, 1973	24,18*	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,08		..		..	
(*ixvi*) D.M. 101 Million Commodity credit of 1974 including liquidity assistance DM 24 Million	20,49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,20	12,30	12,00
(*ixvii*) D.M. 15 million credit of 1974 . . .	3,07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,07	1,02
(*lxviii*) D.M. 130 million Debt Relief 1974 . .	26,64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	26,64	..	..
									19,90(b)		33,68(b)	14,97 b)	
TOTAL	7,97,24	108,72	207,98	132,08	50,86	41,57	42,65	64,14	51,08	53,87	97,70	46,78	43,35
VI.—Loans from Japan :													
(*i*) First Yen Credit	21,93	14,94	6,99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Yen Credit	45,24	..	45,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Third Yen Credit	30,95	..	21,05	8,37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Fourth Yen Credit	28,57	..	6,24	26,84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Fifth Yen Credit	28,57	..	2,04	26,47	12,71	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Sixth Yen Credit	32,11*	..	..	31,41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Seventh Yen Credit	29,40*	..	..	23,90	5,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Eighth Yen Credit	21,30*	..	..	..	13,20	7,60	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) Ninth Yen Credit	19,22*	..	..	..	..	8,30	8,59	1,48	37	..	..	..	..
(*x*) Food Aid	5,29*	..	..	5,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) Vizag Outer Harbour	5,25*	..	..	..	..	11	1,69	13	99	98	74	1,58	79
(*xii*) Tenth Yen Credit	19,04*	..	..	..	..	..	7,53	9,11	1,70	68	32		..
(*xiii*) Deep Sea Oil Exploration	10,99*	..	..	..	..	..	8,24	..	2,53	..	35	21	21
(*xiv*) Eleventh Yen Credit	64,10*	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,40	27,98	10,79	9,69	7,50	5,82
(*xv*) Twelfth Yen Credit	27,56*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,33	15,05	16,52	6,71	3,01
(*xvi*) Thirteenth Yen Credit	37,55*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,83	6,43	31,12	17,02
(*xvii*) Fourteenth Yen Credit	37,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	36,92	10,42
(*xviii*) Debt Relief (1974) agreement . . .	31,20*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,20	..	..	..	..
(*xix*) Debt Relief (1974-75)	25,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,00	..	..
										(b)16,95	(b)18,34	..	(b)11,03
TOTAL	5,20,82	14,94	81,44	1,22,28	30,96	17,49	26,29	30,12	69,10	55,28	78,02	84,04	48,30
VII.—Loans from Switzerland :													
(*i*) Credit for Third Plan	22,88	..	5,94	12,32	2,02	2,91	2,12	1,56	1,56	1,34	1,06	6	6
(*ii*) Development Loan, 1973 for SF 35 million	6,43*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	92	5,51	92
(*iii*) Third swiss credit 1973 for SF 49.5 million	9,09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	8,33	1,49
										89(b)	1,44(b)		1,29(b)
TOTAL	38,40	..	5,94	12,32	2,02	2,91	2,12	1,56	1,56	3,14	4,18	13,90	3,76

VIII.—Loans from Czechoslovakia :													
(*i*) First Credit for Third Plan	23,10	..	12,60	11,05	2,24	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second and Third Credit for Third Plan	1,43,00*	..	..	25,22	5,94	1,22	1,40	6,71	6,60	11,12	7,12	88,35	11,00
TOTAL	1,66,10	..	12,60	36,27	8,18	1,34	1,40	6,71	6,60	11,12	7,12	88,35	11,00
IX.—Loans from Yugoslavia :													
(*i*) First Credit	19,05	..	9,21	6,62	27	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Credit	31,16*	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	50,21	..	9,21	6,70	37	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X.—Loans from Poland :													
(*i*) First Credit	23,15	..	10,96	2,97	12	26	25	7	84	65	40	90	90
(*ii*) Second Credit	5,72	..	38	97	23	1	2	8	1,45	1,00	1,00	1,31	1,13
(*iii*) Third Credit	9,29	..	..	6	3,82	2,52	2,15	40	6	5	6	22	22
TOTAL	38,16	..	11,34	4,00	4,17	2,79	2,42	55	2,35	1,70	1,46	2,43	2,43
XI.—Loans from Austria :													
(*i*) First Credit	2,38	..	2,25	1	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Credit	1,83	..	1,40	60	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Third Credit	1,90	..	1,07	1,01	1	12	8	1	1	..	1	..	..
(*iv*) Fourth Credit	1,90	..	..	2,89	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Fifth Credit	3,52	..	..	2,69	64	12	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Sixth Credit	1,92	..	..	1,08	73	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Food Assistance Loan	75	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Capital Repayment, 1968-69	66	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) Capital Repayment Loan, 1969-70	81*	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) Capital Repayment, 1970-71	1,11*	..	..	..	..	1,11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*xi*) Capital Repayment, 1971-72	66*	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xii*) Debt Relief	1,70*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,70	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) Financial Aid, 1972	37*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	13	19	15
(*xiv*) Debt Relief (1973-74)	1,70*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,69	..	..	..	..
(*xv*) Debt Relief (1974-75)	1,54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,54	..	..
(*xvi*) Commodity aid 74-75	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	15
										6(*b*)	75(*b*)		14(*b*)
TOTAL	23,24	..	4,72	9,67	2,28	1,60	77	1,75	1,75	21	2,42	78	44

(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
XII.— Loan from Kuwait Government	34,19	..	34,19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII.—Loans from Netherlands :													
(*i*) General Purpose Loan	67,44	..	9,53	16,39	6,86	12,28	6,24	7,49	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Agreement, 1972 for DG 68 million	14,09	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,68	11,41	..	11,27	..	..
(*iii*) Agreement, 1973 for DG 68 million	14,09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,82	7,67	10,06	..	..
(*iv*) XIX Credit	17,40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,34	7,34
										(b)7,10	(b)9,97		(b)3,48
TOTAL	1,13,02	..	9,53	16,39	6,86	12,28	6,24	10,17	14,23	14,77	31,30	7,34	10,82
(*i*) First Credit	1,03	..	73	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Credit	1,38	..	9	1,60	9	12		..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Third Credit	4,00*	..	..	4	27	1,12	1,34	78	2	10	1	42	5
(*iv*) First Food Loan	2,07	..	..	1,36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Second	3,00*	..	..	1 34	89	19	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Fourt Credit	4,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1,54	2,50	1,12	1,*a*5	1,25
(*vii*) Fifth Credit	5,00	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	5,00	1,00
										(b)83	38(b)		81(b)
TOTAL	20,48	..	82	4,77	1,25	1,43	1,41	87	1,56	3,43	1,51	6,67	3,11
XC.— Loans from Newzealand : Credit for purchase of wool	33	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI.– Loans from Sweden :													
(*i*) First Credit, 1964-65	3,48	..	..	3,43	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Credit, 1965-66	3,48	..	..	1,46	48	62	39	42	2	..	9	..	..
(*iii*) Third Credit	5,07*	..	..	..	19	67	3,61	41	2	..	20	..	..
(*iv*) Fourth Credit	5,80*	..	..	..	19	2,59	2,44	29	..	..	27	..	..
(*v*) Fifth Credit	18,13*	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	2,34	1,98	5,80	1,45	10,33	5,80
(*vi*) Sixth Credit	25,37*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,35	7,25	8,70	..	..
(*vii*) New Project Loan, 1973 for S K 70 million	10,15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,15	8,70
(*viii*) Credit 1974	18,13*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,22	2,90	2,90
(*ix*) Wheat Storage	3,77*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	3,41	1,02
										(b)3,06	7,07(b)		5,08(b)
TOTAL	93,38	..	..	4,89	92	3,88	8,44	3,46	6,37	16,11	33,36	26,72	23,50
XCII. Loan from Bahrain	7,86	..	7,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XCIII.—Loans from Italy :													
(*i*) Italian Fertilizer Credit	1,50	..	..	1,46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) First Italian Debt Relief, 1969	4,13*	..	..	..	—	4,13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Second Italian Debt Relief, 1969	5,51*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,51	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Third Italian Debt Relief	5,51*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,51	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Debt Relief, 1973	4,20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,38	..
TOTAL	20,85	..	..	1,46	..	4,13	..	11,02	..	..	..	4,38	..

XIX.—Loans from Belgiam :												
(*i*) First Belgium Credit	90*	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*ii*) Second Belgiam Credit	1,88*	..	..	1,79	9	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Third Belgian Credit	1,88*	..	..	83	1,03	1	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Fourth Belgian Credit	2,25*	..	..	..	1,12	79	34	..	1	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Fifth Belgian Credit	2,63*	..	..	..	..	1,77	1,12	4	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Sixth Belgian Credit	3,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11	39	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Debt Relief	1,13*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,13	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Seventh Credit	2,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	51	1,57	1,64	..	..
(*ix*) Eighth Credit (including Debt Relief)	3,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,12	..	12	2,51	2,13
(*x*) Ninth Credit including Debt Relief	4,13*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. (b)52	1,50 1,35(b)	2,63 ..	.. 85(b)
TOTAL	23,80	..	..	3,52	2,24	2,57	2,88	2,38	2,03	2,09	4,61	5,14	2,98
XX.—Loans from France :													
(*i*) $17 million Credit, 1966	12,75*	..	..	9,94	1,16	50	56	2	3	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) F.F. 150 million Credit, 1968	20,25*	..	..	4	4,95	6,86	5,55	1,87	55	94	68	1,04	69
(*iii*) F.F. 25 million Credit, 1968 (Debt Relief)	3,75*	..	..	2,84	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) F.F. 125 million Credit, 1969	16,88*	..	..	..	1.09	1,09	6,41	1,88	2,04	1,62	81	27	27
(*v*) F.F. 27.7 million Credit, 1970 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	3,74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) F.F. 27.7 million Credit, 1970 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	3,74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) F.F. 125 million Credit, 1970	16,88*	..	..	..	..	..	6,76	1,86	4,49	54	74	20	8
(*viii*) F.F. 130 million Credit, 1971	17,55*	..	..	..	..	..	8,11	4,83	1,45	4,05	2,97	2,25	1,59
(*ix*) F.F. 150 million Credit, 1971	20,25*	..	..	..	..	..	93	9,87	6,10	3,19	1,08	2,28	1,38
(*x*) F.F. 27.7 million Credit, 1971 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) F.F. 150 million Credit 1972	20,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,40	12,84	3,24	2,24	77	40
(*xii*) F.F. 35 million Credit, 1972	4,73*	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	28	1,62	67	2,31	1,35
(*xiii*) Debt Relief, 1972-73	4,49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,49	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) Debt Relief, 1973-74 (FF. 147.29 million)	6,36*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,36	..	..	..	..
(*xv*) Atomic Energy Credit, 1973 (FF 56 million)	7,56*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,27	1,76	2,43	3,86	1,76
(*xvi*) FF 180 million Credit, 1973	24,30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,86	6,75	9,32	10,13	3,56
(*xvii*) FF 214 million Credit 1974	28,89*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	28,48	5,40
(*xviii*) FF 60 Million Credit 1974	8,10*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,10	1,08
(*xix*) Debt Relief 1974-75 (FF 69.280 million)	9,35*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 9,45(b)	9,35 7,65(b)	..	.. 4,68(b)
TOTAL	2,33,56	..	..	12,82	8,14	15,93	32,07	29,42	40,27	33,16	38,35	59,69	22,24
XXI.—Loans from Hungary	12,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,14	2,14	10,36	3,00
XXII.—Loan from Bulgaria	11,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIII.—Loan from the Government of Qatar	12,88	..	..	12,88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV.—Loan from Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXV.—Loan from Norway	1,58*	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	..	..	..

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*At post-devaluation rates of exchange.

†Including 15,30 at post-devaluation rates.

(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B.—INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES :													
XXVI.—I.B.R.D. Loans :													
(i) Agricultural Machinery Project Loan	3,43	3,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Railway Project Loan I	15,62	15,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Railway Project Loan II	42,86	42,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Railway Project Loan III	40,48	40,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Railway Project Loan IV	23,81	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Railway Project Loan V	33,33	6,88	26,45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Railway Project Loan VI	23,81	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) D.V.C. I	7,96	7,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) D.C.V. II	5,00	5,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(x) D.V.C. III	10,48	8,67	1,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) Koyna Project Loan (First Stage)	8,90	4,35	4,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) Coal Industry	13,71	..	13,46	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiii) Power Transmission	43,50*	..	..	21,09	7,80	8,44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Kothagudem Power Project II	6,67	..	2,79	4,83	1,04	64	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xv) Third Telecommunication	20,63*	..	..	..	..	..	9,81	9,32	1,51	..	..	..	..
(xvi) Tarai Seed	9,75*	..	..	..	..	1,55	35	39	7	3,00	2,25	5,14	2,25
(xvii) Chambal Valley Development Project	39,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 26(b)	4,50 49(b)	34,50	4,50 55(b)
TOTAL	3,48,94	1,59,06	72,87	26,31	8,84	10,63	10,18	9,71	1,58	3,26	7,24	39,64	7,30
XXVII.—I.D.A. Credits :													
(i) Roads Project	28,32	..	24,61	4,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) U.P. Tubewell Project	2,86	..	2,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Shetrunji Irrigation Project	1,61	..	1,61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Salandi Irrigation Project	3,57	..	75	4,28	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Punjab Drainage Project	4,76	..	4,48	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) D.V.C. IV	7,98	..	5,70	2,81	36	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Sone Irrigation Project	7,14	..	5,54	2,53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Purna Irrigation Project	6,19	..	4,48	2,68	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Koyna Project (Second Stage)	8,33	..	4,31	3,16	2,31	1,10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(x) Bombay Port Project	7,76	..	1,63	8,54	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) Telecommunications Project I	19,90	..	16,91	2,79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) Railway Project Loan VII	32,14	..	32,14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiii) Kothagudem Power Project	9,52	..	6,41	4,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Industrial Imports I	42,86	..	42,60	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xv) Telecommunication Project II	15,71	..	9,66	8,84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvi) Railway Project Loan VIII	29,52	..	29,52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvii) Industrial Imports II	47,62*	..	7,41	59,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*xviii*) Beas Project	1 ,25*	..	..	7,29	1,53	1,43	90	3,65	1,65	61	1	20	..
(*xix*) Railway Project Loan IX	1,00*	..	..	51,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xx*) Industrial Imports III	1,12,50*	..	..	1,12,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxi*) Industrial Imports IV	48,75*	..	..	48,75	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
(*xxii*) Industrial Imports V	93,75*	..	..	21,60	72,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxiii*) Third Telecommunications	20,62*	..	..	..	4,53	7,52	7,32	1,26	...	..	..	..	..
(*xxiv*) Railways X	41,25*	..	..	..	3,53	17,71	20,23	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxv*) Kadana	26,25*	..	..	..	..	83	2,84	5,10	8,53	6,00	6,00	2,95	300
(*xxvi*) Industrial Imports VI	56,25*	..	..	..	..	15,29	41,04	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvii*) Gujarat Agricultural Project	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	150	18,58	4,04	2,42	2,42	..	..
(*xxviii*) Punjab Agricultural Project	20,62*	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,50	2,62	17,88	3,37
(*xxix*) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Project	18,30*	..	..	..	..	..	83	7,24	2,84	6,00	4,50	3,21	3,21
(*xxx*) Agricultural Aviation	4,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,25	..	4,50	..
(*xxxi*) Telecommunications Project IV	58,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,33	2,273	22,50	26,25	4,18	4,18
(*xxxii*) Power Transmission II	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	84	22,50	18,75	36,64	30,00
(*xxxiii*) Haryana Agricultural Project	18,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,38	2,72	7,50	3,75	8,90	7,50
(*xxxiv*) Tamil Nadu Agricultural Project	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,51	13,07	7,50	1,87	7,80	4,50
(*xxxv*) Cochin II Fertiliser Project	15,00*	..	..	..	..	..	25	47	5,04	7,50	5,25	4,00	3,75
(*xxxvi*) Wheat Storage	3,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2,25	75	2,90	2,89
(*xxxvii*) Pochampad Irrigation	29,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,66	5,60	7,50	6,00	6,99	6,99
(*xxxviii*) Railways XI	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	4,58	24,60	26,51	..	38	22	..
(*xxxix*) Mysore Agricultural Project	30,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,54	5,96	7,50	4,50	17,00	9,00
(*xl*) Gorakhpur Fertilizer Expansion	7,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	2,11	3,65	3,75	1,16	1,16
(*xli*) Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project	22,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,46	5,00	6,00	6,00	8,04	6,00
(*xlii*) Bihar Agriculture Project	10,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	37	10,13	2,63
(*xliii*) Population Project	15,90*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3,75	2,25	13,46	4,13
(*xliv*) Shipping Project	62,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,42	4,263	12,00	8,19	..	..
(*xlv*) Industrial Imports VII	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,60	21,65	..	..	..	..
(*xlvi*) Education Project	9,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	38	8,62	1,50
(*xlvii*) I.D.B.I.	18,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	..	18,75	3,75
(*xlviii*) Nangal Fertilizer	43,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,05	11,25	11,25	29,20	15,00
(*xlix*) Third Power Transmission Project	63,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,50	..	63,75	..
(*l*) Mysore Agr. Wholesale Market	6,00*	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,00	75
(*li*) Bombay Water Supply and Sewage	41,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	7,50	1,50	24,27	7,50
(*lii*) Madhya Pradesh Agr. Project	24,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6,00	6,00	18,66	7,88
(*liii*) U.P. Agricultural Project	28,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,23	7,50	5,25	22,02	7,87
(*liv*) Fifth Telecommunication Project	60,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,50	..	60,00	22,50
(*lv*) Eight Industrial Credit	75,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,47	30,00	11,53	..	..
(*lvi*) Calcutta Urban Development Project	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,50	2,25	39,00	7,50
(*lvii*) Railway Project	60,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,94	26,25	30,00	27,06	27,75
(*lviii*) H.P. Apple Project (US 13 million) dollar	9,75	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,43	..	9,75	,50
(*lix*) Bihar Agricultural Project (US 32 million dollar)	24,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	3,75	20,25	6,00
(*lx*) Sindri Fertilizer Project	NA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00	NA	6,00

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*At post devaluation rate of exchange.

(b) Exchange variations.

Balance of 8 M cancelled.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	7	10		11	12
(*lxxi*) Tarmbay IV Fertiliser Project for U.S. 50 million (481 in)	37,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	36,75	3,75
(*lxxii*) Karnataka Dairy for U.S. $ 30 million dollar 482 IN	22,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,50	150
(*lxxiii*) Rajasthan Canal (CAD) Project US $ 83 million dollar (502 in)	62,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,50	54,75	7,50
(*lxxiv*) IX Industrial credit for US & 150 million dollar (477 IN)	11250 11250*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,12,50		..
(*lxxv*) Rajasthan Dairy	NA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NA	1,50
(*lxxvi*) Madhya Pradesh Dairy	NA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NA	1,50
(*lxxvii*) DPAA	NA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NA	1,12,50
(*lxxviii*) X Industrial Imports	NA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NA	6,00
(*lxxix*) Godawari Barrage	NA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,27(b)	22,58(b)	..	27,94(b
TOTAL . .	20,07,23	..	2,00,62	3,47,30	84,92	44,74	79,52	1,36,29	2,42,59	2,80,52	3,22,45	6,11,49	3,71,50
XXVII.—*New Credits*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,20,00	..	..	1,93,84 54,22(b)
GRAND TOTAL . .	110,64,80	8,26,57	22,04,57	26,91,39	6,16,83	6,10,90	6,34,50	5,41,31	6,82,66	8,49,79	8,88,32	14,93,73	9,28,47*

*At post devaluation rates of exchange.

(b) Exchange variations.

EXTERNAL LOANS

II. *Statement of Repayments*

(in lakhs of Rupees)

Details of Loans	Actuals, from 1956-57 to 1960-61	Actuals, from 1961-62 to 1965-66	Actuals, 1966-67 to 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Revised, 1974-75	Budget, 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.– COUNTRIES :											
I.—*Loans from U.S.A. :*											
(*i*) American Wheat Loan	1,63	..	2,22	..	..	..	5,00	5,12	5,25	5,25	5,38
(*ii*) Development Assistance Loans	7	90	2,20	98	1,10	1,23	1,36	88,79	..	..	..
(*iii*) D.L.F./A.I.D. Loans	5,14	42,15	56,17	19,30	19,19	18,39	24,79	1,38,47	22,95	22,94	28,81
(*iv*) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	..	48	2,06	90	90	1,20	1,20	6,53	..	..	..
(*v*) P.L. 480 Rupee Loans	..	48	4,13	3,11	4,22	5,33	6,76	14,98,90	..	..	..
(*vi*) Commodity Credit Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,91	..	..	..
(*vii*)—*U.S. Export-Import Bank Loans :*											
(*a*) First Loan	..	17,85	33,75	11,25	11,25	11,25	11,25	5,63	..	..	..
(*b*) Second Loan	..	..	11,25	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75
(*c*) Third Loan	..	99	4,40	1,56	1,56	1,57	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56
(*d*) Fourth Loan	..	..	3,12	1,56	1,56	1,57	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56
(*e*) Fifth Loan	..	..	..	..	..	1,25	1,25	1,25	1,25	1,25	1,25
(*f*) Sixth Loan	..	..	..	..	..	56	1,01	1,01	1,01	1,02	1,02
(*g*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche)	..	..	3,35	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19
(*h*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	..	..	1,59	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06
(*i*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (III Tranche)	..	..	96	96	96	96	95	96	96	96	96
(*j*) Loans to Air India :											
First Loan	..	1,48	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Loan	..	2,27	2,87	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									(b)3,51	(b)2,87	(b)3,78
TOTAL	6,84	66,60	1,28,89	46,13	46,74	49,31	62,69	17,59,69	44,05	43,41	50,32

(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II.—*Loans from U.S.S.R.* :											
(*i*) Bhilai Loan	16,73	26,98	27,05	4,70	1,32	0,05	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	..	3,44	22,52	5,82	7,15	5,40	6,08	6,08	6,08	6,08	4,28
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	..	5	5,64	4,10	2,26	..	2,12	@	@	@	@
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	..	90	4,60	1,56	1,54	1,55	1,55	1,55	1,56	1,55	1,55
(*v*) 337.5 million Roubles Credit	..	5,36	39,13	18,02	21,88	16,78	20,01	20,08	19,72	19,68	19,77
(*vi*) 112.5 million Roubles Credit	..	1	6,82	4,45	5,85	3,92	5,07	5,25	5,17	5,88	6,30
(*vii*) Bokaro Credit	..	..	1,56	4,98	18,02	2,85	12,79	1,324	13,54	13,34	13,42
(*viii*) 300 million Roubles Credit	..	..	..	1,12	2,26	8	1,24	1,27	1,27	1,3 2	1,82
TOTAL	16,73	36,74	1,07,32	44,75	60,28	30,63	48,86	47,47	47,34	47,85	47,14

@ In thousands only

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III.—*U.K. Credits* :											
(*a*) U.K. Government Loans :											
(*i*) Durgapur Credit	..	..	22,49	6,75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	..	8,45	18,53	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,27	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28
(*iii*) U.K. India (Oil Pipe Line) Credit	..	2,66	2,10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) U.K. India (General) Credit, 1959	..	2,81	11,52	3,79	1,52	1,52	1,53	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52
(*v*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	..	..	6,04	1,99	1,99	80	79	80	80	80	80
(*vi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	..	..	1,60	60	60	60	61	60	60	60	60
(*vii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	..	..	2,74	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
(*viii*) First U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1961	..	..	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92
(*ix*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	..	..	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
(*x*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
(*xi*) U.K. India (Durgapur Extension) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	2,14	2,14	2,14	2,16	2,14	2,14	2,14	2,14
(*xii*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	24	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
(*xiii*) U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	63	1,27	1,27	1,26	1,27	1,27	1,27	1,27
(*xiv*) U.K. India (Steel) Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	34	34	34	34	34	34
(*xv*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	49	97	97	97	97	97	97
(*xvi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963 (Kipping Loan I)	..	..	..	..	19	39	39	39	39	39	39
(*xvii*) U.K. General Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	49	49	48	49
(*xviii*) U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	25	25	24
(*xix*) First Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	49	49	49	49
(*xx*) 2nd General Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	97	97	97	97	97	97
(*xxi*) 2nd Bhopal Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	19	19	19	19
(*xxii*) 2nd Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	14	14	14	14
(*xxiii*) 3rd Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	15	15	15	15
(*xxiv*) 4th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	10	10	10	10
(*xxv*) 5th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	12	12	12	12
(*xxvi*) 6th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	16	32	32	32	32	32
(*xxvii*) Third U.K. General Credit, 1964 (Kipping II)	..	..	..	..	..	19	39	39	39	39	39
(*xxviii*) U.K. General Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	24	49	49	48	48	49
(*xxix*) U.K. Five Year Plan Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	5	5	5
(*xxx*) 2nd U.K. General Credit 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	48	49	49	49

(*xxxi*) UK General Purpose Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
(*xxxii*) Non-Project Loan (IIIrd Kipping) 1965,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	40	40
(*xxxiii*) First Bhopal Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	48	48	48
(*xxxiv*) Sindri Loan, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2
(*xxxv*) Non-Project Loan, 1966 (IVth Kipping)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	40	40	40
(*xxxvi*) Second Bhopal Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	30	30	30
(*xxxvii*) General Purpose Loan, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1,00	1,00	1,00
(*xxxviii*) Food Emergency Loan, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	75	75	75
(*xxxix*) 2nd Non-Project-Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,35	1,35	1,35
(*xl*) Non-Project-Credit, 1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35	70
(*xli*) Debt Refinancing Credit General Purpose, 1967.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	60	1,20
(*xlii*) General Purposes (1967)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,20
(*xliii*) General Purposes (1968)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
(*xliv*) Debt Refinancing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
(*b*) Lazard Brothers	..	15,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Barclays Bank	..	..	..	57	57	57	28	57	57 1,24(b)	57 1,43(b)	57 1,58(b)
TOTAL	..	29,25	68,43	24,27	16,82	19,82	21,80	24,15	29,16	29,35	32,45
IV.—*Loans from Canada :*											
(*i*) Wheat Loan I	1,64	6,58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Wheat Loan II	..	2,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	..	..	86	..	..	..	21	21	43	43	43
(*iv*) Indaluco Expansion	..	..	29	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
(*v*) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	..	..	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	39
(*vi*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Candu Atomic Power Project)	..	..	..	1,04	..	1,07	1,28	1,28	2,44	2,44	2,44
(*vii*) Wind Tunnel Project	..	..	..	..	12	25	25	25	25	25	25
(*viii*) Durgapur Alloy Steel Project (Amco Furnace)	..	..	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
(*ix*) Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project	..	..	..	12	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
(*x*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Phase II)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11 (b)88	1,11 (b)92	2,22 1,16(b)
(*xi*) Diesel Locos for Calcutta Port 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL	1,64	9,53	1,55	1,71	92	2,12	2,54	2,54	5,91	5,95	7,32
V.—*Loans from Federal Republic of Germany :*											
*(*i*) D.M. 660 million Rourkela Credit	5,58	72,06	..	..	..	..	1,64	..	..	..	..
*(*ii*) D.M. 168 million Credit	..	2,86	13,64	1,50	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64
*(*iii*) First D.M. 125 million Credit	..	1,14	5,00	1,65	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72
*(*iv*) Second D.M. 125 million Credit	..	..	7,05	2,35	2,56	2,56	2,56	2,56	2,56	2,56	2,56
*(*v*) D.M. 98.36 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First)	..	11,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) D.M. 230 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Second)	..	13,69	13,21	1,86	3,48	4,10	4,10	4,10	..	..	..
(*vii*) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1961	..	90	6,53	94	94	96	96	96	96	96	96

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*Due to revaluation of DM from 6-3-1961, the actual amount repaid or to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.

(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(*viii*) D.M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Third)	..	..	6,75	1,57	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,84	1,84	..
(*ix*) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1962	..	..	..	1,45	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52
(*x*) D.M. 61 .4 million Credit (for Rourkela Re-financing)	..	..	2,56	1,34	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,39
(*xi*) D.M. 90 million Credit, 1965	..	67	3,17	1,10	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,15
(*xii*) D.M. 93.6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela Liabilities)	..	35	3,50	1,15	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20
(*xiii*) D.M. 170 million Credit, 1963	..	..	2,25	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46
(*xiv*) D.M. 107 million Credit, 1963	..	..	2,00	2,10	2,19	2,19	2,19	2,19	2,19	2,19	2,19
(*xv*) D.M. 396 million Credit, 1963	..	..	4,95	5,18	5,41	5,41	5,41	5,41	5,41	5,41	5,41
(*xvi*) D.M. 4 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
(*xvii*) D.M. 82 million Credit	..	..	..	..	65	1,29	1,29	1,29	1,29	1,29	1,29
(*xviii*) D.M. 40 million Credit (Specialised Project I)	..	..	..	..	15	30	40	51	51	51	51
(*xix*) D.M. 40 million, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	23	45	45	46	46	46
(*xx*) D.M. 28.1 million, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	9	9	9	9
(*xxi*) D.M. 74 million, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,18
(*xxii*) D.M. 55 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	63	63	63	63
(*xxiii*) D.M. 6.41 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	6	6	6
(*xxiv*) D.M. 52.16 million Credit, 1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	61	61	61
(*xxv*) D.M. 58.64 million Credit, 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	1,60	1,60	1,60	1,60
(*xxvi*) D.M. 62 million Credit, 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	1,69	1,69	1,69	1,69
(*xxvii*) D.M. 76.3 million Credit, 1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,04	2,08	2,08	2,08
(*xxviii*) D.M. 23.5 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	26	26
(*xxix*) D.M. 12 million Credit, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	14	14
(*xxx*) D.M. 10 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	11	11
(*xxxi*) D.M. 60 million Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	67	67	66
(*xxxii*) D.M. 18 million Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	20	20
(*xxxiii*) D.M. 7.25 million Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	8
(*xxxiv*) D.M. 180 million Credit, 1967 (AL-303)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,02	1,02	2,05
(*xxxv*) D.M. 289 million Credit, 1967 (AL-382)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,95	1,95	1,64
(*xxxvi*) D.M. 28.25 million Credit (AL-248)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	32
(*xxxvii*) D.M. 140 million Credit 1967 (AL-379)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,59
(*xxxviii*) DM 71 million Credit, 1972 (AL-681)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,94
(*xxxix*) DM 170.4 million Credit, 1968 (AL-175)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
(*l*) D.M. 16 million Credit, 1968 (AL-354)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
									(b)19,00	20,16(b)	21,96(b)
TOTAL	5,58	1,03,38	70,61	24,70	28,16	31,05	33,97	38,12	57,89	59,05	63,59

VL—*Loans from Japan*											
(*i*) First Yen Credit	..	8,21	2,68	..	35	55	..	2,01	2,16	2,16	2,16
(*ii*) Second Yen Credit	..	..	12,09	3,56	..	44	3,88	8,75	9,54	9,54	9,74
(*iii*) Third Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	6,09	6,64	6,64	6,77
(*iv*) Fourth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	1,37	..	4,73	5,12	5,12	5,16
(*v*) Fifth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	2,08	4,16	..	4,15	4,15	4,15	4,15
(*vi*) Sixth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	1,59	..	3,19	3,19	3,18	3,18
(*vii*) Seventh Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,24	2,24	2,24	2,24
(*viii*) Food Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	52	52	52
(*ix*) Eighth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,63	1,63	1,63
(*x*) VOH Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
(*xi*) Ninth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,48
									14,13(b)	10,42(b)	11,09(b)
TOTAL	..	8,21	14,77	3,56	2,43	8,25	3,88	31,69	49,32	45,60	48,53
VII—Loans from Switzerland :											
Credit for Third Plan	..	..	87	1,72	2,54	2,91	3,01	3,01	2,94	2,94	2,86
									(b)1,16	1,46(b)	(b)1,50
VIII.—Loans from Czechoslovakia											
(*i*) First Credit for Third Plan	..	..	4,16	2,98	3,84	4,11	4,12	4,15	3,56	3,56	3,40
(*ii*) Second Credit for Third Plan	..	..	1,77	2,01	3,32	3,41	3,65	3,81	4,66	3 98	3,95
TOTAL	..	..	5,93	4,99	7,16	7,52	7,77	7,96	8,22	7,54	7,35
IX.—Loans from Yugoslavia :											
(*i*) First Credit	..	17	5,17	3,46	3,63	3,14	2,68	1,98	1,91	1,91	3,28
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	..	17	5,17	3,46	3,64	3,15	2,69	1,99	1,92	1,92	2,29
X.— Loans from Poland											
(*i*) First Credit	..	11	4,59	1,90	2,38	2,59	2,59	2,59	1,54	1,49	79
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	10	10	23	23	24	23	35
(*iii*) Third Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	77	1,13	75
TOTAL	..	11	4,59	1,90	2,48	2,69	2,82	3,02	2,55	2,85	1,89
XI.— Loans from Australiva :											
(*i*) First Credit	..	36	1,12	37	37	38	39	39	39	20	..
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	72	29	29	30	30	30	30	30	30
(*iii*) Third Credit	..	..	..	15	30	32	32	32	32	32	32
(*iv*) Fourth Credit	..	..	..	..	15	32	32	32	32	31	32
(*v*) Fifth Credit	..	..	..	..	..	19	37	37	37	37	37
(*vi*) Sixth Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	15
(*vii*) Food Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
									(b)69	..	4
(*viii*) Debt Relief (1968)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72(b)	70(b)
TOTAL	..	36	1,84	81	1,11	1,51	1,70	1,70	2,49	2,32	2,24
XII.— Loan from Kuwait Government	..	14,91	13,20	4,34	4,34	4,34	1,08	..	..	..	..
XIII.— Loan from Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	71	85	1,21	1,20	1,21	1,77
									(b)48	50(b)	85(b)
XIV.— Loan from Denmark											
(*i*) First Credit	..	10	44	15	15	15	15	15	11	11	..
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
(*iii*) First Food Loans	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	20	20	20	20
									(b)15	(b)8	17
(*iv*) Second Food Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
(*v*) Third Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25(b)
TOTAL	..	10	44	15	28	48	48	48	59	52	97

(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
XV.—Loan from Newzealand :											
Credit for Purchase of wool	..	7	31	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI.—Loan from Bahrain	..	..	4,86	71	71	71	70	71	71	71	71
XVII.—Loans from France :									(b)3	3(b)	3(b)
(*i*) FF 17 million French Credit, 1966-67	..	..	80	96	1,01	1,10	1,11	1,28	1,11	1,12	1,12
(*ii*) FF 150 million Credit, 1967-68	..	..	..	1	8	33	1,07	1,34	1,40	1,39	1,48
(*iii*) FF 125 million Credit, 1968-69	..	..	..	..	5	26	46	55	72	80	87
(*iv*) FF 125 million Credit, 1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	7	28	54	82	81	84
(*v*) FF 130 million Credit, 1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	31	52	52	82
(*vi*) FF 150 million Credit, 1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	51	67	82	89
(*vii*) FF 25 million Debt Relief, 1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38	37	37	37
(*viii*) FF 27.7 million Debt Relief, 1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42	42	41
(*ix*) FF 150 million Credit, 1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	66	85	91
(*x*) FF 35 million Credit, 1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
(*xi*) FF 56 million Credit, 1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	16
(*xii*) FF 27.7 million Credit, 1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	41	41
(*xiii*) FF 180 million Credit, 1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22	58
(*xiv*) FF 214 million Credit, 1973-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(*xv*) FF 27.7 million Debt Relief	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
									(b)2,24	198(b)	(b)2,48
TOTAL	..	..	80	97	1,14	1,80	3,81	5,68	9,61	9,76	11,80
XVIII.—Loans from Belgium											6
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	12	13	13
(*iii*) Third Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
									(b)6	7(b)	12(b)
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	24	26	41
XIX.—Loan from Qatar	..	..	3,52	94	94	94	94	94	94 (b)4	94 5(b)	94 (b)5
XX.—Loan from Italy	..	..	..	..	6	12	12	58	58 (b)7	58	1,43
XXI.—Miscellaneous Credits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,92	3,10	94
XXII.—Loans from Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
XXIII—Loans from Swedan 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 5(b)

NOTE.— Figures shown under Columns 2 to 4 of the statement are at pre-devaluation rates of exchange.

24 M of Fin/75—71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B.—INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES											
XXII.—I.B.R.D Loans											
(*i*) Agricultural Machinery Project Loan	3,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Railway Project Loan I	10,99	4,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Railway Project Loan II	..	15,36	5,69	..	..	7,56	3,91	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Railway Project Loan III	..	5,74	5,63	38	90	3,94	4,12	4,36	4,61	4,61	4,88
(*v*) Railway Project Loan IV	..	3,15	3,61	1,94	2,05	2,24	2,32	2,45	2,60	2,60	2,76
(*vi*) Railway Project Loan V	..	3,13	6,29	2,58	2,73	2,89	3,06	3,24	3,43	3,43	3,63
(*vii*) Railway Project Loan VI	..	1,30	3,87	1,74	1,84	1,72	2,06	2,18	2,31	2,31	2,45
(*viii*) D.V.C. I	2,54	2,60	2,72	1,04	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) D.V.C. II	35	95	35	..	..	46	46	48	51	51	53
(*x*) D.V.C. III	..	2,09	76	..	..	99	1,05	1,11	1,17	1,17	1,23
(*xi*) Koyna Project Loan (I Stage)	..	25	1,05	28	54	59	61	64	67	67	71
(*xii*) Coal Industry	..	..	3,83	1,83	1,94	2,07	2,17	2,30	2,43	2,43	2,58
(*xiii*) Power Transmission (416-IN)	..	..	..	..	..	56	1,05	1,11	1,17	1,17	1,23
(*xiv*) Kothagudem II (417-IN)	..	..	..	..	..	13	30	31	33	33	35
									(b) 167	(b) 140	(b)165
TOTAL	17,71	39,20	33,80	9,79	10,53	23,15	21,11	18,18	20,90	20,63	22,00
XXIII.—I.D.A. :											
(*i*) Roads Project	..	..	..	..	..	45	48	54	54	54	54
(*ii*) U.P. Tubewell Project	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	5	5	5
(*iii*) Shetunji Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	3
(*iv*) Salandi Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	7	7	7
(*v*) Punjab Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	8	9	9
(*vi*) D.V.C. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	15	15	15
(*vii*) Sone Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	14	14	14
(*viii*) Purana Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	12	12	12
(*ix*) Koyana Project (IInd Stage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	16	16	16	16
(*x*) Bombay Port Trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	13	14	14
(*xi*) P & T (Telecommunications)	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	38	38	38	38
(*xii*) Railway Project VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	58	61	61
(*xiii*) Kothagudam Power Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	18	18	18
(*xiv*) Industrial Imports 52-IN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	41	81
(*xv*) II Telecommunication Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	30
(*xvi*) VIII Railway Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	56	56
(*xvii*) II Industrial Imports 78 IN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
									(b) 32	(b)30	(b)40
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,24	2,52	4,06	4,07	5,18
GRAND TOTAL	48,50	3,08,63	4,66,90	1,74,99	1,90,28	1,91,68	2,22,25	19,52,00	2,97,32	2,93,29	3,15,78

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*Due to revaluation of D.M. from 6-3-1961, the actual amount repaid or to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.

(b) Exchange variations.

ANNEXURE V

Capital and Loans to Public Sector Undertakings :

This Annexure gives, at one place, the estimates of the Capital and Loans to be provided by Government to Pinancial Institutions and Undertakings in the Public Sector during the current and the new year.

A—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Institution	Budget, 1974-75			Revised, 1974-75			Budget, 1975-76		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Shipping Development Fund Committee . . .	..	71,50	71,50	..	68,50	68,50	..	59,97	59,97
Agricultural Refinance Corporation	..	40,00	40,00	..	50,00	50,00	..	50,00	50,00
National Co-operative Development Corporation . .	..	6,65	6,65	..	3,60	3,60	..	13,10	13,10
Land Mortgage Banks . .	9,00	..	9,00	..	..	..	6,00	..	6,00
Repartriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. .	6	..	6	5	..	5	5	20	25
Newspaper Finance Corporation	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	20
Industrial credit and Investment Corporation of India . .	..	21	21	..	21	21	..	21	21
Industrial Finance Corporation .	..	1,83	1,83	..	21	21	..	27	27
Industrial Development Bank of India	50,00	15,00	65,00	..	1,50	1,50	..	6,00	6,00
General Insurance Corporation .	6,36	..	6,36	6,36	..	6,36			..
Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation . . .	40	..	40	54	25	79	47	..	47
TOTAL	66,02	1,35,19	2,01,21	6,95	1,24,27	1,31,22	6,72	1,29,75	1,36,47

B—Public Sector Undertakings

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1974-75			Revised, 1974-75			Budget, 1975-76		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation									
(कृषि मंत्रालय)									
Food Corporation of India	1,48	3,23	4,71	91	1,42	2,33	1,16	4,12	5,28
Central Warehousing Corporation	2,75	1,50	4,25	..	1,42	1,42	1,00	42	1,42
National Seeds Corporation	38	37	75	30	30	60	30	30	60
Central Fisheries Corporation	..	25	25	..	10	10	..	25	25
State Agro-Industries Corporation	1,50	..	1,50	1,19	..	1,19	1,00	..	1,00
Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.	1,65	1,66	3,31	..	62	62	..	1,75	1,75
State Farm Corporation	15	15	30	10	10	20	50	50	1,00
Banana and Fruit Development Corporation	10	..	10	10	..	10	..	..	..
Slaughter Houses Corporation	10	..	10	10	..	10	15	..	15
Indian Dairy Corporation	..	90	90	..	78	78	..	90	90
Kerala oil Plantation Ltd.	15	..	15	15	..	15	20	..	20
State Cashewnut Corporation	5	..	5	1	..	1	10	..	10
Plantation Corporation, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Corporation for Manufacture of Foot and Mouth disease & other Vaccine and Drugs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Development Corporation	25	..	25	35	..	35	1,50	..	1,50
Sheep & Wool Development Corporation	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corporation for Manufacture of Tetrapack Containers	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Forest Corporation	50	..	50	..	..	..	1,30	..	1,30
State Seeds Corporation	55	..	55	20	..	20	50	..	50
Oil Seeds Corporation	1,75	..	1,75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Commerce									
(वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)									
Jute Corporation	1,00	2,00	3,00	1,00	2,00	3,00	1,00	1,00	2,00
Tea Trading Corporation of India	3	..	3	15	..	15	20	..	20
Cotton Corporation of India	1,00	1,00	2,00	50	50	1,00	1,00	..	1,00
Ministry of Communications									
(संचार मंत्रालम)									
Indian Telephone Industries	..	2,75	2,75	12	1,73	1,85	30	1,85	2,15

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1974-75			Revised, 1974-75			Budget, 1975-76		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Defence									
(रक्षा मंत्रालय)									
Hindustan Aeroauntics Ltd.	..	4,00	4,00	..	4,00	4,00	..	2,00	2,00
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	..	5,00	5,00	..	4,00	4,00	..	2,00	2,00
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	50	1,00	1,50	50	1,00	1,50	..	4,50	4,50
Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.	1,50	3,50	5,00	1,50	3,50	5,00	3,00	..	3,00
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	50	50	1,00	50	..	50	25	1,25	1,45
Praga Tools Ltd.	1,20	80	2,00	30	1,24	1,54	80	1,20	2,00
Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	..	3,00	3,00	..	3,00	3,00	..	..	..
Goa Shipyard Ltd.	..	45	45	..	25	25	10	50	60
Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited	3,00	..	3,00	1,50	..	1,50	50	..	50
Andhra Scientific Company Ltd.	..	15	15	..	10	10	..	10	10
Ministry of Health and Family Planning									
(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)									
Hidustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum	10	10	20	10	10	20	40	90	1,30
Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies									
(औद्योगीक और नागरिक मंत्रालय)									
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	..	..	..	..	40,22	40,22	..	25,15	25,15
Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	3,53	1,35	4,88	2,53	6,28	8,81	1,63	4,21	5,84
Machine Tools Corporation	..	1,30	1,30	..	1,30	1,30	60	1,89	2,49
Richardson & Cruddas	25	80	1,05	50	78	1,28	75	1,41	2,16
Scooters India Ltd.	68	48	1,16	82	2,21	3,03	52	23	75
Heavy Engineering Corporation	70	2,90	3,60	50	10,90	11,40	50	10,10	10,60
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	18	18
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	50	1,45	1,95	..	1,73	1,73	..	2,63	2,63
Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	..	10	10	..	10	10	14	4	18
Bharat Pumps and Compressors, Ltd	12	4,03	4,15	12	3,22	3,34	2,00	2,19	4,19
Jessop & Co, Ltd.	..	5,51	5,51	..	11,88	11,88	..	4,77	4,77
Commercial Vehicle Factory under formation	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
National Textile Corporation	3,95	4,32	8,27	5,57	5,57	11,14	2,50	2,50	5,00
National Instruments Ltd.	3	30	33	1	29	30	..	70	70
Hindustan Cables Ltd.	45	1,33	1,78	50	98	1,48	84	1,26	2,10
Instrumentation Ltd.	1,30	70	2,00	1,00	25	1,25	30	1,10	1,40
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	..	45	45	..	6,44	6,44	..	5,85	5,85
National Small Industries Corporation	2,00	7	2,07	..	..	..	2,00	..	2,00
Cement Corporation	10,00	..	10,00	5,85	..	5,85	12,00	..	12,00
Hindustan Paper Corporation	13,25	..	13,25	17,98	..	17,98	34,67	..	34,67
National News Print and Paper Mills Ltd.	..	2,15	2,15	..	2,15	2,15	..	2,25	2,25

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1974-75			Revised, 1974-75			Budget, 1975-76		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
annery and Foot Wear Corporation of India . . .	25	1,94	2,19	38	1,81	1,19	..	2,28	2,28
Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd. .	21	1,54	1,75	..	2,16	2,16	20	2,62	2,82
Leather Development Corporation	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Tasar Development Corporation	30	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	30
Precision Tools and Instruments Factory, J&K . . .	5	..	5	2	..	2	5	..	5
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय)									
National Film Development Corporation	26	..	26	30	..	30	40	..	40
Ministry of Energy (ऊर्जा मंत्रालय)									
Rural Electrification Corporation	11,00	29,00	40,00	19,36	44,00	63,36	1,07	60,00	61,07
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	50	50	45	..	45	..	..	..
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. .	11,35	21,87	33,22	44,77	10,73	55,50	5,00	10,10	15,10
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. . .	..	..	..	2,82	39,68	42,50	18,27	18,24	36,51
Coal Mines Authority . .	44,77	67,58	1,12,35	69,05	87,78	1,56,83	20,68	1,46,41	1,67,09
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)									
Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Plan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,10	..	22,10
Bongaigon Refinery & Petrol Chemicals Ltd. (Plan) . .	..	..	..	3,00	..	3,00	17,00	..	17,00
Petrefils Cooperative Ltd. (Plan) .	..	..	..	3,20	..	3,20	2,00	..	2,00
Bitumen Marketing Corpn. (Plan)	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2
Cochin Refinery Ltd. (Plan) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
Indian Petro-Chemicals Corpn. Ltd. (Plan)	30,00	5,25	35,25	40,00	..	40,00	68,50	20,00	88,50
Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd. (Plan) .	..	5,00	5,00	..	13,00	13,00	..	11,00	11,00
Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. (Non-Plan)	6,27	..	6,27	86	..	86	8,45	..	8,45
Hindustan Insecticide Ltd. (Plan)	10	1,40	1,50	35	..	35	2,85	..	2,85

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1974-75			Revised, 1974-75			Budget, 1975-76		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Plan) . . .	3,44	22,51	25,95	8,45	30,26	38,71	1,10	43,95	45,05
Fertiliser Corpn. of India (Plan) .	86,65	47,35	1,34,00	1,17,65	47,35	1,65,00	1,09,29	81,40	1,90,69
Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	48	1,60	2,08	51	1,38	1,89	55	3,52	4,07
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	..	9,31	9,31	..	11,49	11,49	8,70	31,23	39,93
Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. .	1,00	..	100	65	2,00	2,65	1,70	2,00	3,70
National Fertiliser Ltd. (Plan) .	11,00	..	11,00	14,49	..	14,49	68,00	..	68,00
Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)									
Hindustan Shipyard . . .	1,80	25	2,05	2,05	2,35	4,40	2,65	50	3,15
Central Road Transport Corporation	..	1	1	..	14	14	..	47	47
Central Inland Water Corporation	1,85	95	2,80	1,29	2,27	3,56	2,38	2,08	4,46
Delhi Transport Corporation .	7,87	4,46	12,33	..	13,95	13,95	..	15,64	15,64
Cochin Shipyard Ltd. . .	..	20,00	20,00	..	21,00	21,00	..	23,50	23,50
Mogul Line Ltd. . . .	18	..	18	17	..	17	..	..	..
Ministry of Steel & Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)									
Establishment of Steel Plant at Hospet	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,00	..	..	..
Establishment of Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam . . .	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,00	..	..	..
Steel Authority of India Ltd., (SAIL)	7,68	1,48,82	1,56,50	55,82	1,54,70	2,10,52	38,33	1,58,29	1,96,62
Acquisition of Asian Refractories .	9	..	9	9	..	9	9	..	9
Acquisition of Land for Durgapur Steel Plant	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
Mahanadi Reservoir Project .	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,90	1,90
Tenughat Dam Project . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. .	36,00	23,20	59,20	30,57	22,43	53,00	3,00	48,00	51,00
Hindustan Zinc Ltd. . . .	4,25	..	4,25	..	..	..	10,00	5,00	15,00
Hindustan Copper Ltd. . .	..	14,39	14,39	..	21,39	21.39	5,30	12,00	17,30
Mineral Exploration Ltd. . .	4,25	..	4,25	3,34	..	3,34	3,00	..	3,00
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. . .	63	82	1,45	75	1,19	1,94	1,50	50	2,00

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1974-75			Revised, 1974-75			Budget, 1975-76		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Supply & Rehabilitation (पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)									
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	..	..	..	..	95	95	..	53	53
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)									
Indian Tourism Development Corporation	1,40	1,40	2,80	1,40	1,40	2,80	1,40	1,40	2,80
Air India	5,00	..	5,00	10,00	5,00	15,00	3,00	..	3,00
International Airports Authority	1,38	1,37	2,75	30	30	60	1,54	1,54	3,08
Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)									
National Buildings Construction Corporation	50	..	50	50	..	50	50	..	50
Hindustan Housing Factory .	9	9	18	..	48	48	5	..	5
Housing & Urban Development Corporation	1,00	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,00	2,00	..	2,00
National Building Material Development Corporation .	50	..	50	..	..	..	5	..	5
Department of Energy (परमाणु उर्जा विभाग)									
Electronics Corporation of India	1,20	1,20	2,40	1,20	1,20	2,40	65	1,75	2,40
Indian Rare Earths Ltd. . . .	13	28	41	13	28	41	1,50	1,50	3,00
Uranium Corporation of India .	..	20	20	..	1	1	..	5	5
Department of Electronics (इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग)									
Computor Maintenance Corporation	15	..	15	15	..	15	30	20	50
Complex for Production and R&D of Semi conductor Devices .	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	20	20
Electronics Trade and Technology Corporation	15	15	30	15	15	30	20	20	40
Public Unit for the Production for two way Communications Equipment	30	..	30	..	..	..	12	13	25
Department of Science and Technology (विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी विभाग)									
Central Electronics Ltd. . . .	50	25	75	40	10	50	75	25	1,00
National Research Development Corporation	9	41	50	3	12	15	10	40	50
Total	3,45,88	4,93,67	8,39,55	4,84,61	6,63,65	11,48,26	5,08,79	8,05,39	13,14,18

Investments in Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings and returns therefrom

This Annexure is intended to show at one place the investments in and the profits of the Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings whether run departmentally or set up under a statute or under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, and the returns accruing to Government therefrom. The Annexure has been divided into two parts—Part A showing the investments in the major departmentally run undertakings and returns therefrom and Part B showing the investments in the other commercial and industrial undertakings and returns therefrom. Concerns which are not of a commercial or industrial nature, like the Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation of India, Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation etc., are excluded. Likewise concerns in which Government of India do not have a majority investment are also excluded. For a proper appreciation, the Part B of the Annexure has been divided into three sections, *viz.*, Section I—Undertakings which are still under construction; Section II—Running concerns; and Section III---Undertakings which are of promotional and developmental nature.

PART A—COMMERCIAL AND

Serial No.	Name of Undertaking	1973-74 (Actuals)							Revised 1974-75	
		Capital Invested upto end of 1973-74	Gross Receipts	Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (5+6+7)	Net Profit (4—8)	Capital invested upto end of 1974-75	Gross Receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Railways	3893,38	1137,89	967,48	*170,92	115,00	1253,40	—115,51	4098,70	14,01,15
2.	Posts and Telegraphs Department . . .	393,13	360,79	282,06	22,33	28,31	332,70	28,09	408,49	425,95
3.	India Security Press . .	5,35	7,08	6,22	30	8	6,60	48	6,13	8,56
4.	Currency Note Press . .	3,12	8,90	7,10	28	6	7,44	1,46	5,86	9,00
5.	Bank Note Press . . .	12,00	1	..	..	..	..	1	14,96	81
6.	Overseas Communications Service	18,33	10,33	3,86	..	1,44	5,30	5,03	22,03	10,76
7.	Light Houses and Light Ships	12,81	1,62	90	10	18	1,18	44	15,33	1,40
8.	Delhi Milk Scheme . .	5,28	11,85	13,61	21	35	14,17	—2,32	5,49	17,58
9.	Forest Department, Andamans	8,98	2,02	2,15	44	5	2,64	—62	9,48	2,57
10.	Electricity Department, Andamans	83	16	31	1	3	35	—19	99	59
11.	Electrical Sub-Division, Lakshadeep . . .	30	2	6	1	1	8	—6	35	11
12.	Security Paper Mill . .	10,72	2,35	2,41	53	60	3,54	—1,19	11,05	3,67
13.	Nemuch Opium Factory .	1,87	8,88	5,08	..	..	5,08	3,80	3,28	11,17
14.	Ghazipur Opium Factory .	2,48	9,43	5,14	1	1	5,16	4,27	2,53	9,15
15.	Ghazipur Alkoloid Works .	—12**	1.31	1,13	..	..	1,13	18	..	1
16.	Electricity Department, Chandigarh	4,06	1,17	82	8	6	96	21	4,50	1,31
17.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station	88,39	14,79	5,27	4,35	2,44	12,06	2,73	89,33	14,01
18.	Electricity Department, Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	43	5	6	..	..	6	—1	52	5
19.	Vijayanagar Steel Plant. .	1,28	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..
20.	Visakhapatnam Steel Plant .	1,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..
21.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-1	63,02	2,55	1,63	86	64	3,13	—58	61,17	8,84
22.	Govt. of India Thorium Factory	1,17	73	54	..	2	56	17	1,22	72
23.	Nuclear Fuel Complex . .	34,17	98	1,71	1,25	85	3,81	—2,83	38,30	4,17
24.	Banana and Fruit Development Corpn.	30	8	8	..	..	8	..	..	..
	TOTAL	4562,57	1582,99	1307,62	201,68	150,13	1659,43	—76,44	4803,71	1931,58

*Represents dividend payable to General Revenues, including the element of the contribution for transfer to States in lieu of tax of railway passenger fares and also the contribution to finance railway safety works.

**The minus figure is under investigation.

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS RUN DEPARTMENTALLY BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

					Budget 1975-76							
Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (12+13+14)	Net Profit (11—15)	Capital invested upto end of 1975-76	Gross Receipts	Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (19+20+21)	Net Profit (18—22)	Sl. No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1225,01	*189,33	115,00	1529,34	—128,19	4271,20	1670,86	1334,95	*197,86	115,00	1647,83	23,03	1
350,30	19,87	31,11	401,38	24,57	426,46	467,80	396,32	20,99	35,97	453,28	14,52	2
7,20	36	10	7,66	90	7,39	8,24	7,40	40	11	7,91	33	3
7,50	26	6	7,82	1,18	7,30	9,00	7,90	22	10	8,22	78	4
4,84	27	15	5,26	—4,45	18,31	10,42	6,60	79	46	7,85	2,57	5
5,32	70	1,30	7,32	3,44	26,89	11,71	5,71	70	1,42	7,83	3,88	6
85	16	19	1,20	20	17,47	1,49	87	16	20	1,23	26	7
17,58	21	35	18,14	—56	6,26	22,00	20,00	21	35	20,56	1,44	8
2,69	46	4	3,19	—62	9,76	2,68	2,69	48	3	3,20	—52	9
59	3	3	65	—6	1,46	20	65	3	4	72	—52	10
11	2	1	14	—3	43	3	13	2	1	16	—13	11
3,69	57	62	4,88	—1,21	11,52	3,71	3,69	60	64	4,93	—1,22	12
5,27	..	..	5,27	5,90	4,01	12,60	7,34	6	..	7,40	5,20	13
4,45	1	1	4,47	4,68	3,00	9,15	7,66	10	1	7,77	1,38	14
1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	15
1,11	8	6	1,25	6	5,02	1,41	2,44	8	6	2,58	—1,17	16
5,68	4,41	2,41	12,50	1,51	93,82	15,53	6,45	4,48	2,41	13,34	2,19	17
7	..	..	7	—2	62	6	7	..	..	7	—1	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
5,05	3,12	2,21	10,38	—1,54	59,54	14,32	6,37	3,06	2,29	11,72	2,60	21
58	..	3	61	11	1,22	74	59	..	3	62	12	22
4,89	1,34	89	7,12	—2,95	43,87	7,72	6,56	1,40	96	8,92	—1,20	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
1652,89	221,20	154,57	2028,66	—97,08	5015,56	2269,68	1824,40	231,66	160,09	2216,15	53,53	

Part B—Commercial and Industrial Undertakings run out-side the Central Government

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of the Undertaking	Central Government's Investment in share Capital upto 1973-74	Net profit earned during 1973-74	Appropriations			Dividend/ Profit received by Govt. during 1973-74	Revised 1974-75		Budget 1975-76	
			Dividend	General and other Reserve Funds	Development Rebate		Capital Investment by Central Government	Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt.	Capital Investment by Central Government	Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—UNDERTAKINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.										
Ministry of Defence (रक्षा मंत्रालय)										
1. Misra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. . . .	75	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	50	..
Department of Electronics: (इलैक्ट्रौनिकस विभाग)										
1. Computer Maintenance Corporation . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	30	..
2. Complex for production and R & D of Semi-Conductor Devices .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
3. Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	20	1
4. Unit for the production of Two-way Communications equipment .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (उद्योग और सम्भरण)										
1. Hindustan Paper Corporation .	8,51	..	..	..	..	..	17,98	..	34,67	..
2. Leather Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
3. Precision Tool Factory . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..
4. Tasar Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
5. Commercial Vehicle Factory . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
6. Backward Area Dev. Corpn. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..
7. National Cooperative Industrial Dev. Corpn. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)										
1. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,00	..	68,50	..
2. National Fertilizers Ltd. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,49	..	68,00	..
Ministry of Steel & Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)										
1. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. . . .	60,83	..	..	..	..	..	30,57	..	3,00	..
2. Hindustan Coppers Ltd.	71,34	4,38	..	89	3,69	..	..	..	..	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—UNDERTAKINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—*Concld.*										
Department of Science and Technology										
(विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग)										
1. Central Electronics Ltd. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	75	..
Ministry of Shipping and Transport										
(नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)										
1. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. . . .	22,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	163,93	4,38	..	89	3,69	..	105,26	..	177,84	1
II.—RUNNING CONCERNS										
Ministry of Defence										
(रक्षा मंत्रालय)										
1. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. .	5,50	—1,08	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	3,00	..
2. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. .	56,91	9,49	1,14	7,44	91	1,36	..	1,14	..	1,14
3. Mazagon Docks Ltd. . . .	4,40	1,54	31	..	3	29	50	29	..	44
4. Bharat Electronics Ltd. . . .	6,96	3,81	72	2,19	90	72	..	84	..	84
5. Praga Tools Ltd.	2,33	—45	.	..	..	..	30	..	80	29
6. Goa Shipyard Ltd. . . .	16	7	2	3	2	1	..	1	10	2
7. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. .	12,00	2,21	48	1,72	67	59	..	60	..	60
8. Bharat Dynamics.	1,60	11	..	..	9	..	50	..	20	..
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation										
(कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय)										
1. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. .	2,13	6	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	13
2. Food Corporation of India . .	83,71	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	1,16	..
3. State Farms Corporation . . .	3,40	59	..	59	..	..	10	..	50	22
4. Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. .	51	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd. . . .	15,61	39	..	..	..	39	..	51	1,00	55

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ministry of Commerce (वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)										
1. State Trading Corporation . .	10,00	1,20	..	..	..	1,20	..	1,20	..	1,20
2. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation .	6,00	11,47	..	11,47	10	54	..	72	..	1,08
3. Cotton Corporation of India .	1,00	5	..	..	..	5	50	12	1,00	12
4. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. . . .	10	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	20	..
5. Jute Corp oration of India . .	1,00	41	4	10	..	..	1,00	..	1,00	..
6. The Cashew Corporation of India .	75	3,95	..	1,21	..	15	..	6	..	..
Ministry of Health and Family Planning (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Latex Ltd. . . .	70	—11	..	9	13	..	10	..	40	..
Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd. .	49	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. National Buildings Construction Corporation . .	2,95	15	..	..	..	..	50	17	50	26
3. Housing and Urban Development Corpn. Ltd. .	6,00	49	..	49	..	..	1,00	..	2,00	..
Ministry of Industry & Civil Supplies (भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. . .	24,15	1,96	..	..	..	..	2,53	1,45	1,63	1,87
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. .	130,00	27,39	..	..	19,74	..	..	..	..	..
3. Machine Tools Corporation of India . . .	4,00	—36	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
4. Tungabhadra Steel Products . .	51	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	14	..
5. Triveni Structurals Ltd. . . .	1,53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. . . .	10,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	160,79	7,30	..	..	..	..	50	..	50	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. . . .	20,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Jessop & Co. .	1,14	—446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Richardson & Crudas Ltd. .	1,50	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	75	..
11. Bharat Pump & Compressors Ltd.	5,13	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	200	..
12. Scooters India Ltd. . . .	1,36	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	52	..
13. Hindustan Cables Ltd. . .	9,01	1,19	..	2,33	29	27	50	28	84	31
14. Hindustan Salts Ltd. . . .	1,79	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. National Instruments Ltd. .	1,52	17	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
16. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. .	2,55	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Instrumentation Ltd. . . .	4,32	14	..	1,44	76	..	100	..	30	..
18. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ltd. . . .	6,32	—2,73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tannery Footwear Corporation of India .	58	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..
20. National Industrial Development Corporation . .	40	10	2	5	..	..	..	2	..	2
21. Cement Corporation of India .	14,14	—54	..	..	..	..	5,85	..	12,00	..
22. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. .	2,86	—104	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
23. National Textile Corporation .	11,27	77	..	32	..	..	5,57	..	2,50	..
Ministry of Energy ;										
1. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. .	1,50	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2. Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) . .	30	4	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. .	2,00	—10,33	..	..	..	..	2,83	..	18,27	..
4. Coal Mines Authority .	1,42,37	—14,99	..	..	..	..	69,05	..	20,68	..
5. Neyveli Lignite Corporation .	1,00,97	—12,16	..	..	..	..	44,77	..	5,00	..
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)										
1. Cochin Refineries Ltd. :	3,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
2. Fertilisers Corporation of India . . .	301,07	4,56	..	1,40	5,10	..	117,65	..	109,29	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. .	71,08	9,82	3,56	3,25	3,00	8,54	..	37,71	..	34,70
4. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. . .	60	49	23	24	2	12	95	8	95	8
5. Lube India Ltd. .	2,40	1,02	..	93	9	61	..	..	..	..
6. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. .	34,20	—1,82	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,70	..
7. Madras Refineries . . .	9,53	6,71	1,54	17	5,00	1,14	..	1,14	..	..
8. Lubrizol India Ltd. . . .	31	44	4	41	12	2	..	2	..	2
9. Oil and Natural Gas Commission . . .	135,15	24,51	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,10	..
10. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. .	57,21	—1,97	..	..	..	..	8,45	..	1,10	..
11. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. .	2,47	1,44	..	..	4	..	65	..	1,90	..
12. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. .	1,25	36	10	19	1	10	35	10	2,85	10
13. Engineers India, Ltd. . . .	14	53	..	44	..	2	..	3	..	3
14. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. . .	18,89	1,56	..	4	24	..	..	..	..	..
15. Pyrites, Phosphates, and Chemicals, Ltd. .	6,09	—16	..	..	..	..	51	..	55	..
16. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	8,45	30
Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय) :										
1. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. .	12,10	53	..	..	1,17	..	2,05	..	2,65	..
2. Central Road Transport Corporation . .	1,10	—31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. . .	27,95	13,91	..	—2,78	..	16,69	..	..	..	..
4. Mogul Lines Ltd. . . .	81	80	2	94	..	17	..	..	..	..
5. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,29	..	2,38	..
6. Delhi Transport Corporation .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										(In lakhs of Rupees)
Ministry of Steel and Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय) :										
1. Steel Authority of India Ltd. .	13,27,20	..	..	..	..	..	55,82	..	38,33	..
2. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. . . .	19,00	42	..	3,18	..	..	..	..	10,00	..
3. Bharat Gold Mines . .	60	—162	..	..	4	..	75	..	1,50	..
4. Sikkim Mining Corporation .	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. .	3,45	..	..	..	..	..	3,34	..	3,00	..
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय) :										
1. Air India . .	51,82	30	..	..	21	..	10,00	..	3,00	..
2. Indian Airlines .	52,78	—1,35	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
3. International Airport Authority of India Ltd. .	3,44	1,61	..	1,27	34	..	30	..	1,54	..
Department of Atomic Energy (परमाणु और ऊर्जा विभाग) :										
1. Indian Rare Earths Ltd. .	1,86	55	14	35	6	14	13	14	1,50	15
2. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. .	4,75	95	31	22	42	19	1,20	39	65	50
3. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. . .	8,26	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Communications (संचार मंत्रालय) :										
1. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. . .	3,88	3,19	60	2,34	25	48	12	47	30	47
2. Hindustan Teleprinters, Ltd. .	1,23	56	14	41	2	10	..	14	..	9
TOTAL . .	3051,13	95,22	9,42	42,58	40,08	3,95	3,45,91	47,75	2,98,73	45,54

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I—PROMOTIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL UNDER TAKING										
Department of Science and Technology										
(विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग) :										
1. National Research Development Corporation . .	44	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation										
(कृषि मंत्रालय) :										
1. National Seeds Corporation .	3,10	45	14	32	2	..	30	..	30	..
2. State Forest Development Corporation . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,30	..
3. Indian Dairy Corporation .	1,00	94	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Energy										
(सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय) :										
1. Rural Electrification Corporation . . .	31,00	2,54	31	2,19	..	20	19,00	31	..	50
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation										
1. India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. .	10,52	57	..	40	14	..	1,40	..	1,40	..
Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies :										
(औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय) :										
1. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. .	5,50	—63	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation . .	30	23	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting :										
1. National Film Development Corporation . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	40	.
2. Film Finance Corporation Ltd.	50	—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (श्रम और पुर्नवास मंत्रालय) :										
1. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation . .	3,48	—1,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	55,84	2,83	47	3,92	16	20	21,03	31	5,50	50
GRAND TOTAL .	32,70,90	1,02,43	9,89	47,39	43,93	34,15	472,20	48,06	4,82,07	46,05

Statement showing Contributions of International Bodies

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75	Revised, 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (कृषि मंत्रालय)					
1. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau .	Annual contribution	7,59	9,58	9,58	9,58
2. Food and Agricultural Organisation	Do.	58,32	72,37	64,00	64,00
3. World Food Programme . . .	Contribution	41,00	39,25	39,25	41,00
4. Afro-Asian Rural Re-construction Organisation.	Do.	4,76	6,01	5,06	5,06
5. Trust Fund of the Food and Agricultural Organisation Commission for Desert Locust in Eastern Region.	Do.	1,55	1,63	1,55	1,55
6. Other Organisations	Do.	..	19,39	20,98	10,86
	TOTAL	1,13,22	1,48,23	1,40,42	1,32,05
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)					
7. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning	Contribution towards financing of the Institute	2,91	2,91	2,91	2,91
8. Gatt	Contribution to Budget . . .	4,27	3,04	2,92	2,92
9. Other Organisations	Contributions	4,42	4,31	4,74	4,86
	TOTAL	11,60	10,26	10,57	10,69
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (संचार मंत्रालय)					
10. International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.	Annual contribution	3,47	5,45	8,10	8,00
11. International Tele-Communication Union.	Contribution to budget expenditure .	18,21	20,11	23,88	29,00
	TOTAL	21,68	25,56	31,98	37,00
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (रक्षा मंत्रालय)					
12 Commonwealth Graves Commission .	Maintenance of War Graves of the Armed Forces Personnel belonging to Indian Army who fell in World Wars I and II	11,46	12,68	17,39	17,46
13. Other Organisations	Contributions	74	78	74	96
	TOTAL	12,20	13,46	18,13	18,42

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75	Revised, 1974-75	Budget, 1975-76
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय)					
14. U.N.E.S.C.O.	Contribution for membership and payment of rent for the New Delhi office	65,19	86,69	86,69	92,29
15. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.	Annual contribution and Maintenance of the local office in India	..	1,03,00	1,03,00	1,18,00
16. Other Organisations	Contributions	..	4,52	9,07	6,16
	TOTAL	65,19	1,94,21	1,98,76	2,16,45
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (ऊर्जा मंत्रालय)					
17. Miscellaneous Organisation	Contribution	9	11	15	11
	TOTAL	9	11	15	11
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (विदेश मंत्रालय)					
18. United Nations Organisation	Annual contribution	1,90,40	2,02,98	2,51,85	2,66,97
19. United Nations Relief and Works Agency.	Contribution towards relief of Palestine refugees and flood measures	1,00	1,00	1,05	2,05
20. Commonwealth Secretariat	Contribution	15,52	16,12	18,85	16,72
21. Commonwealth Foundation	Do.	4,98	4,98	6,05	6,40
22. UN High Commissinoner for refugees.	Do.	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
23. U.N. Information Centre	Do.	1,27	1,02	1,44	72
24. Other Organisation	Do.	5,93	3,19	3,46	2,31
	TOTAL	2,20,10	2,30,29	2,83,70	2,96,17
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (वित्त मंत्रालय)					
25. United Nations Development Programme	Annual contribution	2,85,00	2,85,00	2,92,52	2,98,12
26. Contributions towards expenses of the Resident Representative of U.N.D.P.	Do.	13,45	14,36	15,27	10,93
27. Asian Development Bank	Contribution to Technical Assistance Scheme	2,00	8,00	7,50	7,50
28. Customs Cooperation Council	Annual contribution	4,53	3,32	2,97	2,97
29. Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	Do.	..	7,58	7,54	7,54
30. United Nations Capital Development Fund	Contributions	..	..	25,84	25,84
31. Other Organisations	Contributions	..	1,04	1,16	1,36
	TOTAL,	3,04,98	3,19,30	3,52,80	3,54,26

(In thousands of Rupees)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75	Revised, 1974-75	Budget, 1975-76
32. World Health Organisation . . .	Annual contribution	98,80	1,00,79	1,05,79	1,03,80
33. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).	Grants towards maintenance activities .	18,75	18,75	18,75	18,75
34. Other Organisations	Contributions	1,74	1,72	1,72	1,73
	TOTAL	1,19,29	1,21,26	1,26,26	1,24,28

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (गृह मंत्रालय)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75	Revised, 1974-75	Budget, 1975-76
35. International Criminal Police Commission	Annual contribution	..	1,84	2,23	2,23
	TOTAL	..	1,84	2,23	2,23

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75	Revised, 1974-75	Budget, 1975-76
36. Asian Productivity Organisation .	Membership fee	..	8,12	16,15	9,00
37. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	Voluntary contribution	..	5,83	10,07	6,74
38. Other Organisations	Contributions	..	1	1	1
	TOTAL	..	13,96	26,23	15,75

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75	Revised, 1974-75	Budget, 1975-76
39. Miscellaneous Organisations . .	Contributions	63	45	56	57
	TOTAL	63	45	56	57

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75	Revised, 1974-75	Budget, 1975-76
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (श्रम मंत्रालय)					
40. International Labour Organisation .	Annual contribution	1,24,08	66,67	50,44	50,00
41. Other Organisations	Contribution	38	32	37	44
	TOTAL	1,24,46	66,99	50,81	50,44
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (योजना मंत्रालय)					
42. Miscellaneous Organisations . .	Contributions	3	52	52	..
	TOTAL	3	52	52	..
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)					
43. Inter-Government Maritime Consultative Organisation.	Annual contribution	1,56	1,60	2,22	2,22
44. Other Organisations	Contributions	16	15	21	18
	TOTAL	1,72	1,75	2,43	2,40
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)					
45. Miscellaneous Organisations . .	Contributions	13	13	13	13
	TOTAL	13	13	13	13
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)					
46. International Civil Aviation Organisation.	Annual contribution to meet expenses of the organisation	9,17	8,26	10,23	10,67
47. World Meteorological Organisation.	Annual contribution and contribution to the voluntary assistance programme fund.	21,68	16,64	16,95	21,96
48. Other Organisations	Contributions	3,85	1,78	3,20	3,50
	TOTAL	34,70	26,68	30,38	36,13

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75	Revised, 1974-75	Budget, 1975-76
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (परमाणु उर्जा विभाग)					
49. International Atomic Energy Agency	Annual voluntary contribution. . .	29,46	29,30	27,51	29,37
	TOTAL	29,46	29,30	27,51	29,37
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (संस्कृति विभाग)					
50. Miscellaneous Organisations . .	Contribution	57	57	57	90
	TOTAL	57	57	57	90
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (विज्ञान और तकनीकी विभाग)					
51. International Scientific Bodies . .	Annual contribution	6,84	4,50	4,66	4,60
52. Other Organisations	Contributions	82	85	15,63	8,35
	TOTAL	7,66	5,33	20,29	12,95
CABINET SECRETARIAT (मंत्री मडंल सचिवालय)					
53. Asian Centre for Development Administration in the ECAFE Region	Annual contribution	..	4,38	4,77	4,77
	TOTAL	..	4,38	4,77	4,77
LOK SABHA (लोक सभा)					
54. Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association	Annual contributions	1,31	1,22	1,22	13,88
	TOTAL	1,31	1,22	1,22	13
	GRAND TOTAL	10,69,02	12,15,82	13,30,42	13,46,45

ANNEXURE VIII

Statement showing the guarantees given by the Central Government on outstanding as on 31st December, 1974

Serial No.	Name of the Public or other body for whom guarantee has been given	Nature and Extent of the guarantee (No. and date of the sanction in the case of New Items)	Rate of interest involved, if any, (Percentage per annum)	Maximum amount of gaurantees for which Govt. have entered into agreements (In thousands of Rupees)	Sums guranteed and outstanding as on 31-12-1974 (In thousands of Rupees)	Whether any securities are pledged to Govt. as a set off against the guarantee	Payments, if any, made by Govt. in pursuance of the guarantee	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (संचार मंत्रालय)					
1.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.	For payment of principal and interest on loans totalling US $ 1 million given by the International Standard Electric Corporation of New York.	6%	75,05	75,05	No	Nil	
2.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.	Due and punctual payment of drafts representing instalments due/against sales made by M/s. Olivetti, Italy, on credit.	6%	2,82,19	36,17	No	Nil	
			MINISTRY OF DEFFENCE (रक्षा मंत्रालय)					
3.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. Head Office, Bangalore.	Payment of principal on interest thereon in regard to cash credit with S.B.I.	3%	9.88 (Plus interest)	4,45 (Puls intereest)	Counter-guarantee obtained from HAL	Nil	*As on 31-12-73
4.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Loan from to Algemene Bank of Netherlands.	6 % to 7 %	1,37,21	63,36	No	Nil	
5.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	Counter-guarantee against guarantee by SBI to M/s. L.W. Manufacturing S.A., Belgium.	6%	3,34,70	2,39,18	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
6.	Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	(*i*) Payment of Principal & interest against loan from Algemene Bank of Nertherlands.	7%	60,94	37,92	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Counter guarantee to SBI against letter of credit in favour of MDL.	7%	1,40,00	1,40,00	No	Nil	
7.	Garden Reach Worhshop Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee to M/s. MAN Ltd., and M/s. O & KA Ltd., West Germany of punctual payment of principal and interest.	6%	6,48,51	4,08,41	No	Nil	
8.	Praga Tools Ltd.	Cash credit facility with S.B.I. (MFD letter No. Praga/16-Proj, II, dated 21-3-72).	10½%	50,00	15,00*	No	Nil	*Aa on 31-12-73
9.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Do. Letter No. BDL/9/2014/Proj., II, dated 29-7-72).	Not known	25,00	Nil*	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-73

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (विज्ञान और शिल्प विज्ञान विभाग)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
10.	National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.	Deferred payment guarantee against Italian Suppliers' Credit.	6%	25,70	12,62	No	Nil	
11.	National Aeronatical Laboratory, Bangalore.	Deferred Payment Guarantee.	6%	2,91,32	1,77,30	No	Nil	
12.	Regional Research Laboratory Hyderabad.	Do.	2.25%	43,83	13,52	No	Nil	

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (वित्त मंत्रालय)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
13.	Industrial Development Bank of India.	(*i*) For repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of Bonds issued by the I.D.B.I.	5¾%	28,69,00	28,69,00	No	Nil	

		(*ii*) Do—In respect of 6% IDBI Bonds, 1986, *vide* Department of Banking letter No. 10(7) IFI/74, dated 1-6-1274.	6%	15,20,26	15,20,26	No	Nil	
14.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.	(*i*) Payment of principal, interest and other charges for the loans from foreign Governments.	3% to 7 %	236,33,93*	119,41,77	No	Nil	*Net of cancellations
		(*ii*) Guarantee for payment of principal and interest on loan from KFW, F.R. of Germany *Vide* Agreement dated 31-3-74.	6%	1,02,45	..	N	Nil	
15.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India.	Guarantee for the repayment of principal and payment of annual dividend of the paid-up share capital of Rs. 10 crores.	2 % to 4½%	10,00,00	10,00,00	No	Nil	
	Do.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on the loans from foreign countries.	3% to 6%	33,44,71*	18,68,28	No	Nil	*Net of cancellations
	Do.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of Bonds issued by the Corporation.	4½% to 7%	79,17,50	79,17,50	No	Nil	
	Do.	Repayment of Principal and payment of interest in respect of 6% IFC Bond 1984 under Section 21(2) of the IFC Act, 1948, Notification No. F2(44)-IFI/74 dated 2-9-1974.	6%	11,00,12	11,00,12	No	Nil	
16.	Delhi Financial Corporation.	Guarantee for repayment of principal and payment of principal and payment of interest and dividend on share capital, bonds etc. issued by the Corporation.	3% to 6%	3,55,04	3,37,38	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
17.	Agricultural Refinance Corporation.	(i) Guarantee of the shares of the Corporation as to the repayment of principal and payment of minimum annual dividend thereon.	4 %	5,00,00	5,00,00	No	14,14*	*Paid to the Corporation towards dividend deficits as subvention up to the end of financial year 1968-69. The entire amount has since been repaid by the Corporation.
		Do. (ii) (Notification No. F. 7-25/71-AC II, dated 24-11-71).	4½%	10,00,00	10,00,00	No		
		(iii) Guarantee of the bonds of the Corporation as to the repayment of the principal and payment of interest.	5¾%	55,21,27	55,21,27	No	Nil	
		(iv) Do. Min. of Finance (Deptt. of Banking) (Notification No. 14-9/74-AC dated 15-3-74).	5¾%	11,00,00	10,00,00	No	Nil	
		(v) Do. Min. of Finance (Deptt. of Banking) (Notification No. F 14-20/74-AC, dated 1-8-1974)	6%	5,00,00	5,00,00	No	Nil	
		(vi) Do Min. of Finance (Deptt. of Banking) Notification No. F 14-48/74-AC, dated 18-9-1974.	6%	16,50,00	16,00,00	No	Nil	
	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Corporation Ltd.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on loan from foreign countries—U.S. AID loan No. 386-H-201.	8½%	15,75,00	13,34,55	No	Nil	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

(कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय)

19.	Agriculture Re-finance Corporation.	Guarantee issued under No. 7-13/71 Agri. Cr. dated 22-2-1971.	..	12,12	2,67	No	Nil
20.	Delhi State Cooperative Bank.	Guarantee No. 27-3/68-Agri. Cr., dated 15-10-69.	6%	9,08	8,71	No	Nil
21.	Indian Dairy Corporation	Guarantee for cash Credit facilities with S.B.I.	12½%	4,00,00 (plus interest)	27	No	Nil

22.	68 Co-operative Sugar Factories	(i) Continuing Jt. guarantee of Central Govt. with the concerned State Govts. on a 50:50 basis for repayment of principal, interest and other moneys.	7% to 9 % with usual rebate of % for prompt and regular repayments of loans.	65,87,00	43,31,25	Counter guarantee obtained from the Sugar Factories.	Nil
		(ii) For 9 new Sugar Mills for which guarantees given during 1974.	8½% to 9½% with usual rebate of ½% for prompt and regular repayments of loans.	8,60,00	5,90,19	Do.	Nil
23.	27 Co-operative Sugar Factories.	-Do-	Do.	12,85,00	8,14,91	Do.	Nil
24.	New Sugar Mills	Do.	9½%	3,20,00	1,25,00	No	Nil
25.	Pondicherry Co-operative Land Mortage Bank Ltd.	Guarantee for repayment of Principal and Payment of interest.	5¼% to 6¼%	1,52,00	80,53	No	Nil
26.	Food Corporation of India	Guarantee to S.B.I for cash credit accommodation to F.C.I. to the extent of 25% of amount due to the bank under cash credit arrangement (Letter No. 2-17/73-Fcc dt. June 73).	12% w.e.f. 1-8-1974	1,65,00,00	22,87,25	No	Nil
27.	Central Warehousing Corporation.	Guarantee regarding repayment of principal and payment of annual dividend. Section 5(1) of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.	3½%	20,00,00 (plus dividend thereon)	Nil	No	1,56 (Subvention)

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)

28.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.	Guarantee in favour of Midland Bank Ltd., for payment of 80% value of the contract plus interest against import of textile machinery from U.K.	5½% to 6½%	119,52,93	2 96,08	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	The Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of India Ltd.	Counter guarantee to S.B.I. in respect of guarantee furnished by them for Overdraft facility provided by M/s. Credit Lyonnais, Paris to the Corporation.	15.4%	6,50	4,38	No	Nil
30.	Central Cottage Industries Association, Janpath, New Delhi.	Guarantee for overdraft facility to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs.	18%	20,00	20,00	First charge of fixed assets and second charge on stock in trade.	Nil
31.	The Jute Corporation of India, Calcutta.	Guarantee for Cash Credit facility.	Nil	3,00,00	1,41,72	No	Nil
32.	All India Handloom Febrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay.	Guarantee for working Capital requirements.	Nil	80,00	61,49	First charge on Society's Stock in trade abroad and Second charge on those in India.	Nil
33.	Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd.	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Industrial Finance Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. (No. 6(2)/Tex (D)/69 dated 22-8-1969.)	8½% with a rebate of 1% p.a. for punctual repayment including subsidy of 1% p.a. from Central Government.	42,40	25,73	No	Nil
34.	Union Jute Co. Ltd.,	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Industrial Finance Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. (No. 6(4)/Tex (D)/69 dated 13-2-69.)	Do.	40,00	24,88	No	Nil
35.	Kamarhatty Co. Ltd.	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Industrial Finance Corporation may incur in realisation of dues (No. 6(5)/Tex (D)/69 dated 20-3-69.)	Do.	38,40	24,00	No	Nil
36.	Howrah Mills Co. Ltd.	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Industrial Finance Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. (No. 6(5)/Tex (D)/69 dated 29-3-69.)	Do.	38,40	20,72	No	Nil

37	General Industrial Society Ltd.	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Industrial Finance Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. (No. 6(5)/Tex (D)/69 dated 8-12-70.)	8½% with a rebate of 1% p.a. for punctual subsidy of 1% p.a. from Central Government.	40,00	35,00	No	Nil
38.	Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Corporation may incur in realisation of dues (No. 6(6)/Tex (D)/69 dated 26-3-69.)	-Do-	12,00	7,50	No	Nil
39.	Auckland Jute Co. Ltd.	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. (No. 6(20)/Tex (D)/dated 11-12-70.)	Do-	36,00	31,50	No	Nil
40.	Khardah Co. Ltd.	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. (No. 6(42)/Tex (D)/69 dated 21-12-70.)	-Do-	16,20	2,72	No	Nil
41.	Champadany Jute Ltd.	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. (No. 6(9)/Tex (D)/69 dated 1-7-69.)	-Do-	48,00	10,00	No	Nil
42.	Fort Gloster Industries Ltd.	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. (No. 6(45)-Tex (D)/69 dated 7-7-71.)	9% with a rebate of ½% p.a. including subsidy of 1%.	35,20	20,83	No	Nil
43.	Nellimarla Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. (No. 14024/1/72-Tex(D) dated3-11-73.)	-Do-	78,40	50,00	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
44.	Union Jute Co. Ltd., (Addl.)	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. No. 13(3)/74-Tax VII, dated 18-3-74.	-do-	28,80	31,00	No	Nil	
45.	Auckland Jute Co. Ltd., (Addl.)	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. No. 13(3)/74-Tax VII, dated 6-12-74.	11.25 % with a rebate of 1% p.a. including subsidy of 1%.	36,00	..	No	Nil	No amount has yet been disbursed.
46.	Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	A guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses which Corporation may incur in realisation of dues. No. 13(2)/748-Tax VII, dated 6-12-74.	-do-	61,36	..	No	Nil	-do-
		MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)						
47.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	To operate cash credit account with SBI and State Bank of Patiala to the extent of Rs. 210 lakhs. Min. of Works Housing letter No. O-17031/3/73-PS, dated 14-5-73 and 21-11-1974.	14½%	2,10,00	2,10,00	No	Nil	
48.	Delhi Development Authority.	(*i*) Guarantee against loan from L.I.C., to finance D.D.A's. Development Plans.	6¾ to 7½%	7,00,00	5,98,00	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Guarantee regarding payment of principal and interest on debenture bonds floated by D.D.A.	5¾%	1,00,01	1,00,01	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Guarantee against loan from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation.	6½%	9,76,03	2,12,52	No	Nil	

49. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	Guarantee of principal and interest on debentures issued. M/Works Housing letter No. 33/24/71-PS, dated 24-11-71 and No. 33/24/72-PS, dated 30-12-1972.	5½%	10,50,00	10,50,00	No	Nil	

CABINET SECRETARIAT (DEPTT. OF PERSONNEL) (मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय, कार्मिक विभाग)

50. Central Govt. Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi.	Cash Credit Account with the State Bank of India and Short Term Credit arrangements with the Food Corporation of India—Rupees Twelve lakhs and one lakh, respectively.	9.5%	13,00	3,73	Govt. have a first mortgage and charge over the entire stock-in-trade & assets belonging to the Society.	Nil	

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (उद्योग और नागरिक आपूर्ति मंत्रालय)

51. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi.	(*i*) Guarantee and counter-guarantee in respect of imports on deferred credit basis.	5%	42,84,14	29,52,36	No	Nil	
52. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee to Promash Export, Moscow for deferred payment against supply of components.	3%	41,59	15,85	No	Nil	As on 31-12-1973.
	(*ii*) Cash Credit facility with SBI.	½% above advance rate subject to minimum of 10%.	5,00,00	4,88,76	No	Nil	
53. Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	Counter-guarantee given in favour of SBI for furnishing bid bonds performance guarantees.	N.A.	3,00,00	1,25,05	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
54.	Richardson & Cruddas Limited.	(*i*) Guarantee for cash credit arrangements.	14½%	2,00,00	1,99,45	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Guarantee for deferred payment against Indian supplies.	6%	41,05	41,05	No	Nil	
55.	National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar.	(*i*) Guarantee to the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 307 lakhs advanced to the Company by M/s. Wartisile A/B, Helsinki.	Nil	3,06,66	60,60	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Rs. 80 lakhs against contract with M/s. Elof Henson, Sweden.	Nil	80,00	32,47	No	Nil	
56.	India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta.	Guarantee for cash credit accommodation from SBI.	½% to 1% above bank's advance rate.	1,55,00	Nil	No	Rs. 2.02 crores	The Guarantee has been invoked by the SBI.
57.	National Instrument Ltd., Calcutta.	Guarantee for cash credit accommodation.	14%	50,00	37,81	Promissory Note given by the Company.	Nil	
58.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur-10.	—do—	9%	20,00	16,00	—do—	Nil	
59.	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. Kanpur.	Cash Credit for working Capital requirement 11%		75,00	75,00	No	Nil	
60.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	Guarantee for deferred payments.	Nil	1,46,94	1,43,61	No	Nil	
61.	National Small Industries Corporation.	(*i*) Continuing guarantee to SBI to enable the Delhi, Bombay Madras, Calcutta branches to open letters of credit for payment to foreign suppliers.	Nil	1,10,00	79,75	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest under Loan Agreeement with Kreditansaet.	5½%	17,12,20	16,86,39	No	Nil	

	(*iii*) Guarantee for the cash credit facility to be given by the SBI to the Corporation.	Nil	30,00	12,14	No	Nil
	(*iv*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest under loan by AID to the Corporation.	5%	7,50	Nil	No	Nil
	(*v*) Guarantee for loans drawn from Canara Bank for meeting the working Capital requirements of the Corporation.	15%	3,00,00	2,12,50	No	Nil
	(*vi*) Guarantee for Loans drawn from Canara Bank and Allahabad Bank for meeting expenditure on Working Capital requirements of the Corporation.	15%	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil
62. M/s. Braithwait & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	(*i*) Bank guarantee to the SBI for cash credit arrangements.	12%	5,05,00	3,60,37	No	Nil
	(*ii*) Guarantee to National & Grindlays Bank for Term Loans & OD arrangements and performance. (Letter No. 1(52)/74/HM-III d/d, dated 28-11-74 and 19-12-74).	2% to 16%	1,37,00	1,05,15	No	Nil
	(*iii*) Guarantee to Unit Trust of India for advance against proposed 2nd Debenture Stock.	12½%	20,00	20,00	No	Nil
	(*iv*) Guarantee A/c Railway Board for payment of "on account" upto 90% of the value of Steel and other Materials.	..	3,66,74	32,41	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
63.	Hindustan Photo Film Mfg. Co. Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee against hypothecation of raw materials, finished goods etc.	14½%	4,50,00	3,72,29	Nil	No	
		(*ii*) Guarantee against deferred payment.	6%	44,43	11,18	No	Nil	
64.	British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur.	Guarantee for payment of the amount due if B.I.C. does not repay the loan.	2½% above SBI advance rate with a minimum of 9½%	40,00	..	No	Nil	*as on 31-12-72.
65.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal.	Counter-guarantees to the S.B.I. against all claims in respect of guarantees furnished by them to the Italian Suppliers of Plant and Machinery.	%	1,94,99	84,05	No	Nil	
66.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchi.	Guarantee for payment of claims due under Agreement dt. 12-6-64 between BHE, Ltd., and M/s. Skoda Export Czechoslovakia for rendering technical co-operation.	No interest.	26,13	5,12	Nil	Nil	
67.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar.	Guarantee for payment of all dues to M/s. Prommashe Export, Moscow.	Nil	52,62,75	38,75,75	No	Nil	
68.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Switchgear Unit Hyderabad.	(*i*) Guarantee for payment of all claims for the purchase agreement entered into with M/s. Skoda Export, Cezchoslovakia.	Nil	11,60,46	42,34	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee to State Bank of Hyderabad against guarantee to Italian suppliers.	Nil	11,66,34	9,78,96	No	Nil	

	(*iv*) Guarantee given by Govt. in favour of M/s. ASEA Sweden for promissory notes under purchase agreement entered for supply of components and test equipments etc. (Letter No. 9-1-71 HEM dated 27-12-72).	Nil	3,97,88	1,10,35	No	Nil	
69. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.	Guarantee against deferred payment against contracts entered into under Indo-Soviet Protocols.	3%	8,02,75	5,82,46	No	Nil	
70. Credit Institutions specified under clause 2(c) of the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Scale Industries.	Guarantee extends to a portion of losses, if any, in respect of loans and advances made by the credit Institutions to Small Scale Industries.	1/10%	Not available	15,83,77 (up to Nov. 74)	No	1,12,24 (up to Nov. 74)	RBI is administering the Scheme.
71. Indian Consortium for Power Projects, Pvt. Ltd.	Counter-guarantee to SBI against their guarantees in respect of Bid/Performance bonds by the Consortium against their tenders.	Nil	1,50,00	1,13,60	No	Nil	
72. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	(*i*) Guarantee to State Bank of India for cash credit facilities for Rs. 1 crores.	3/4% above the State Bank of India advance rate with a minimum of 7¾%.	3,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Guarantee to State of India for cash credit facilities for Rs. 1.5 crores.	2% above the State Bank of India advance rate with a minimum of 9½%.	3,50,00	1,50,00	No	Nil	
	(*iii*) Guarantee to SBI for cash credit facility for import of steel and other raw material. (Letter No. 6/13/71-PS. cell dt. 17-3-72).	1% above the SBI advance rate rising and falling therewith with a minimum of 9½%.	3,00,00	3,00,00	No	Nil	
	(*iv*) Guarantee to P.N.B. for obtaining Cash credit facilities of Rs. 1 crore.		1,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	
73. India United Mills Limited, Bombay.	Guarantee to the Punjab National Bank for Cash Credit facilities to the Mill upto Rs. 5,35,50,000.	Not applicable	5,35,50 on 50:50 basis by the Maharashtra and Central Government.	3,69,73*	Mortgage on assets and properties of the Mill executed (Mortgage deed is being executed).	Nil	*As on 31-3-74.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
74.	Gresham and Craven of India Private Ltd., Calcutta	Guarantee to SBI for Cash Credit facility for Rs. 40 lakhs (Letter No. 2/1/72-PS Cell dt. 11-4-72')	-do-	40,00	40,00	No	Nil	
75.	Shri Bharati Mills Ltd., Pondicherry.	Guarantee to the Indian Bank for a loan of Rs. 35 lakhs to the Mill.	-do-	35,00	11,58*	The assets and properties of the Mill Mortgaged in favour of the Central Government.	Nil	As on 31-3-74
76.	Muir Mills Ltd. Kanpur	Guarantee to the State Bank of India for a loan of Rs. 80 lakhs to the Mill.	-do-	80,00* on 50:50 basis by U.P. Government and Central Government.	80,00*	The assets and properties of the Mill mortgaged in favour of the Central and U.P. Government.	Nil	*-do-
77.	Digvijay Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., Bombay	Guarantee to the State Bank of India for loan Cash credit facilities.	-do-	4,06,10 on 50:50 basis by the Maharashtra and Central Government.	1,70,56*	The assets and Properties of the Mill mortgaged in favour of the Central and Maharashtra Government.	Nil	*-do-

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (ऊर्जा मंत्रालय)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
78.	Tata Power Co. Ltd., Tata H.E. Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Payment of principal interest and other charges as per Loan Agreements between borrower and IBRD on loan Nos. 106/N&164/N.	4¾% to 5%	11,23,58	66.14	Counter guarantees obtained. from the companies.	Nil	The maximum amount represents actual amount utilised.
79.	M/s. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	General Bank Guarantee and guarantee for Cash Credit accommodation	14½% & 1% Bank charges	3,00,00	1,71,42	No	Nil	
80.	Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu State electricity Board.	For the due and punctual payment of the promissory notes issued by the State Electricity Board.	6%	1,33,74	27,92	No	Nil	The interest is free of income tax
81.	J&K Minerals, Govt. of J&K	Do.	6%	30,70	4,40	No	Nil	
82.	Ukai Project, Govt. of Gujarat.	Do.	3% per year plus 1/12% monthly Commitment fee on unused balances	43,09	12,84	No	Nil	
83.	Damodar Valley Corporation.	Guarantee on repayment of principal and payment of interest on DVC Bonds 1982-83. Letter No. 6(3)/74-PE dated 9-6-1974.	5¾% to 6%	24,47,50	24,47,50	No	Nil	
84.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	Guarantee of loan from SBI for working capital of the Corporation (Letter No. 4/89/67/CK dated 29-8-1968).	Present rate 9% *i.e.* ½% over the advnce rate of the Bank.	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil	As on 21-12-73.

85.	National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.	Guarantee in respect of payment for machinery equipment etc. and counter guarantee to the SBI in respect of import of plant and machinery from USSR	-do-	16,79,56	8,67,15	No	Nil	-do-
86.	Organisation for the Management of Coking Coal Mines, Dhanbad.	Counter guarantee in favour of Custodian General Organisation for the Management of Coking Coal Mines to enable him to meet the capital requirements of the new organisation.	..	2,50,00	*2,50,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72.
87.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Overdraft guarantee of Rs. 5 crores.	..	5,00,00	5,00,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-73.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (पेटोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)

88.	Fertilizer Corporation of India (*i*) Naya Nangal Unit	Counter guarantee against State Bank of India's guarantee to foreign suppliers.	5.90%	62,76	62,76	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Durgapur Project .	Payment of instalments due on account of equipment supplied to Ammonia and Urea Plants.	5.75%	17,74,32	8,60,54	No	Nil	
	(*iii*) Barauni Project	Payment for supplies made by M/s. Montecatini.	5.75%	17,18,78	9,88,77	No	Nil	
	(*iv*) Namrup Project	Do.	5.75%	17,80,13	10,23,94	No	Nil	
	(*v*) Sindri Unit	Payment to M/s. Sepulchre for supplies and in respect of Contract with M/s. Technoexpert.	2.5% to 5.75%	3,03,58	2,36,63	No	Nil	
	(*vi*) Ramagundam and Talcher Project.	Counter-guarantee to SBI against its guarantee to M/s. Montecatini (letter No. 64 (16)/70-Fer II, dt. 3.2.71.)	5.90%	28,59,51	28,59,51	No	Nil	
		Guarantee for 90% payment under the Contract with Foreign Camparsis.	Nil	4,02,18	4,02,18	No	Nil	
89.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division)	Limit for opening letters of credit through SBI to the extent of Rs. 15 crores at any time.	Nil	15,00,00	15,00,00	No	Nil	
90.	Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division)	Counter Guarantee to State Bank of India against guarantees for payment of all drafts drawn.	5.25% to 6%	10,97,10	6,65,89	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
91.	Indian Oil Corporation (Pipe-lines Division)	(*i*) Counter guarantee to SBI in respect of deferred payment to Snam S.P.A. Milano, Italy.	6%	10,05,41	36,18	No	Nil	
		Do.	6%	3,40,62	. .	No	Nil	
92.	Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.	Deed of guarantee dated 31-8-57 for Rs. 1,42,50,000 executed by the Govt. of India in favour of the Industrial Finance Corporation for the outstanding amount of loans mentioned under Col 5.	7% p.a. with a rabate of ½% p.a.	1,42,50	35,00	No	Nil	
93.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	(*i*) Cash credit facilites from the State Bank of India. (Letter No. 8 (26)/71-Ch. III, dated 26-6-73).	Nil	5,11,00	5,11,02	No	Nil	
94.	M/s. Fertilisers and Chemicals Trav. Ltd., Udyogamandal P.O.	(*i*) Counter guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Societa Italiana Impianti for the payment of bills of exchange covering Principal and Interest @5.75% p.a. in respect of equipment for Ammonia Plant imported for Cochin Fertiliser Project.	5.75%	10,31,42	4,39,06	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Montecatini Edison S. p.a. for the payment of Bills of Exchange covering Principal and Interst @5.75% p. a. in respect of equipment for Urea Plant imported for Cochin Fertiliser Project.	5.75%	5,73,13	2,20,17	No	Nil	

		(*iii*) Counter guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Nuovo Pagnon for the payment of Bills of Exchange covering Principal and Interest @ 6% p.a. including credit insurance charges in respect of equipment imported for the conversion and purification section of the Cochin Fertilizer Project.	6%	1,65,51	72,53	No	Nil
		(*iv*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest and other charges to I.F.C.	4% to 7%	3,06,00	35,80	No	Nil
		(*v*) Guarantee for cash credit facilities by S.B.I.	14%	3,00,00	..	No	Nil
95.	Cochin Refineris Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee to indemnify the agreements between C.R.L. and U.S. Banks.	Nil	181,89	Nil	No	Nil
		(*ii*) Guarantee for Punctual payment of principal and interest and protection of all other rights of foreign lender to the Company.	Nil	13,16,75	4,07,62	No	Nil
		(*iii*) Guarantee for Cash Credit facility by State Bank of Travancore.	Nil	4,00,00	50,00	No	Nil
96.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	In respect of Agreement, dated 10-6-67 between Madras Refineries Ltd. and certain U.S. Banks.	5½%	16,46,36	5,26,27	No	Nil
97.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	Deferred payment in respect of accepted drafts.	6%	13,01,52	3,07,29	No	Nil
98.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals.	Guarantee to the SBI for opening letters of credit.	14.5%	1,75,00	1,75,00	No	Nil
99.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd	Collateral Security for the advance out standing.	½% above S.B.I. advance rate. Rate effective as on 31-12-74 is 14%.	90,00	89,34	No	Nil
100.	Indian Petro Chemical Corpn. Ltd. Baroda	Counter Guarantee against SBI for deferred payment by I.P.C.L. (Letter No. 49/2/72-ch. I dated 3-1-73)	5.90%	5,21,60	5,21,60	No	Nil
101.	M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Ltd.	Guarantee for repayment of principal and payment of interest arranged by former lube India, Ltd.	7%	5,62,50	2,42,50	No	Nil
102.	Madras Fertilizers, Ltd.	Repayment of freight (CH-III, dt. 4-9-73).	..	8,00	3,83	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (रेल मंत्रालय)								
103.	Ahmadpur Katwa Rly. Co Ltd.	The amount of guarantee is limited to make up the net receipts of the Rly. Co upto 3½%p.a. on its paid up share capital. When the net receipts of the Co. exceed the minimum amount on its paid up share capital @ 5% p.a. Such excess is devided equally between the Govt. and the Company.	3½%	17,24	17,24	No	60	This line is worked by the Central Govt. through the agency of the Railway Administration.
104.	Futwah Islampur Light Rly. Co. Limited.	Do.	3½%	11,50	11,50	No	91	This line is at present worked by the Company.
105.	Bankura Damodar River Rly. Co. Limited.	Do.	3½%	34,00	34,00	No	1.19	This line is worked by the Central Govt. thought the agency of the Rly. Admn.
106.	Chaparmukh Silghat Railway Co. Ltd.	Do.	3½%	31,00	31,00	No	Nil	Do.
107.	Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway Co. Ltd.	Do.	3½%	8,91	8,91	No	Nil	Do.
108.	Central Provinces Railways Co. Ltd.	If the net earnings do not yield a dividend of 5% on the paid up capital of the Co. the shortfall is made good by the Govt. by way of rebate limited to the net earnings derived by the Central Railway from the traffic interchanged with the Central Provinces Railways. If the net earnings of the Co. exceed 5% the excess amount is equally divided between the Govt. and Co.	5%	94,00	94,00	No	Nil	Do.
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (नौवहन ग्रौर परिवहन मंत्रालय)								
109.	Shipping Corporation of India, Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee for the loans advanced by various parties to the Corporation.	3% to 8%	40,60,43	19,15,55	No	Nil	
110.	The South Indian Shipping Corporation, Madras.	Guarantee bonds for payment of principal and interest.	5½%	14,33,39	5,32,03	The ships have been mortgaged to the S.D.F.C.	Nil	

111.	Mogul Lines, Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee against German Consortium of Bank's credit for purchase of an Oil Tanker.	5½%	6,86,37	3,38,92	No	Nil
		(*ii*) Guarantee against purchase of an oil tanker vessel from West Germany.	8½%	14,67,89	14,67,89	No	Nil
112.	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	Guarantee bond for payment of principal and interest in respect of hips constructed.	6%	6,12,00	1,73,46	Counter guarantee From Central Bank of India.	Nil
113.	Damodar Bulk Carrier Ltd.	Do.	3%	8,43,00	3,27,00	Loan ships mortgaged to S.D.F.C.	Nil
114.	Surrendra Overseas Ltd.	Do.	5½%	5,05,00	2,52,39	Do.	Nil
115.	Calcutta Port Commissioners	(*i*) Primary obligation for the entire amounts of loans 1st I.B.R.D. and 2nd I.B.R.D. and against purchase of 13 diesel locomotives financed by Canadian Development Loan Assistance.	5½ to 5¾%	34,69,50	16,44,05	No	Nil
116.	Madras Port Trust	(*i*) For the purchase of plant and equipment for port development works. (*ii*) For the acquisition of a Tug for Oil Dock. (*iii*) For dredging the outer dock of Madras Harbour.	5½% to 7¼%	9,04,28	2.78,16	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
117.	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	Guarantee for 150 ton floating crane Dutch—Credit, 90% of the Contract Value. For the supply, construction and installation of one Bucket Wheel reclaimer-West German Credit and Visakhapatnam Port Trust Bonds 1984 and floatation of debenture Loan. (Letter No. 17PG-(S)/72 dated 8-6-72 and dated 11-8-72).	5 ¼% to 6%	7,18,09	6,23,04	No	Nil	
118.	Marmugao Port Trust	(*i*) Guarantee given in favour of Nederlandsche Handle Moatschappi M.V. Amsterdem for the purchase of Dredger "Zuhari".	5 ¼% to 5 ¾%	4,67,39	3,39,95	No	Nil	Amounts shown as columns stand to represent principal only.
119.	Cochin Port Trust	Guarantee for punctual payment in respect of supplies received from Holland and West Germany.	6%	97,79	14,89	No	Nil	
120.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	(I) Guarantee of cash credit account liabilities of R.S.N. Co. with the SBI transferred to C.I.W.T.C. by Calcutta High Court.	9%	90,00 (plus Interest)	1,26,59	Several assets hypothecated to the central Govt.	Nil	
		(II) Cash Credit Account facility from the S.B.I.	2% above S.B.I. advance rate with a minimum of 9%	90,00 (plus Interest)	88,21	No	Nil	
		MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)						
121.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Guarantee for Cash Credit accommodation given to SBI.	1½% above SBI advance rate with a minimum of 10%.	4,00,00	4,00,00	No	Nil	As on 31-12-73

122. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee for cash credit accommodation given to the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 20 crores.	11%	20,00,00	3,19,19	No	Nil	As on 31-12-1973
	(*ii*) Full and timely payment by H S L of its payment obligation under various foreign credits.	2% to 3%	13,55,03	8,33,49	No	Nil	—Do—
	(iii) Cash Credit facilities to HSL Min. of Steel & Mines letter No. S.C.II(2)/72 dated 21-9-72.	8½%	15,00,00	15,00,00	No.	Nil	—Do—
123. Bolani Ores Ltd.	Guarantee for payment by Government to the State Bank of India, Calcutta, for the mechanisation Scheme of the Iron ore mines at Bolani.	2½% above SBI advance rate.	1,00,00	1,00,00*	No.	Nil	*As on 31-12-72 50.5% of the share Capital of the company is held by the Govt.
124. Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd.	Surety for the due and punctual payment of principal and interest.	3% to 5½%	18,01,07	15,18,58	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
125. Bokaro Steel Limited	Guarantee against deferred Payment for equipment.	No interest	5,49,28	1,51,59	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-73
126. Triveni Structurals, Ltd., Naini.	Renewed Guarantee for Cash Credit facility with S.B.I.	Nil	60,00	60,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
127. National Minerals Development Corporation.	Cash credit facility for Iron Ore Projects at Kiriburu & Bailadila and Diamond Mining Project at Panna.	8%	45,00	..	No	Nil	As on 31-12-73
128. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. Nagpur.	Guarantee for overdraft to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs.	Bank rate	Agreement not yet entered into.	*50,00	No	Nil	*Govt . will have a second mortgage on the plant equipment and other assets of the Co.
129. Bharat Gold Mines, Ltd.	Establishing overdraft facilities with S.B.I. Mysore. (Min. of S & M) Deptt. of Mines letter No. F. 4/4/72-Met. IV, dated 18-3-72 and 25-9-1972).	11% to 15%	75,00	48,13	No	Nil	**As on 31-12-72

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
130.	Air India	(*i*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest on 3½% Air India Corpn. Bonds 1953-54.	3/2%	1	1	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Payment of principal and interest on loans.	6% to 8%	46,68,09	22,22,16	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Guarantee for repayment of principal. payment of interest etc. against loan for the purchase of new aircrafts.	6% to 8%	46,24,77	29,56,15	No	Nil	
131.	Indian Airlines Corporation.	(*i*) Repayment of principal and interest on 3½% IAC Bonds, 1953-58.	3½%	2,62,31	. .	No	Nil	*Negligible.
		(*ii*) Guaranteed punctual payment of all instalment by the Indian Airlises Corporation in respect of planes and spares/purchased from firms in Holland and U.K.	7% to 7¾M	4,47,09	91,20	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Guarantee for payment of principal, interest, etc. against credit extended by Manufactures Hanover Trust Company, U.S. Eximbank and the Boeing Co., for the purchase of Seven Boeing 737 aircrafts. (Loan Agreement of 10th June, 1970).	6% and 1½% over the Euro Dollar Rate.	20,31,90	12,91,78	No	Nil	
		(*iv*) Guarantee for payment of principal and interest on Promissory Notes extended by Indian Airlines favouring Export Import Bank of U.S.A. and Hanover Trust Company vide letter No. A.V. 18018/5/74-Ac dated 16-9-1974.	6% (3% over prime rate)	6,28,90	6,28,90	No	Nil	

ANNEXURE IX

Statement showing grants-in-aid exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs (recurring) or Rs. 10 lakhs (non-recurring) sanctioned to Private Institutions/ Organisations/Individuals during the year 1973-74

(Amount of grant in thousands of Rupees)

Name of Institution/Organisation/ Individual	Ministry/Deptt. giving the grant	Recurring	Non-recurring	Purpose of the grant
1	2	3	4	5
Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Tools.	Min. of Petroleum & Chemicals.	9,97		Contribution given for training and advisory services in the design and construction of moulds, dice & tools for the Plastic processing etc.
Central Board for Workers Education.	Min. of Labour.	77,22		To implement workers Education programme.
Indian Council of Cultural Relations.	Ministry of External Affairs.	47,64		Promotion of cultural relations with foreign countries.
Indian Law Institute.	Min. of Law, Justice & Company Affairs.	6,50		For promoting & conducting research in law.
Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.	Mn. of Education & Social Welfare.	44,50		(*i*) For maintenance and Development.
	Planning Commission	3		(*ii*) Towards the admn. of the Research study project sponsored by Planning Commission.
	Total	44,53		
Central Tibetan School Adm, New Delhi.	Min. of Education & Social Welfare.	43,84		For maintenance & Development.
National Council of Education Research & Training, New Delhi.	—do—	2,47,42		—do—
Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.	—do—	20,13		—do—
School & Planning Architecture, New Delhi.	—do	23,15		—do—
Bal Bhawan Society, New Delhi.	—do—	7,35		—do—
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Min. of Education & Social Welfare.	1,28,06		For maintenance & Development.
	Min. of Defence.	49,97		For conducting Research & Development Projects Research Schemes relating to Aeronautics Projects & for running course in Radar & Missiles.
	Total	1,78,03		
Technical Teachers Training Instt., Calcutta.	Min. of Education & Social Welfare.	10,34		For maintenance & Development.
Technical Teachers Training Instt., Madras.	—do—	15,16		—do—
Technical Teachers Training Instt., Chandigarh.	—do—	8,92		—do—
Technical Teachers Training Instt., Bhopal.	— do—	8,66		—do—
Laxmibai College of Physcial Education, Gwalior.	—do—	10,96		—do—
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.	— do—	28,27		—do—

1	2	3	4	5
Kendriya Vidyalya Sangthan, New Delhi.	Min. of Education & Social Welfare.	6,59,56		For maintenance & Development.
Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi.	—do—	9,17		—do—
Kendriya Hindi Shiksha Mandal, Agra.	—do—	16,10		—do—
National Instt. of Training & Industrial Engineering, Bombay.	—do—	22,67		—do—
School of Industrial Design Centre, Bombay.	—do—	7,00		—do—
National Instt. of Foundry and Forge	—do—	34,86		—do—
Technology, Ranchi.	Min. of Defence.	1,84		For Research Scheme relating to Aeronautics Projects.
	Total	36,70		
Indian Instt. of Management, Ahmedabad	Min. of Education & Social Welfare.	43,43		For maintenance & Development.
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	—do	44,71		—do—
National Instt. of Sports, Patiala.	—do—	16,17		—do—
Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta.	—do	26,59		—do—
Nehru Memorial Museum Library, New Delhi.	—do—	13,00		—do—
Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi . .	—do—	10,44		—do—
Sangeet Natak Akademi New Delhi .	—do—	25,17		—do—
Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi .	—do—	12,28		—do—
Indian Museum, Calcutta. . .	—do—	11,75		—do—
Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad.	—do—	11,55		—do—
Delhi Library Board, Delhi . .	—do—	16,17		—do—
Central Instt. of English & Foreign, Languages, Hyderabad.	—do—	27,67		—do—
Gandhi Darshan Samiti, Delhi. . .	—do—	7,50		—do—
Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta	—do—	6,19		—do—
Gurukul Kangri, Hardwar . . .	—do—	5,78		—do—
Indian Society for Tech., Education, Madurai.	—do—	15,00		—do—
Institute for Social & Economic, Change, Bangalore.	—do—	22,50		—do—
Karnatak Training Engineering, Suarat Khal	—do—	20,00		—do—
Malviya Engg. College, Jaipur .	—do—	17,93		—do—

1	2	3	4	5
Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal.	Min. of Education & Social Welfare.	16,24		For miantenance & Development.
	Min. of Defence.	15		For Research Schemes relating to Aeronautics Project.
	Total	16,39		
Moti Lal Nehru Enginerring College, Allahabad.	Min. of Education & Social Welfare.	9,80		For maintenance & Development.
PSG College of Technical Coimbatore.	—do—	5,82		—do—
Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library, Calcutta.	—do—	25,00		—do—
Regional Engg. College, Nagpur.	—do—	9,00		—do—
Regional Engg. College, Calicut	– do—	17,67		– do—
Regional Engg. College, Kurkela	—do—	20,40		—do—
Regional Engg. College, Kurkshetra	—do—	13,00		—do—
Regional Engg. College, Srinagar	—do—	14,50		—do—
Regional Engg. College, Trichanpalli	—do—	12,50		—do—
Regional Engineering College, Durgapur.	—do—	9,00		—do—
Regional Engineering College, Warangal.	—do—	31,70		—do—
Tata Instt. of Social Science, Bombay.	—do—	5,92 32		For maintenace, Development and Research Project.
	Total	6,24		
Sri Aurbindo Centre, Pondicherry	—do—	6,63		For maintenance & Development.
S.V. Regional College of Engineering & Technology, Surat.	—do—	8,70		—do—
Shastri Indo-Canadian Instt., New Delhi.	—do—	12,00		—do—
UNESCO Mission of India, New Delhi.	—do—	37,35		—do—
V. Regional Engineering College, Nagpur.	—do—	11,00		—do—
Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.	Deptt. of Space.	64,02	36,84	For running expenses and for construction of additional floors to Laboratory building acquisition of land and for purchase of essential equipment in connection with five years Development programme of the Laboratory.
Physical Research Laboratory Indian Space Research Organisation	—do—	15,02,34		To meet expenses incurred by ISEs units for Space Research programme (1973-74).

1	2	3	4	5
Tata Instt. of Fundamental Research. .	Deptt. of Atomic Energy.	1,82,35	21,60	Assistance for research and Development activities in various fields of nuclear science and mathematics and for research & Development work in the fields of Electron microscopy, spectroscopy etc.
Saha Instt. of Nuclear Physics . .	—do—	41,08		—do—
Tata Memorial Centre . . .	—do—	80,95	26,42	Assistance in carrying out basic and applied research in cancer and running of the Tata Memorial Hospitals.
Atomic Energy & Education Society .	—do—	10,62		Assistance for running the Schools in the Department of Atomic Energy at Bombay & Hyderabad.
Central Machine Tool Inst. Banglaore.	Min. of Industry & Civil Supplies.	42,00	17,60	To meet running and capital cost.
Indian Statistical Institute . .	Min. of Planning (Deptt. of Statistics)	1,33,13		For meeting expenditure on activies of Institute which is of national importance.
	Deptt. of Family Planning	1,38		Demigraphic Research.
		1,34,51		
Flying/Gliding Clubs	Min. of Tourism & Civil Aviation (Deptt. of Civil Aviation).	32,55		
Indian Instt. of Tropical Meteorology, Poona.	Min. of Toursim & Civil Aviation.	22,86		For research work in the field of Tropical Meteorology, Geomagnetism and Astrophysics.
Indian Instt. of Geomegnetism, Colaba, Bomgay.	Min. of Tourism & Civil Aviation (Deptt. of Meteorology)	12,86		—do—
Indian Instt. of Astrophysics, Kodaicanal.	—do—	28,16		—do—
Indian Instt. of Public Administration.	Cabinet Sectt.	2,00		For conduting executive development Programme.
	Min. of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure).	9,50		To introduce a long term teaching-*cum*-training programme of civil servants.
	Min. of Works & Housing.	2,64		For running the national centre for training and research in Municipal Administration.
	Total	14,14		
Banco National Ultramerino, Panaji Goa.	Deptt. of Banking.	7,50		Subsidies sanctioned to Banks during 1973-74 towards interest paid to Govt. by the banks on account of Central loans granted to them.
Indian Investment Centre . . .	Min. of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs).	32,29		To meet expenses of the Indian Investment Centre.
Harijan Sevak Sang, Delhi . .	Min. of Home Affairs.	7,99		(*i*) Propaganda for removal of untouchability, bhangi Kasht Mukti work & welfare.
	Min. of Education & S.W.	9,70		(*ii*) In connection with the implementation of Balwadi Nutrition programme.
	Total	17,69		

1	2	3	4	5
Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis	Min. of Defence	9,50		To meet expenditure on account of Pay & allowances and T.A. of Officers Staff, rent for building including allied charges, purchase of books journals etc.and miscellaneous contingent Expenditure concerned with Defence work in the Institution.
Rajghat Samadhi Samiti Rajghat, New delhi.	Min. of Works & Housing.	6,11		To meet expenditure of maintenance of Rajghat Samadhi Complex.
Committee for Cooperative Training.	Min. of Agri & Irr. (Deptt. of Rural Development)	49,62		For conducting Coop., Training and Education Programme.
National Instt. on Community Development.	—do—	14,18		For imparting training to the Ke. personnel engaged in C.D. & P.R. and guidance to training Centres in the country.
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta.	Min. of Science & Tech.	23,71		Research & Development work.
Bose Instt., Calcutta . . .	—do—	20,85		—do—
Birbal Sahni Instt. of Palacobotany, Lucknow.	—do—	11,75		—do—
Raman Research Instt. Bangalore.	—do—	7,00		—do—
Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi.	—do—	26,12		For Research & Development work.
Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi.	—do—	24,93,77		Research & Development work.
T.B. Association of India . . .	Min. of Health & Family Planning (Deptt. of Health)	9,40		For maintenance of New Delhi T.B. Centre and Shri Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital, Mehroli.
Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta.	—do—	13,50		To meet the normal expenditure o the Centre.
Kasturba Health Society . . .	Min. of Health & Family Planning (Deptt. of Family Planning)	14,00		For the establishment running the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Science, Sevargram, Wardha.
Lady Harding Medical College & Hospital New Delhi.	—do—	94,00		For maintenance of Institute.
	Min. of Defence	16		For conducting Research & Development.
	Total	94,16		
Kalavati Saran Children Hospital, New Delhi.	Min. of Health & Family Planning (Deptt. of Health)	18,40		For maintenance of Institute.
Indian Council for Child Welfare.	Min. of Education & Social Welfare.	32,42		In connection with the Balsevika Training Programme at their various Centres and the implementation of Balwadi Nutrition Programme.

1	2	3	4	5
Bhartiya Adamjati Sevak Sang, New Delhi	Min. of Education & Social Welfare	9,67		
Birla Instt. of Technology, Ranchi	Deptt. of Space.	21		For grant of four fellowships per annum for post graduate training in Aerospace Engineering & Rocketry.
	Min. of Education & Social Welfare.	5,00		For maintenance & Development.
	Min. of Defence	42		For conducting research Dev. Projects.
	Total	5,73		
National Aeronautical Laboratory Bangalore	Min. of Defence.	14,54		For research Schemes relating to Aeronauticals Projects.
Small Farmers Development Agency, Cuddpah	Min. of Agriculture & Irrigation (Deptt. of Agri.)	22,00		To provide organised services & supply of inputs and arrange for credits to small farmers.
Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam	—do—	18,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Champaran	—do—	16,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Purnea	—do—	15,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Junagadh	—do—	40,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Sabarkantha	—do—	30,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Surat	—do—	33,43		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Ambala	—do—	46,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Gurgaon	—do—	48,47		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Sirmur	—do—	56,86		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Anantnag	—do—	21,90		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Jammu	—do—	25,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Bihar	—do—	13,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Cannanor.	—do—	9,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Quilon	—do—	8,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Bilaspur	—do—	30,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Chhindwara	—do—	30,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Ratlam.	—do—	11,57		—do—

1	2	3	4	5
Small Farmers Development Agency, Ratnagiri	Min. of Agriculture & Irrigation (Deptt. of Agri).	17,00		To provide organised services & supply of inputs particualarly credits to small farmers.
Small Farmers Development Agency, Thana Nasik	—do—	33,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Kohima	—do—	60,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Bolangir	—do—	16,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Dhenkanel	—do—	25,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Ganjam	—do—	45,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Amritsar	—do—	32,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Sangrur	—do—	48,38		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Alwar.	—do—	17,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Bharat Pur	—do—	10,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Udaipur	—do—	7,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Madurai	—do—	30,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency South Arcot	—do—	29,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Tirunelveli	—do—	30,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Budawn	—do—	21,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Raebareli	—do—	31,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Darjeeling	—do—	20,00		—do—
Small Farmers Development Agency, Hooghly	—do—	22,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Nalgonda.	—do—	8,00		Provision of subsidiary occupations supplemented by employment opportunities to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Visakhapatanam	—do—	16,50		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Shah-Bad	—do—	20,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Baroda.	—do—	35,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Valsad	—do—	19,50		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Ambala	—do—	34,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Bhiwani	—do—	41,80		—do—

1	2	3	4	5
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Sohan	Min. of Agriculture & Irrigation (Deptt. of Agri.)	18,10		Provision of Subsidiary occupations supplemented by employment opportunities to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Baramulla	—do—	13,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Poonch-Rajouri	—do—	20,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, Development, Bijapur	—do—	22,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Timkur	—do—	17,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Burg	—do—	11,75		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Ratangiri	—do—	11,46		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Manipur	—do—	16,25		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, K & J Hills	—do—	17,20		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Kohima.	—do—	37,85		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Cuttack	—do—	20,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Keonjhar	—do—	15,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Jullundar	—do—	43,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Hoshiarpur	—do—	40,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Roper	—do—	25,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Ajmer	—do—	14,60		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Bhilwara	—do—	17,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, North Arcot	—do—	22,23		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Salem	—do—	24,61		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Ballia	—do—	16,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Mathura	—do—	10,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Purlia	—do—	7,00		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Delhi.	—do—	11,70		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development, Goa	—do—	16,34		—do—
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Developments, Pondicherry	—do—	12,50		—do—
All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd. Bombay.	Min. of Commerce.	12,84		Promotion of working in handloom cloth.

1	2	3	4	5
Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.	Min. of Commerce.	49,09		For export promotion.
Chemicals & Allied Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.	—do—	8,80		—do—
Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Soap Export Promotion Council, Bombay.	—do—	7,71		—do—
Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council, Bombay.	—do—	5,44		—do—
Export Promotion Council for finished leather & leather manufactures, Kanpur.	—do—	6,81		—do—
Trade Development Authority, New Delhi.	—do—	25,57		—do—
Indian Council of Trade Fairs & Exhibition, Bombay.	—do—	8,10		—do—
Export Inspection Agencies, Calcutta.	—do—	30,87		—do—
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.	—do—	17,87		—do—
Indian Institute of Packing, Bombay.	—do—	30,38	17,96	For construction of Building and export promotion.
National Institution of Family Planning, New Delhi.	Deptt. of family Planning	20,86		To meet normal expenditure.
International Institute of Population Studies, Bombay.	—do—	9,36		—do—
Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.	—do—	5,60		Biomedical research (Antifertity Survey)
Central Council of Research in Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy, New Delhi.	Deptt. of Health.	87,00		Research
Mental Health, Bangalore. . .	—do—	15,00		Maintenance.
All India Instt. of Speech & Hearing, Mysore.	—do—	9,37		To meet the normal expenditure.
National Institute of Health Administration & Education, New Delhi.	—do—	10,40		For Establishment.
Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput.	—do—	14,75		—do—
	Total	92,57,99	1,20,42	

KEY TO THE BUDGET DOCUMENTS 1975-76

Budget Statement

Under article 112 of the Constitution a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This annual financial statement titled Budget of the Central Government is the main Budget document and is commonly referred to as the Budget Statement. The Budget Statement shows the receipts and payments of Government under the three parts in which Government accounts are kept: (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund, (iii) Public Account.

2. All revenues realised by Government, loans raised and also receipts by way of repayments of loans granted by Government form the Consolidated Fund. All expenditure of Government is incurred from the Consolidated Fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

3. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The Contingency Fund is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and the withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund. The corpus of the Fund authorised by the Parliament at present is Rs. 30 crores.

4. Besides the normal receipts and expenditure of Government which relate to the Consolidated Fund, certain other transactions enter Government account—in respect of which Government acts more as a banker, for example, transactions relating to Provident Funds, Small Savings Collections, other deposits etc. The moneys thus received are kept in the Public Account and the connected disbursements are also made therefrom. Generally speaking, Public Account funds do not belong to Government and have to be paid back some time or the other to the persons and authorities who deposited them. Parliamentary authorisation for payments from the Public Account is, therefore, not required. In a few cases a part of the revenue of Government is set apart in separate funds for expenditure on specific objects like coal mines labour welfare, replacement of depreciated assets of commercial undertakings etc. These amounts are withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund with the approval of Parliament and kept in the Public Account for spending on the specific objects. The actual expenditure on the specific objects is, however, again submitted for vote of Parliament even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to the funds.

5. Under the Constitution, certain items of expenditure like emoluments of the President, salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, interest on and repayment of loans raised by Government and payments made to satisfy decrees of courts etc. are charged on the Consolidated Fund. The Budget Statement shows the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund separately.

6. Under the Constitution, Budget has to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. Government Budget, therefore, comprises (i) Revenue Budget and (ii) Capital Budget.

7. Revenue Budget consists of the revenue receipts of Government (tax revenues and other revenues) and the expenditure met from these revenues. Tax revenues comprise proceeds of taxes and other duties levied by the Union. The estimates of revenue receipts shown in the Budget statement take into account the effect of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill. Other receipts of Government mainly consist of interest and dividend on investments made by Government, fees, and other recepts for services rendered by Government. Revenue expenditure is for the normal running of Government Departments and various services, interest charges on debt incurred by Government etc. While, broadly, expenditure which does not result in creation of assets is treated as revenue expenditure, all grants given to State Governments and other parties are treated as revenue expenditure.

8. Capital Budget consists of capital receipts and payments. The main items of capital receipts are loans raised by Government from public which are called Market Loans, borrowings by Government from Reserve Bank and other parties through sale of Treasury Bills (which are repayable after 91 days, but renewable) loans received from foreign Governments and bodies and repayment of loans granted by Central Government to State Governments and other parties. Capital payments consist of capital expenditure on acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as also investments in shares etc. and loans and advances granted by Central Government to State Governments, Government companies, corporations and other parties. Capital Budget also incorporates transactions in the Public Account.

9. The document Budget at a Glance shows in brief the revenue receipts and disbursements and capital receipts and disbursements along with broad details of tax revenues and other revenues, revenue expenditure, capital receipts and capital disbursements.

10. A detailed explanation of the estimates included in the Budget is given in the document Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government. This document is divided into two Sections.

Section I explains in detail the estimates of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure under the various heads shown in the Budget Statement. Similarly, Section II explains in detail the transactions under capital budget. This Section also includes statements showing the particulars of debt liabilities of the Central Government by way of market loans, foreign loans, small savings and other debt and also the assets created by way of capital outlay on departmental undertakings, investments in Government companies, corporations and loans advanced to State Governments and other parties, etc. The receipts and expenditure of the Central Government over the past ten years are analysed in a number of annexures. There is also an Annexure showing the guarantees given by the Central Government.

11. The details of drawals and repayments of foreign loans are contained in the Annexure on External Assistance appended to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget. A more detailed account of the external assistance received during a year and the projects financed therefrom is given in the document titled External Assistance which is brought out separately by the Ministry of Finance every year.

Finance Bill

12. The proposals of Government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through the Finance Bill.

13. The taxes include (i) direct taxes such as Corporation Tax, Income Tax, Estate Duty, and (ii) indirect taxes such as Customs and Union Excise duties. Tax on income payable by companies is known as Corporation Tax and is levied and collected by the Government of India. Taxes on other income (excluding agricultural income) are levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the Union and the States in accordance with the formula prescribed after taking into account the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Estate Duty in respect of property including agricultural land is also levied and collected by the Government of India but distributed among the States. Customs duties are levied on imports and exports of specified commodities. Union Excise duties are levied on the production and clearance of specified commodities. A part of the net proceeds of the Union Excise duties is paid to the State Governments in accordance with the principles of distribution formulated by Parliament. Besides, additional duties of excise are levied on sugar, tobacco and cotton, woollen, rayon or artificial silk fabrics in lieu of States' sales tax and the entire net proceeds are distributed among the States.

14. To facilitate an easy understanding of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill, the provisions of the Bill are explained in the document titled Memorandum explaining the provisions in the Finance Bill.

Demands for Grants

15. The estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund included in the Budget Statement and are required to be voted by the Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of Demands for Grants (of article 113 of the Constitution). Where a Ministry/Department is in charge of number of distinct services a separate Demand for each of the major services is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a service, that is provisions on account of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, grants to States and Union Territories and also loans and advances relating to the service. In regard to Union Territories without Legislature, a separate Demand is presented for each of the Union Territories. Where the provision for a service is entirely for expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund, for example, interest charges, a separate Appropriation, as distinct from a Demand, is presented for that expenditure and it is not required to be voted by Parliament. Where, however, expenditure on a service includes both 'voted' and 'charged' items of expenditure, the latter are also included in the Demand presented for that service but the 'voted' and 'charged' provisions are shown separately in that Demand. The total 'voted' and 'charged' provisions included in the various Demands are summarised in the document titled Summary of Demands for Grants.

16. Under the present accounting the budgetary procedures certain classes of receipts, like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Budget Statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts, Annexure III of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget reconciles the gross amounts of expenditure shown in the various Demands for Grants, the recoveries which are taken in reduction of the expenditure and the net amounts of expenditure shown in the Budget Statement.

17. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Budget Statement. Each Demand first gives the totals of 'voted' and 'charged' expenditure as also the 'revenue' and 'capital' expenditure included in the Demand separately and also the grand total of the amount of expenditure for which Demand is presented. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different heads. The major programmes and organisations, the budget provision for which is Rs. 10 lakhs or above, are exhibited distinctly. The break up of the expenditure on each programme/organisation between 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' is also given. The aggregate amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown in a foot-note. The Demands for Grants incorporate Notes on Demands which give, in brief, the objectives of the Ministry/Department. Wherever possible, the targets and achievements in regard to major programmes are also given in these notes. Besides, the notes briefly explain the reasons for the variations between the original budget and the revised

budget for the current year's requirements and the requirements for the next year included in the various Demands.

18. The Demands for Grants are followed by the Detailed Demands for Grants laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha some time after the presentation of the Budget, but, before the discussion on Demands for Grants commences. These Detailed Demands for Grants show further details of the provisions included in the Demands for Grants. The break up of the estimates relating to eac hprogramme/organisation, wherever the amount involved is not less than Rupees ten lakhs, is given under a number of detailed heads which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure incurred on that programme like salaries, wages, travel expenses, material and equipment, grants-in-aid, etc. At the end of these Detailed Demands are shown the details of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. The notes on important projects and schemes so far being appended to the Detailed Demands for Grants will henceforth be integrated with the Performance Budgets to be presented to Parliament by the Ministries after the presentation of the Budget.

Accounting classification

19. The accounts of Government are kept in the form prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under article 150 of the Constitution. The estimates of receipts and disbursements in the Budget Statement and of expenditures in the Demands for Grants are shown according to this accounting classification. As the functions and programmes of Government have increased manifold since Independence, the Comptroller and Auditor General has reviewed the existing classification and prescribed with effect from 1st April, 1974 a revised accounting classification. The new classification which is in terms of functions and programmes of Government has been followed in the Budget Statement and Demands for Grants for 1975-76. The new classification besides providing management with more purposeful accounting information for monitoring programme will also help Parliament and the public in a meaningful appreciation of allocation of resources and purposes of Government expenditures.

Resources transferred to States

20. The State Governments are paid grants and loans for various Plan and non-Plan schemes. Besides, sizeable amounts of tax revenues collected by the Central Government in the form of Income Tax, Union Excise Duties and Estate Duty are also transferred to the State Governments. Some of the States also get grants to cover the gap in their revenue resources, as recommended by the Finance Commission. The total resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments are indicated in a statement incorporated in the document Budget at a Glance. Section I and II of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget give further details of these transfers by way of share of taxes, grants-in-aid and loans. The share of Union Excise Duties and bulk of the grants and loans are paid by the Ministry of Finance and are included in the Demand "Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments" presented on its behalf. The grants and loans paid by other Ministries are provided for in the Demands of respective Ministries. The notes on the Demand "Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments" also give details of the resources transferred.

Plan Outlay

21. Plan expenditure forms a sizeable proportion of the total expenditure of the Central Government. The Demands for Grants of the various Ministries show the Plan expenditure under each head separately from the non-Plan expenditure. The total provisions relating to the Central Sector Plan, Union Territory Plan and Central Assistance for State Plans along with the distribution of the outlay on Central Sector Plan by sectors are given in the document Budget at a Glance. The document Plan Budget gives the total Plan provisions for each of the Ministries arranged under the various heads of development and high-lights the budget provisions for some of the more important plan programmes and schemes. A description of important schemes included in the Plan along with the objectives, targets and achievements is included in the Performance Budget of the respective Ministry. Details of the Plan outlays both at the Centre and the States arranged under the various heads of development and the scheme for financing the Plan outlays are contained in the document Annual Plan brought out by the Planning Commission separately.

Performance Budget

22. To make the budget serve as a tool of management and also to enable better appreciation of the functioning of the various Ministries and Departments in Parliament and elsewhere, Performance Budgets are being presented by all the Ministries/Departments dealing in development activities, with effect from the Budget year 1975-76. The detailed note on the physical and financial aspects of major programmes and schemes so far being included in the Notes on Important projects and schemes appended to Detailed Demands for Grants, will henceforth be integrated with the Performance Budgets to be presented to Parliament separately by the Ministries/Departments. The Performance Budget presents the Budget of the Ministries/Departments or the organisation in terms of functions, programmes and activities. The data included in the Performance Budget, besides explaining the scope and objectives of the programmes and schemes, give their estimated cost, and the purpose for which provisions are asked for in the revised estimates and budget estimates. The financial requirement for each programme or activity is supported by a narrative explanation which among other things, gives the physical targets, achievements reasons for shortfall, if any, cost benefit analysis unit cost and norms or standards of performance wherever these have been evolved and work load data

and summary of staff employed for the purpose. Performance Budgets of the Ministries/Departments also include performance-cum-programme statements relating to the various Public Sector Undertakings under the respective Ministries giving, among other things, the physical targets, achievements, results of operations, particulars of inventory, that is, raw materials and other stock held, sources of funds and their applications and return on capital. They also give particulars of installed capacity, utilized capacity and the reasons for shortfalls, if any, the production level attained, the cost of the project and other relevant data.

Public Sector Undertakings

23. A large part of the Plan expenditure incurred by the Central Government is through Public Sector Undertakings. These Undertakings are financed by Government either through investment in share capital or through loans. Annexure VI to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget shows the capital and loan advanced to the Pnblic Sector Undertakings in the current and the budget year. Annexure VII to the Memorandum gives at one place the investment in and profits of Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings. A detailed report on the working of Public Sector Undertakings during the preceding financial year is given in the document titled Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government 1973-74 brought out separately by the Ministry of Finance. A report on the working of the undertakings under the control of the various administrative Ministries is also given in the Annual Reports 1974-75 of the various Ministries circulated to Members of Parliament separately. The annual reports along with the audited accounts of each of the Government companies are also separately laid before Parliament. Besides, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the working of the various Public Sector Undertakings are also laid before Parliament.

24. The Railways and Posts and Telegraphs are the principal departmentally run Commercial Undertakings of Government. The financial relationship between the Central Government and the Railways is governed by the recommendations made from time to time by the Railway Convention Committee of Parliament, and that between the Central Government and Posts and Telegraphs Department is governed by a similar convention mutually agreed upon. The two Departments pay the Central Government dividend on the capital invested in them. The Budget of the Railways and the Demands for Grants relating to Railway expenditure are presented to Parliament separately in advance of the General Budget. However, the total of the receipts and expenditure of the Railways are incorporated in the Budget Statement of Government of India. The Demands for Grants of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are presented along with other Demands of the Central Government. The financial results of the working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are summarised in Statement V of Section I of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget. Details of the receipts and expenditure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are given in the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Ministry of Communication. Proposals for increase in Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Tariffs, if any, are explained in a separate Memorandum.

25. The receipts and expenditure of the Defence Department shown in the Budget Statement are explained in greater detail in the document Defence Services Estimates presented along with the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

26. The details of grants given to bodies other than State Governments are given in the Statements of Grants-in-aid paid to non-Government bodies appended to Detailed Demands for Grants of the various Ministries.

27. A descriptive account of the activities of a Ministry/Department during the current year is given in the document Annual Report 1973-74 on the working of the Ministry which is brought out separately and circulated to Members of Parliament at the time of discussion on the Demands for Grants.

Economic Survey

28. The Budget of the Central Government is not merely a statement of receipts and expenditures. Since Independence, with the launching of Five Year Plans, it has also become a significant statement of governmental policy and a major instrument for the expression of the Government's programmes. The Budget reflects and shapes and is in turn shaped by the country's economic life. A background of the economic trends in the country during the current year enables a better appreciation of the mobilisation of resources and their allocation reflected in the Budget for the next year. The document Economic Survey 1974-75 circulated to Members of Parliament some days before the presentation of Budget provides this background. The Economic Survey analysis the trends in agricultural and industrial production, money supply, prices, imports and exports and other relevant economic factors having a bearing on the Budget.

29. The Budget of the Government has an impact on the economy as a whole. For a better appreciation of the impact of governmental receipts and spendings on the other sectors of the economy, it is necessary to group them in terms of economic magnitudes, for example, how much is set aside for capital formation, how much spent directly by the Government and how much is transferred by Government to other sectors of economy by way of grants, loans etc. This analysis is contained in the document Economic and Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget which is brought out by the Ministry of Finance separately.

Appropriation Bills

30. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the amounts

so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund is sought through the Appropriation Bill. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without the enactment of such a law by Parliament.

31. Normally, the process of detailed consideration of the Demands for Grants is completed only by the first week of May. To enable Government to carry on its normal activities from 1st April till such time as the Appropriation Bill is enacted, a vote on account is obtained from Parliament through an Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill. This, however, does not authorise Government to incur any expenditure on new service such as formation of a new company, undertaking a new scheme or new instrument of service like substantial expansion or extension of an existing activity. Monetary limits to determine which items would be in the nature of new service or new instrument of service are laid down from time to time taking into account the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. A list of items of new service or new instrument of service for which provisions are made in the Budget is appended to the Demands for Grants. If occasion arises to incur expenditure on a new service or new instrument of service before obtaining the approval of Parliament, an advance is taken from the Contingency Fund, which is recouped to the Fund after Parliament enacts the main Appropriation Bill.

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FOR

1975-76

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
वित्त मंत्रालय
(बजट प्रभाग)
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Budget Division)

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आयोजना बजट, 1975-76

प्रस्तावना

इस पुस्तिका में 1975-76 की केन्द्रीय आयोजना में शामिल मुख्य परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के लिये बजट में की गयी व्यवस्था का परिचय दिया गया है। जहां कहीं हो सका है बजट में की गयी व्यवस्था और वार्षिक आयोजना के बीच सम्पर्क बनाये रखने के लिये वास्तविक लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों का उल्लेख भी किया गया है। लेकिन वास्तविक आंकड़ों का संबंध केवल बजट निर्धारणों से ही नहीं है बल्कि इनका संबंध सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा निर्मित आन्तरिक साधनों और अन्य बजट संबंधी अतिरिक्त साधनों सहित सम्पूर्ण आयोजना परिव्यय से है। आयोजनागत, परियोजनाओं कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के लिये की गयी व्यवस्था और उनसे संबंधित सम्पन्न कार्य की और अधिक ब्यौरेवार व्यवस्था कार्य संबंधी बजटों में मिल जायगी जो मंत्रालय/विभाग अलग–अलग प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

पुस्तिका में दिये गये विवरण I में विकास के क्षेत्रों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिये बजट में की गयी व्यवस्था का सारांश दिया गया है, जिस का विकास-शीर्षकों के अनुसार विभाजन विवरण III में दिखाया गया है। विवरण II में मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजमा परिव्यय के लिए बजट में की गयी व्यवस्था का सारांश दिया गया है। परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और परियोजनाओं के अनुसार इस परिव्यय का ब्यौरा विवरण IV में दिखाया गया है।

विवरण V में राज्यों और संघ क्षत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता की व्यवस्थाओं का स्थूल ब्यौरा दिया गया है जबकि विवरण VI में दिल्ली जैसे विधान मण्डलों रहित संघ क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिये विकास के मुख्य शीर्षकों के अनुसार परिव्यय के लिये की गयी व्यवस्था को दिखाया गया है।

कुल परिव्यय

1974-75 के बजट में की गयी व्यवस्था के मुकाबले में 1975-76 की वार्षिक आयोजना के लिये बजट में शामिल की गयी व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है :--

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	बजट 1974-75	बजट अनुमान 1975-76
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था	2,055	2,558
2. राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता . .	911	1,054
3. आयोजना के लिये बजट में कुल व्यवस्था	2,966	3,612
4. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिये अतिरिक्त बजट साधन	574	596
5. कुल केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय (1–4)	2,629	3,154

सामान्य सेवाएं

इस क्षेत्र के निर्धारित परिव्यय में स्टाम्पों, करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टक्साल से संबद्ध उपक्रमों के लिए (5.17 करोड़ रुपये), सिक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल होशंगाबाद और बैंक नोट प्रैस, देवास तथा नयी सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिल के लिये नयी योजनाओं, संयंत्र के लीपने, पोतने, देवास स्थित बैंक नोट प्रैस नासिक स्थित करेंसी नोट प्रेस और स्टाम्प प्रैस के विस्तार और आधुनिकीकरण के लिये वित्त व्यवस्था करने के संबंध में व्यवस्था शामिल की गयी है। इसमें सरकारी निर्माण कार्यों गैर-रिहायशी–इमारतों (2.21 करोड़ रुपये) लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण (53 लाख रुपये) और जनगणना (28 लाख रुपये) के लिये भी व्यवस्था शामिल की गयी है।

सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं

(i) शिक्षा (58 करोड़ रुपये)

इस क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित परिव्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है

(क) स्कूली शिक्षा (2.75 करोड़ रुपये) : हैं, जिसमें माध्यमिक शिक्षा के व्यावसायीकरण के लिये 50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण के लिये 1.12 करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था है, जिसमें तीसरी अखिल भारतीय के लिये भी व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(ख) **उच्च शिक्षा** (32.19 करोड़ रुपये): इसमें 30.20 करोड़ रुपये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (22.49 करोड़ रुपये के गैर-आयोजना परिव्यय के अलावा) के लिये और 1.14 करोड़ रुपया भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद जैसे अनुसंधान और उच्च अध्ययन संस्थानों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों के लिये व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(ग) **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा** (1.25 करोड़ रुपया): इसमें 50 लाख रुपया कृषक कार्य चालन साक्षरता कार्यक्रम के लिये और 25 लाख रुपया 15 से 25 वर्ष तक की अवस्था के अनपढ़ लोगों के लिये सार्वजनिक प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिए रखा गया है।

(घ) **छात्रवृत्तियां** (2.91 करोड़ रुपया) : इसमें राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति की दो योजनाओं के लिये 1.30 करोड़ रुपया, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मेधावी छात्रों को माध्यमिक स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति देने की योजना के लिये 20 लाख रु० और विदेशों में अध्ययन के लिये राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये 38 लाख रुपया रखा गया है और छात्रवृतीय स्कूलों में योग्यता के अनुसार छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये 28 लाख रूपया रखा गया है।

(ङ) **खेल कूद शारीरिक व्यायाम और युवक सेवाएं** (3.28 करोड रुपया) : इसमें 75 और नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों (पहले से मंजूर किये जा चुके 110 केन्द्रों के अलावा) की स्थापना के लिये 80 लाख रुपये, खेलों और शारीरिक व्यायाम के लिये 1.34 करोड़ रुपये, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के लिये 80 लाख रुपये, और राष्ट्रीय एकता योजनाओं के लिये 8 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(च) **पुस्तक प्रोत्साहन** (1.32 करोड़ रुपया) : इसमें क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के लिये 87 लाख रुपयों की व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है।

(छ) **भाषाओं का विकास** (3.23 करोड़ रुपये) : इसमें 1.91 करोड़ रुपये हिन्दी के विकास, 63 लाख रुपये अन्य आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिये और 69 लाख रुपये संस्कृत के विकास के लिए रखे गये हैं।

PLAN BUDGET, 1975-76

INTRODUCTION

This document highlights the budgetary provisions for major projects, programmes and schemes included in the Central Plan for 1975-76. Wherever possible, the physical targets and achievements are also indicated so as to provide a link between the budgetary allocations and the Annual Plan. The physical data are, however, relatable to not merely the Budgetary allocations but the entire Plan outlay inclusive of internal resources generated by the public sector undertakings and other extra budgetary resources. A more detailed explanation of the provisions for Plan projects, programmes and schemes and their related performance will be available in the Performance Budgets which will be separately presented by the Ministry/Departments.

Statement I of the document gives a summary of the budgetary support for the Central Plan by sectors of development, of which a further break up by heads of development is given in Statement III. Statement II gives a summary of the budgetary support for the Central Plan outlay by the Ministries/Departments. The distribution of this outlay by the projects, programmes and schemes is given in Statement IV.

Statement V gives the broad particulars of the provisions for Central assistance for State and Union Territory Plans, while Statement VI shows the outlay for each of the Union Territories without legislature like Delhi, by major heads of development.

AGGREGATE OUTLAY

Provisions included in the Budget for the Annual Plan 1975-76, compared to those in the Budget, 1974-75 are as below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Budget 1974-75	Budget 1975-76
1. Budgetary support for Central Plan	2,055	2,558
2. Central assistance for State and Union Territory Plans	911	1,054
3. Total Plan provision in the Budgets	2,966	3,612
4. Extra budgetary resources for the Central Plan	574	5,96
5. Total Central Plan outlay (1+4)	2,629	3,154

GENERAL SERVICES

The outlay in this sector includes provision for undertakings connected with stamps, currency, coinage and mint (Rs. 5.17 crores) to finance the continuing schemes at Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad and the Bank Note Press, Dewas as also new schemes for a new security paper mill, gumming and coating plant and expansion and modernisation of Bank Note Press at Dewas, Currency Note Press, Nasik and Stamp Press. It also includes provisions for Public works non-residential buildings (Rs. 2.21 crores), Stationery and Printing (Rs. 53 lakhs) and Census (Rs. 28 lakhs).

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

(i) **Education (Rs. 58 crores)**

The outlays in this sector are for :

(a) *School Education* (*Rs.* 2.75 *crores*) : Including Rs. 50 lakhs for vocationalisation of secondary educatiton and Rs. 1.12 crores for NCERT which includes provision for the Third All India Educational Survey.

(b) *Higher Education* (Rs. 32.19 crores) : Including Rs. 30.20 crores for the University Grants Commission (in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 22.49 crores) and Rs. 1.14 crores as grants to Institutes of Research and Advanced Study like the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research.

(c) *Adult Education* (Rs. 1.25 crores) : Including Rs. 50 lakhs for Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme and Rs. 25 lakhs for mass programme of adult education for illiterate persons in the age group 15—25.

(d) *Scholarships* (Rs. 2.91 crores) : Including Rs. 1.30 crores for two National scholarship schemes, Rs. 20 lakhs for national scholarships at secondary stage for talented children from rural areas and Rs. 38 lakhs for national scholarships for study abroad and Rs. 28 lakhs for merit scholarships in residential schools.

(e) *Games, sports, physical education and youth services* (Rs. 3.28 crores) : Including provision of Rs. 80 lakhs for establishment of 75 more Nehru Yuvak Kendras (in addition to the 110 Kendras already sanctioned), Rs. 1.34 crores for sports and physical education, Rs. 80 lakhs for National Service Scheme and Rs. 8 lakhs for National Integration Schemes.

(f) *Book Promotion* (Rs. 1.32 crores) : Includes provision of Rs. 87 lakhs for production of books in regional languages at University level.

(g) *Development of languages* (Rs. 3.23 crores): Including Rs. 1.91 crores for Hindi, Rs. 63 lakhs for other modern Indian languages and Rs. 69 lakhs for Sanskrit.

(h) *Technical Education* (Rs. 9.50 crores) : Including Rs. 5.0 crores for Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science, Banglore and Rs. 60 lakhs for Regional engineering colleges, Rs. 1.00 crore for Institutes of Management, Rs. 85 lakhs for Post Graduate Courses and Research work and Rs. 80 lakhs for Quality Improvement Programmes.

The non-Plan outlay for Education is Rs. 79.31 crores Q:*

(ii) Art and Culture (Rs. 3.95 crores):

The outlay includes provision of Rs. 5.00 crores grammes, district, state and national gazetteers, aichaeology, national archives, libraries, museums and art galleries. This outlay is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 8.61 crores.

(iii) Scientific Service & Research (Rs. 77.45 crores):

(a) *Department of Science and Technology* (Rs.9.35 crores): The outlay includes provision for Survey of India and atNional Atlas Organisation (Rs. 2.51 crores), Botanical and Zoological surveys (Rs. 26 lakhs), a new Central Electronics Corporation (Rs. 1.00 crore), National Remote Sensing Agency (Rs. 80 lakhs), New Energy services (Rs. 60 lakhs)

The outlay includes provision for cultural pro and Multi disciplinary research in science and engineering (Rs. 70 lakhs).

(b) *Council of Scientific and Industrial Research* (Rs. 13 crores): The outlay is mainly for national laboratories and research institutes and is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 24.49 crores.

(c) *Department of Atomic Energy*: (Rs. 27.17 crores): The outlay is mainly for continuing research in development technologies involved in the atomic energy programmes at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, for research and development work relating to fast breeder test reactors and on thorium technology at Kalpakkam, Variable Energy Cyclotron at Calcutta and for research in nuclear physics and controlled direct irradiation of biological and agricultural products. This is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 25.66 crores.

(d) Department of Space (Rs. 21.43 crores) The outlay is mainly for the three on going projects, namely, Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) programme aimed at placing a scientific satellite of 40 kg. in a 400 km. near circular orbit around earth by 1978 the Satellite Industructional Television Experiment (SITE) to be launched by May, 1975 for beaming instructional television programmes to villages and cities through ATS-6 satellite made available to India by NASA (USA) for a period of one year; and the Indian Scientific Satellite Proect (ISSP) for launching the first Indian Scientific Satellite from a Russian Cosmodrom using a Russian launch vehicle by May 1975. The outlay is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 13.48 crores.

(e) *Department of Electronics* (Rs. 3.20 crores): The outlay includes provision for projects undertaken on behalf of Electronics Commission (Rs. 1.15 crores), Regional Computer Centre (Rs. 83 lakhs) and standardisation activities (Rs. 20 lakhs). The outlay is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 2.54 crores.

(f) *Meteorology* (Rs. 308 crores): The outlay includes matching provision for a Telecommunication Computer offered by the Netherlands Government under the Voluntary Assistance Programme of World Meteorological Organisation and various other programmes of the Indian Meteorological Department and includes grants to Institutes of Tropical Meteorology.

(iv) Medical (Rs. 5.98 crores):

Systems of Medicine, Rs. 1.42 crores for extension of Central Government Health Service (including extension to Patna, Hyderabad and Bangalore), and Rs. 1.12 crores of grants-inaid for medical education.

(v) Family Planning (Rs. 63.20 crores):

The outlay includes provision of Rs. 5.00 crores for the India population project, Rs. 1.26 crores for maternity and child health programmes. The birth rate control target for the Fifth Plan has been set at 30 per 1000 population by 1978-79. In order to reach this target the number of couples in the reproductive age group (wife's age 1'—44 years) protected against conception is to be raised, to 40 million by the end of Fifth Plan from the level of 16.5 million at the end of the Fourth Plan. The outlay provided includes provision for the setting up of 15 additional District Bureaux to cater to 15 newly demarcated districts in Bihar and Tamil Nadu and setting up of 2 new units of Hindustan Latex Limited.

(vi) Public Health (Rs. 3811 crores):

The outlay is mainly for the national programmes for the control of communicable diseases (Rs. 31.63 crores) of which the most important is the national malaria eradication programme for which a provision of Rs. 23.11 crores has been made. From 1970 onwards, there has been a steady rise in malaria incidence especially in the States of Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa due to development of resistance to DDT by the vector mosquitoes

(i) **तकनीकी शिक्षा** : (9.50 करोड़ रुपया) : इसमें भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, भारतीय वैज्ञानिक संस्थान बंगलौर के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपये, प्रादेशिक इंजीनियरी महाविद्यालयों के लिये 60 लाख रुपये, प्रबंध संस्थान के लिये 1.00 करोड़ रुपये, स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों और अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए 85 लाख रुपये और किस्म सुधार कार्यक्रम के लिये 80 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था शामिल की गयी है। शिक्षा के लिए आयोजनाभिन्न परिव्यय 79,31 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ii) **कला और संस्कृति** (3.95 करोड़ रुपये) : इस परिव्यय में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों, जिला, राज्य और राष्ट्रीय गजेटियरों, पुरातत्व, राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार, पुस्तकालय, संग्रहालयों और कला वीधिकाओं के लिये व्यवस्था शामिल की गयी है । इस क्षेत्र के लिये उक्त परिव्यय 8.61 करोड़ रुपये के गैर-आयोजना परिव्यय के अतिरिक्त है ।

(iii) **वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान** (77.45 करोड़ रुपये): *आयोजना परिव्यय सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों अर्थात् कृषि, स्वास्थ्य, सिंचाई, पावर, रेलों, दूर-संचार में सम्मिलित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के परिव्यय और आयोजना-भिन्न परिव्यय के अलावा है ।

(क) विज्ञान और शिल्प-विज्ञान का विकास (9.35 करोड़ रुपये) : इस परिव्यय में भारतीय सर्वेक्षण और राष्ट्रीय एटलस संगठन के लिये (2.51 करोड़ रुपये), वनस्पति, प्राणी सर्वेक्षणों के लिये (26 लाख रुपये), नये केन्द्रीय इलैक्ट्रानिक्स निगम के लिये (1.00 करोड़ रु०), भारतीय रिमोट सेंसिंग अभिकरण के लिये (80 लाख रुपये), नयी ऊर्जा सेवाओं के लिए (60 लाख रुपये) और विज्ञान एवं इंजीनियरी में बहु-अनुशासनीय अनुसंधान के लिए (70 लाख रुपये) की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(ख) **वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद** (13 करोड़ रुपया) : यह परिव्यय मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं और अनुसंधान संस्थानों के लिए है।

(ग) **परमाणु और ऊर्जा विभाग** (27.17 करोड़ रुपये) : यह परिव्यय मुख्य रूप से भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में चलाए जा रहे परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विकाम्य पौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान कार्य जारी रखने, कलपक्कम में थोरियम प्रोद्योगिकी और त्वरित धमन भट्ठी के सम्बन्ध में नाभिकीय भौतिकी और जीव विज्ञान तथा कृषि उत्पादों के नियंत्रित प्रत्यक्ष किरणीयन के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए कलकत्ता स्थित परिवर्तनशील ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रान के लिए है। यह व्यवस्था 25.66 करोड़ रुपये के गैर-आयोजना परिव्यय के अलावा है।

(घ) **अन्तरिक्ष विभाग** (21.43 करोड़ रुपये) : यह परिव्यय मुख्य रूप से चालू तीन परियोजनाओं अर्थात् सेटेलाइट लाँच वीहिकल (एस एल. वी-3), जिसका कार्यक्रम 1978 तक 400 किलोमीटर के करीब के घेरे में 40 किलोग्राम का वैज्ञानिक उपग्रह स्थापित करना है ; उपग्रह औद्योगिक दूरदर्शन (एस. आई. टी. ई.) जिसका परीक्षण मई, 1975 तक नासा (यू. एस. ए.) द्वारा एक वर्ष के लिए भारत को उपलब्ध किये गये ए. टी. एस-6 के माध्यम से गांवों और शहरों के लिए शिक्षाप्रद दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम आयोजित करना है और भारतीय वैज्ञानिक उपग्रह परियोजना (आई. एस. एस. पी.) जिसका कार्यक्रम मई 1975 तक रूसी लाँच वीहिकल लगाकर रसियन कोस्मोडम से प्राप्त पहले भारतीय वैज्ञानिक उपग्रह को उतारना है, के लिए है। यह परिव्यय 13.48 करोड़ रुपये के गैर आयोजना परिव्यय के अलावा है।

(ङ.) **इलैक्ट्रोनिक विभाग** (3.20 करोड़ रुपये) : इस परिव्यय में इलैक्ट्रानिक्स आयोग की ओर से शुरू की गई परियोजनाओं (1.15 करोड़ रुपये), क्षेत्रीय संगणक केन्द्र की ओर से शुरू की गयी परियोजनाओं के लिए (83 लाख रुपये), और मानकीकरण क्रियाकलापों के लिए (20 लाख रुपये), की व्यवस्था शामिल है । यह परिव्यय 2.54 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय के अलावा है।

(च) **मौसम विज्ञान** (3.18 करोड़ रुपये) : इस परिव्यय में विश्व ऋतु विज्ञान संगठन के स्वैच्छिक सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नीदरलैण्ड सरकार द्वारा दिये गये दूर-संचार संगणक के लिए तथा भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के विभिन्न अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिये बराबर-बराबर व्यवस्था शामिल हैं तथा इसमें ऊष्ण कटिबन्धीय ऋतुविज्ञान, खगोलभौतिकीय एवं भू-चुम्बकीय संस्थानों के लिए दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों के लिये व्यवस्था की गयी है !

(iv) **चिकित्सा** (5.98 करोड़ रुपये): इस परिव्यय में भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए 1.72 करोड़ रुपये, केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना पटना, हैदराबाद और बंगलौर सहित विस्तार करने के लिये 1.42 करोड़ रुपये और चिकित्सा शिक्षा के लिए सहायक अनुदान देने के लिए 1.12 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(v) **परिवार नियोजन** (63.20 करोड़ रुपये) : पूंजी परिव्यय में भारत जनसंख्या परियोजना के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपये, मातृत्व शिशु स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के लिये 1.26 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था शामिल है। पांचवीं आयोजना में 1978–79 तक के लिए जन्म दर का लक्ष्य प्रति 1000 जनसंख्या पर 30 निर्धारित किया गया है। इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रजनन क्षमता-सम्पन्न आयु समूह के (पत्नी की आयु 15 से 44 वर्ष) उन दम्पत्तियों की संख्या को, पांचवीं आयोजना के अन्त तक 400 लाख तक बढ़ाना होगा जिन्हें गर्भाधान से मुक्त किया गया हो । यह संख्या चौथी आयोजना के अन्त में 165 लाख थी। खर्च के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गयी है उसमें बिहार और तमिलनाडु के 15 नये जिलों का काम करने के लिए 15 अतिरिक्त जिला कार्यालयों तथा हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड के 2 नये एककों की स्थापना करने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(vi) **लोक स्वास्थ्य** (38.11 करोड़ रुपये) : इस परिव्यय की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से छूत की बीमारियों (31.63 करोड़ रुपये) की रोकथाम के कार्यक्रमों के लिए है जिनमें सब से महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम है जिसके लिए 23.11 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है 1970 के बाद से मलेरिया के मरीजों की संख्या, विशेषत : गुजरात, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और उड़ीसा राज्यों में क्रमशः बढ़ गयी है

(h) *Technical Education* (Rs. 9.50 crores) : Including Rs. 5.0 crores for Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and Rs. 60 lakhs for Regional engineering colleges, Rs. 1.00 crore for Institutes of Management, Rs. 85 lakhs for Post Graduate Courses and Research work and Rs. 80 lakhs for Quality Improvement Programmes.

The non-Plan outlay for Education is Rs. 79.31 crores.*

(ii) Art and Culture (Rs. 3.95 crores) :

The outlay includes provision for cultural programmes, district, state and national gazetteers, archaeology, national archives, libraries, museums and art galleries. This outlay is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 8.61 crores

(iii) Scientific Services & Research (Rs. 77.45 crores) : crores) :

(a) *Department of Science & Technology* (Rs. 9.35 crores) : The outlay includes provision for Survey of India and National Atlas Organisation (Rs. 2.51 crores), Botanical and Zoological surveys (Rs. 26 lakhs), a new Central Electronics Corporation (Rs. 1.00 crore), National Remote Sensing Agency (Rs. 80 lakhs), New Energy services (Rs. 60 lakhs) and Multi disciplinary research in science and engineering (Rs. 70 lakhs).

(b) *Council of Scientific and Industrial Research* (Rs. 13 crores) : The outlay is mainly for national laboratories and research institutes and is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 24.49 crores.

(c) *Department of Atomic Energy* : (Rs. 27.17 crores) : The outlay is mainly for continuing research in development technologies involved in the atomic energy programmes at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, for research and development work relating to fast breeder test reactors and on thorium technology at Kalpakkam, Variable Energy Cyclotron at Calcutta and for research in nuclear physics and controlled direct irradiation of biological and agricultural products. This is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 25.66 crores.

(d) *Department of Space* (Rs. 21.43 crores) : The outlay is mainly for the three on going projects, namely, Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) programme aimed at placing a scientific satellite of 40 kg. in a 400 km. near circular orbit around earth by 1978; the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) to be launched by May, 1975 for beaming instructional television programmes to villages and cities through ATS-6 satellite made available to India by NASA (USA) for a period of one year; and the Indian Scientific Satellite Project (ISSP) for launching the first Indian Scientific Satellite from a Russian Cosmodrom using a Russian launch vehicle by May, 1975. The outlay is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 13.48 crores.

(e) *Department of Electronics* (Rs. 3.20 crores) : The outlay includes provision for projects undertaken on behalf of Electronics Commission (Rs. 1.15 crores), Regional Computer Centre (Rs. 83 lakhs) and standardisation activities (Rs. 20 lakhs). The outlay is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 2.54 crores.

(f) *Meteorology* (Rs. 3.18 crores) : The outlay includes matching provision for a Telecommunication Computer offered by the Netherlands Government under the Voluntary Assistance Programme of World Meteorological Organisation and various other programmes of the Indian Meteorological Department and includes grants to Institutes of Tropical Meteorology, Astrophysics and Geomagnetism.

(iv) Medical (Rs. 5.98 crores) :

The outlay includes Rs. 1.72 crores for the Indian Systems of Medicine, Rs. 1.42 crores for extension of Central Government Health Service (including extension to Patna, Hyderabad and Bangalore), and Rs. 1.12 crores of grants-in-aid for medical education.

(v) Family Planning (Rs. 63.20 crores) :

The outlay includes provision of Rs. 5.00 crores for the India population project, Rs. 1.26 crores for maternity and child health programmes. The birth rate control target for the Fifth Plan has been set at 30 per 1000 population by 1978-79. In order to reach this target the number of couples in the reproductive age group (wife's age 15—44 years) protected against conception is to be raised, to 40 million by the end of Fifth Plan from the level of 16.5 million at the end of the Fourth Plan. The outlay provided, includes provision for the setting up of 15 additional District Bureaux to cater to 15 newly demarcated districts in Bihar and Tamil Nadu and setting up of 2 new units of Hindustan Latex Limited.

(vi) Public Health (Rs. 38.11 crores) :

The outlay is mainly for the national programmes for the control of communicable diseases (Rs. 31.63 crores) of which the most important is the national malaria eradication programme for which a provision of Rs. 23.11 crores has been made. From 1970 onwards, there has been a steady rise in malaria incidence especially in the States of Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa due to development of resistance to DDT by the vector mosquitoes

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*The Plan outlay is exclusive of the outlays for scientific research included in the respective sectors e.g. agriculture, health, irrigation, power Railways, Telecommunications and the non-plan outlay.

जिसका कारण यह है कि मच्छरों में डी० डी० टी० का मुकाबला करने की शक्ति बढ़ गयी है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा रोग से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में देखभाल का काम पूरी तरह नहीं हो पाया इसी कारण इसके परिव्यय में भी वृद्धि हुई है । अन्य कार्यक्रम चेचक, कोढ़, तपैदिक, रलिज रोग, रोहे और फीलकंत के सम्बन्ध में हैं ।

(vii) पूर्ति और साफ सफाई (1.03 करोड़ रुपये) :

परिव्यय में सूखे पाखानों को बदलने के लिए 40 लाख रुपये की, कूड़े करकट की सफाई के लिए 50 लाख रुपये और हवा को दूषित होने से बचाने के लिए 5 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था है ।

(viii) आवासन : (12.07 करोड़ रुपये)

यह परिव्यय मुख्यत : केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए सामान्य पूल के क्वार्टरों (4.87 करोड़ रुपये), राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली पुलिस आवासन योजनाओं (4.00 करोड़ रुपये) और आवासन तथा शहरी विकास निगम की सामान्य पूंजी में निवेश (2.00 करोड़ रुपये) के लिए है ।

(ix) शहरी विकास (20.25 करोड़ रुपये) :

यह परिव्यय राष्ट्रीय पूंजी क्षेत्रों और महानगरीय क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत शहरी विकास के लिए है । बाद की योजना का उद्देश्य 3 लाख या उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में विकास कार्य करना है और यह राशि विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में तकनीकी आर्थिक सुविधा रिपोर्टों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में राज्यों को दी जाएगी ।

(x) सूचना और प्रचार (3.01 करोड़ रुपये) :

यह परिव्यय 14.20 करोड़ रुपये के आयोजना भिन्न परिव्यय के अतिरिक्त है और यह मुख्यत : सूचना सेवाओं और प्रचार की आयोजना, प्रचार कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं, जन संचार साधन के मूल्यांकन और भारतीय फिल्म और टेलीविजन संस्थान पूना को अतिरिक्त उपकरणों के लिए सहायक अनुदान की व्यवस्था के लिए है ।

(xi) प्रसारण (17.66 करोड़ रुपये) :

ध्वनि प्रसारण के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय मुख्यत: चल रही योजनाओं के लिए है । टेलिविजन के लिए 12.66 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय में, दिल्ली, श्रीनगर, बम्बई, पूना, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, जालन्धर/अमृतसर, और लखनऊ/कानपुर में टेलिविजन की चालू योजनाओं के लिए 6.00 करोड़ रुपये और उपग्रह निर्देश टेलिविजन प्रयोग कार्यक्रम जिसमें दो मुख्य केन्द्रों और प्रसारण केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था है और एन० ए० एस० ए० (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका) के सहयोग से उपग्रह प्रेषण उपयोग के पूरा होने पर प्रसारण केन्द्रों के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये ।

(xii) श्रम और नियोजन (1.57 करोड़ रुपये) :

यह परिव्यय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, नियोजन सेवा कार्यक्रम और औद्योगिक सुरक्षा तथा औद्योगिक सम्पर्क कार्यक्रम के लिए है। यह परिव्यय इस क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित 36.28 करोड़ रुपये के आयोजनाभिन्न परिव्यय के अतिरिक्त है।

(xiii) पुनर्वास (14.89 करोड़ रुपये) :

यह परिव्यय भूतपूर्व पाकिस्तान के प्रवासियों, बर्मा, श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों और छम्ब क्षेत्र से आये विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास के लिए है। यह परिव्यय इस क्षेत्र के 21.87 करोड़ रुपये आयोजनाभिन्न परिव्यय के अलावा है।

(xiv) पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण (17.00 करोड़ रुपये) :

इस परिव्यय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मैट्रिक के बाद छात्रों के लिए की जाने वाली काफी अधिक वृद्धि शामिल है । 1974-75 में की गयी 5 करोड़ रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था के मुकाबले इस सम्बन्ध में 10 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय होने का अनुमान है । अगले वर्ष के लिए 14 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है । यह परिव्यय इस क्षेत्र में आदिमजाति उप-आयोजनाओं के लिए की गयी विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता की 20 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था के अतिरिक्त है ।

(xv) समाज कल्याण (11.00 करोड़ रुपये) :

इस परिव्यय में महिला कल्याण (3.73 करोड़ रुपये), परिवार और शिशु कल्याण परियोजना जिसमें शिशु पालन सेवा योजना (4.43 करोड़ रुपये) के अन्तर्गत आने वाली 60 परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं। इसमें अपाहिजों का कल्याण (1.45 करोड़ रुपये) और इस क्षेत्र के ऐच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान देने के लिए (2.25 करोड़ रुपये) भी शामिल हैं । यह परिव्यय इस क्षेत्र के 3.67 करोड़ रुपये के आयोजनाभिन्न परिव्यय के अतिरिक्त है ।

(xvi) नियोजन कार्यक्रम (10 करोड़ रुपये) :

यह परिव्यय मुख्यत : शिक्षित बेरोजगारों (50 लाख नौकरियों का कार्यक्रम) और 1974-75 में चालू नियोजन के प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम के बचे हुये काम के लिए है ।

सामान्य आर्थिक सेवा

(i) आयोजना तन्त्र (60 लाख रुपये) :

इस परिव्यय में, राज्यों में आयोजना तंत्र को मजबूत बनाने के लिए 40 लाख रुपये का अनुदान, परामर्श सेवाओं के लिए और 10 लाख रुपये, योजना आयोग में स्थित संगठन केन्द्र के लिए 10 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं ।

(ii) निर्यात प्रोत्साहन (1.25 लाख रुपये) :

यह परिव्यय बम्बई स्थित बिजली के सामान के निर्यात-कार्य क्षेत्र और कलकत्ता स्थित निर्यात कार्यक्षेत्र के लिए है । यह निर्यात प्रोत्साहन, उत्पाद प्रोत्साहन, विकास और निर्यात विकास के लिए नकद सहायता के लिए किये गये आयोजना भिन्न 87.28 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय के अतिरिक्त है ।

(iii) सहकारिता (44.49 करोड़ रुपये) :

सहकारी ऋण (26.76 करोड़ रुपये) में इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है : सहकारी समितियों को मार्जिन मनी देने के लिए ताकि उर्वरक के वितरण के लिए बैंक वित्त की व्यवस्था की जा सके, (3.15 करोड़ रुपये) अर्द्ध विकसित राज्यों में सहकारी विपणन तथा संग्रहण कार्यक्रम के लिए सहायता (3.40 करोड़ रुपये), सहकारी चीनी कारखानों और सहकारी कताई मिल की शेयर पूंजी में अंशदान देने के लिए (6.55 करोड़ रुपये), राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम को मजबूत बनाने के लिए (3.05 करोड़ रुपये), कमजोर केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों के पुनर्वास के लिए (0.80 करोड़ रुपये), अर्द्ध विकसित राज्यों में सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं को सहायता देने के लिए (1.75 करोड़ रुपये), कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि के लिए (2 करोड़ रुपये) और भूमि बन्धक बैंक के ऋणपत्रों में निदेश के लिए (6 करोड़ रुपये)

and inadequate supervision by the State Governments after the areas came under the maintenance phase; hence the large outlay. The other control programmes include small-pox, leprosy, T.B., veneral diseases, trachoma and filaria.

The outlay also includes provision for integration of health and family planning services (Rs. 3.00 crores) and for Indian Council of Medical Research (Rs. 2.75 crores).

(vii) **Water Supply and Sanitation (Rs. 1.03 crores) :**

The outlay includes provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for conversion of dry latrines, Rs. 50 lakhs for solid waste disposal and Rs. 5 lakhs for water and air pollution control.

(viii) **Housing (Rs. 12.07 crores) :**

The outlay is mainly for general pool accommodation for Central Government employees (Rs. 4.87 crores), Police housing schemes executed by the State Governments (Rs. 4.00 crores) and equity investment in Housing and Urban Development Corporation (Rs. 2.00 crores).

(ix) **Urban Development (Rs. 20.25 crores) :**

The outlay is for development of National Capital Region and Integrated Urban Development in Metropolitan Areas. The latter scheme is intended to cover cities of 3 lakhs of population and above and the funds are proposed to be utilised as Central assistance to States on the basis of techno-economic feasibility reports on specific projects.

(x) **Information and Publicity (Rs. 3.11 crores) :**

The outlay is in addition to the Non-Plan outlay of Rs. 14.20 crores in this sector and is intended mainly for the development of Infra-structure for providing information services and plan publicity, for facilities for training of publicity personnel, for evaluating the mass communication media and for providing grants-in-aid to the Film and Television Institute of India, Poona for the acquisition of additional equipment.

(xi) **Broadcasting (Rs. 17.66 crores) :**

The outlay of Rs. 5 crores for sound broadcasting is mainly for continuing schemes. The outlay of Rs. 12.66 crores for Television includes Rs. 6.00 crores for continuing schemes on T.V. at Delhi, Srinagar, Bombay/Poona, Madras, Calcutta, Jullundur/Amritsar, and Lucknow/Kanpur and Rs. 5.00 crores for the SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment) programme which provides for two mother stations and relay centres on completion of the experiment of satellite transmission in collaboration with NASA (U.S.A.).

(xii) **Labour and Employment (Rs. 1.57 crores) :**

The outlay is for training programmes, Employment service programmes and industiral safety and industrial relations programmes. This is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 36.28 crores in this sector.

(xiii) **Rehabilitation (Rs. 14.89 crores) :**

The outlay is for rehabilitation of migrants from former East Pakistan, repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka as well as displaced persons in Chhamb sector. This is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 21.87 crores.

(xiv) **Welfare of Backward Classes (Rs. 17.00 crores):**

The outlay includes a considerable step up in the provision for post matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Against the Budget provision of Rs. 5.00 crores in 1974-75, the anticipated expenditure is more than Rs. 10 crores. Provision for next year is Rs. 14 crores. The outlay in this sector is in addition to the outlay of Rs. 20 crores, provided as special Central assistance for the tribal sub plans.

(xv) **Social Welfare (Rs. 11.00 crores) :**

The outlay includes provision for Women's welfare (Rs. 3.73 crores), Family and child welfare projects including 60 projects under Integrated child care services scheme (Rs. 4.43 crores), Welfare of handicapped (Rs. 1.45 crores) and grants to voluntary organisations in these fields (Rs. 2.25 crores). The outlay for this sector is in addition to the non-plan outlay of Rs. 3.67 crores.

(xvi) **Employment Programmes (Rs. 10 crores) :**

The outlay is for spill over requirements of the Crash Programme for Educated Unemployed (half-a-million jobs programme) and the Employment Promotion Programme introduced in 1974-75.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(i) **Planning Machinery (Rs. 60 lakhs) :**

The outlay includes Rs. 40 lakhs as grants for strengthening planning machinery in States, Rs. 10 lakhs for consultancy services and Rs. 10 lakhs for the computer centre in the Planning Commission.

(ii) **Export Promotion (Rs. 1.25 crores):**

The outlay is for electronics exports processing zone at Bombay and export processing zone at Calcutta. This is in addition to the non plan outlay of Rs. 87.28 crores on export promotion, product promotion, market development, and cash assistance for export development.

(iii) **Cooperation (Rs. 44.49 crores) :**

Credit Co-operatives (Rs. 26.70 crores) : Includes provision of margin money to co-operatives for raising bank finance for fertilizer distribution (Rs. 3.15 crores), assistance to cooperative marketing processing and storage programme in under-developed States (Rs. 3.40 crores), share capital participation in co-operative sugar factories and cooperative spinning mills (Rs. 6.55 crores), strengthening of National Cooperative Development Corporation (Rs. 3.05 crores),

सहकारी उर्वरक फैक्ट्रियां (13.35 करोड़ रुपये) : यह परिव्यय भारतीय कृषक उर्वरक सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड की कलोल, काण्डला और फूलपुर स्थित तीन उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के लिए है। कलोल और काण्डला स्थित दोनों परियोजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने पर 1974-75 में उनमें 0.85 लाख मैट्रिक टन यूरिया और एन० पी० के० का उत्पादन होने की संभावना है जबकि 1975-76 के लिए 5.18 लाख मैट्रिक टन का लक्ष्य है।

उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां (1.31 करोड़ रुपये) : यह व्यवस्था उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों के विकास के लिए है।

(iv) अंक संकलन (2.65 करोड़ रुपये) : इस परिव्यय में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन के लिए सामाजिक आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है।

कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं

(1) कृषि (226.88 करोड़ रुपये) :

अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण : कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों से सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण के लिए 23 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है। यह राशि, इस क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और शिक्षा के लिए की गयी 16.36 करोड़ रुपये की गैर-आयोजना व्यवस्था के अलावा है।

(क) भूमि सुधार (1.00 करोड़ रुपये) : यह रकम उन व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में देने के लिए रखी गयी है जिन्हें भूमि की उच्चतम सीमा लागू किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप फालतू होने वाली जमीन दी गयी है।

(ख) कृषि विस्तार और प्रशासन (2.10 करोड़ रुपये) : यह मुख्यतः किसानों को प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना के लिए है (1.70 करोड़ रुपये)।

(ग) कृषि उपयोगी वस्तुएं (15.60 करोड़ रुपये) : इस परिव्यय में 2.20 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था बीजों के लिए है जिसके अन्तर्गत छह व्यापार विकास सहयोग निगमों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है, 8.05 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था **उर्वरकों और खाद** के लिए है जिसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः सात चुनी हुई बन्दरगाहों पर उर्वरकों को उतारने की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था (2.32 करोड़ रुपये), स्थानीय खाद संसाधनों की एक योजना (1.80 करोड़ रुपये) शामिल है तथा **पौध संरक्षण कार्यक्रमों** के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपये और 1.70 करोड़ रुपये **कृषि उपकरणों और मशीनों** के लिए है।

(घ) लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी (22.40 करोड़ रुपये) : यह परिव्यय मुख्यतः छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों और खेतिहर मजदूरों के सहायक अनुदानों के रूप में कुक्कुट पालन, सूअर पालन, और भेड़ प्रजनन कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता दिये जाने के लिए है।

(ङ) फसल प्रधान कार्यक्रम (9.60 करोड़ रुपये) : यह परिव्यय चीनी, तेलहनों, लाख रूई और पटसन आदि के विकास सहायता देने के लिए है।

(च) अभाव और गोदामों में रखना (1.55 करोड़ रुपये) : **मुख्यतः विश्व बैंक की सहायता से शुरू की गयी साइलो परियोजना के लिए है।**

(2) कृषि विपणन (1.02 करोड़ रुपये)

यह परिव्यय मुख्यतः बाजार समितियों को राजसहायता देकर नियमित बाज़ारों के विकास के लिए सहायता देने के लिए है।

(i) सूखे की संभावना वाले क्षेत्रों के विकास का कार्यक्रम (24.90 करोड़ रुपये) : यह परिव्यय मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदान के रूप में है। इसका उद्देश्य दरमियानी लघु सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण वनारोपण, सड़कों आदि जैसे श्रम-प्रधान और उत्पादक निर्माण कार्यों का आयोजन करके और कृषि सम्बन्धी बुनियादी ढांचे को मजबूत बनाकर सूखे की सम्भावना वाले 54 चुने हुए जिलों में अभाव की स्थिति से उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों को कम करना है। इन योजनाओं से ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के लिए रोजगार भी मिलने लगेगा।

(ii) लघु सिंचाई (9.49 करोड़ रुपये) : यह परिव्यय मुख्यतः भूमिगत जल विकास बोर्ड के लिए और नलकूप तथा लघु सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए राज्यों को सहायता देने के लिए है।

(iii) भू और जल संरक्षण (6.52 करोड़ रुपये) : यह परिव्यय मुख्यतः 21 प्रमुख नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के अपवाह क्षेत्र में भू और जल संरक्षण कार्यों के लिए है (5.30 करोड़ रुपये)। अनुमान है कि 1975-76 के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में 77,000 हेक्टेयर की वृद्धि हो जायेगी।

(iv) क्षेत्र विकास (20.10 करोड़ रुपये) : सिंचाई क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम, जिसके लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है, कुछ सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को हाथ में लिया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम से मार्केट कम्पलेक्स और ग्रामीण सड़कों की व्यवस्था करने पर बल दिया गया है ताकि सिंचाई क्षमता का और अधिक उपयोग किया जा सके और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के साधन पैदा हो सकें। अन्य योजनाओं में ये शामिल हैं:—

(v) खाद्य (8.46 करोड़ रुपये) : **(क) खाद्य संसाधन (2.58 करोड़ रुपये)** : यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः आस्ट्रेलियाई सहायता से तीन नयी बेकरीज़ स्थापित करने के लिए और मार्डन बेकरीज़ के कुछ मौजूदा एककों का विस्तार करने के लिए है।

पोषाहार (2.45 करोड़ रुपये) : इस परिव्यय में सोयाबीन परिष्करण संयंत्र के लिए और 'कै3' से प्राप्त सामग्री से बल-आहार न्यू मिलटोन बनाने की योजना के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

अनाज की वसूली और पूर्ति (2.48 करोड़ रुपये) : यह राशि भारतीय खाद्य निगम को ऋण देने और उसके सामान्य शेयरों में पूंजी लगाने के लिए है।

(vi) पशु पालन (11.48 करोड़ रुपये) : इस परिव्यय में विश्व बैंक के सहायता से कर्नाटक, मद्रास और राजस्थान में चलायी जा रही पशु एवं डेरी विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए (5.03 करोड़ रुपये) और हिसार में स्थित केन्द्रीय भेड़ प्रजनन फारम के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(vii) डेरी विकास (1.30 करोड़ रुपये) : यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने लिए है। भारतीय डेरी निगम की 35 करोड़ रुपये (पूर्णतः आन्तरिक साधनों से) की योजना का उद्देश्य निगम की दैनिक उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 4 लाख लिटर करना है।

rehabilitation of weak Central Cooperative Banks (Rs. 80 lakhs), assistance to cooperative credit institutions in under developed States (Rs. 1.75 crores), agricultural credit stabilisation fund (Rs. 2 crores) and investment in debentures of Land Mortgage Banks (Rs. 6 crores).

Cooperative fertiliser factories (Rs. 13.35 crores): For the three fertilizer projects at Kalol, Kandla and Phulpur of the Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited. The anticipated production of the two completed projects at Kalol and Kandla during 1974-75 is 0.85 lakh tonnes (of Urea and NPK) while the target for 1975-76 is 5.18 lakh tonnes.

A provision of Rs. 1.31 crores is also made for development of consumer cooperatives.

(iv) **Statistics (Rs. 2.65 crores)** :

The outlay includes a provision of Rs. 1.78 crores for the socio-economic surveys of the National Sample Survey Organisation.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

(i) **Agriculture (Rs. 226.88 crores) :**

Research and Education : A provision of Rs. 23 crores has been made for research and education in Agriculture and Allied activities conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the network of various research institutes run by it. This is besides the non-Plan provision of Rs. 16.36 crores made for research and education in this field.

(a) *Land Reforms* (Rs. 1.00 crore) : To render financial assistance to the new assignees of surplus land on imposition of ceilings.

(b) *Agricultural Extension and Administration* (Rs. 2.10 crores) : Provides mainly for the scheme of farmers' education (Rs. 1.47 crores) in improved methods of agriculture.

(c) *Agricultural Inputs* (Rs. 15.60 crores) : The outlay includes a provision of Rs. 2.20 crores for the scheme of improvement in *seeds* under which six T.D.C. Corporations are proposed to be set up, Rs. 8.05 crores for *fertilizers and manures* mainly for providing fertilizer handling facilities at seven selected ports for quick unloading of bulk fertilizers (Rs. 4.50 crores), a scheme for optimal utilisation of local manurial resources (Rs. 1.80 crores), Rs. 2.32 crores for *plant protection* programmes and Rs. 1.60 crores for assistance and training in *agricultural implements and machinery*.

(d) *Small Farmers Devlopment Agencies* (Rs. 22.40 crores) : The outlay is mainly for assistance by way of grant-in-aid to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for poultry, piggery and sheep production programmes.

(e) *Crop Oriented Programmes* (Rs. 9.69 crores): The outlay is for development of sugarcane, oil seeds, lac, cotton, jute etc.

(f) *Storage and Warehousing* (Rs. 1.55 crores) : Mainly for the Silo Project taken up with the help of World Bank.

(g) *Agricultural Marketing* (Rs. 1.02 crores) : The outlay is mainly to assist development of regulated markets by way of subsidy to Market Committees.

(h) *Drought Prone Area Development Programme* (Rs. 24.90 crores) : The outlay is essentially a grant to State Governments to mitigate the severity of scarcity conditions in 54 selected chronically drought prone districts by organising labour intensive and productive works like medium/minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, roads etc., and strengthening and agricultural infra-structure. The schemes would also generate employment to the rural labour.

(ii) **Minor Irrigation (Rs. 9.49 crores) :**

The outlay is mainly for the Ground Water Development Board and for assistance to the States for developing tube well and minor irrigation facilities.

(iii) **Soil and Water Conservation (Rs. 6.52 crores) :**

The outlay is mainly for soil and water conservation work in catchment areas on 21 major river valley projects (Rs. 5.30 crores). The area covered is expected to increase by 77,000 hectares during 1975-76.

(iv) **Area Development (Rs. 20.10 crores) :**

The Command Area Development programme for which Rs. 6 crores is provided, is undertaken in certain irrigation projects with emphasis on provision of market complexes and rural roads to enable further utilisation of irrigation potential and also generate employment in rural areas. Other schemes include dry land development in Rural areas (Rs. 2.00 crores).

(v) **Food (Rs. 8.46 crores)** :

(a) *Food Proceeding* (Rs. 2.58 crores) : The provision is mainly for the setting up of three new bakeries with Australian assistance and expansion of some of the existing units of Modern Bakeries.

Nutrition (Rs. 2.45 crores) : The outlay includes provision for a Soyabean Processing Plant and a scheme of conversion of CARE material into Balahar New Miltone.

(b) *Procurement and Supply of Foodgrains* (Rs. 2.48 crores): As loan and equity to Food Corporation of India.

(vi) **Animal Husbandry (Rs. 11.48 crores) :**

The outlay includes provision for investment in cattle-*cum*-dairy devlopmnt projects in Karnataka, Madras and Rajasthan with World Bank assistance (Rs. 5.02 crores) and for Central Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar.

(viii) **मीन उद्योग (10.04 करोड़ रुपये)** : यह परिव्यय मुख्यतः मछली पकड़ने के बन्दरगाहों और जहाज ठहराने की सुविधाओं के लिए पोर्ट ट्रस्ट को (3.40 करोड़ रुपये), छोटी बन्दरगाहों को (97 लाख रुपये), समुद्र के किनारे से दूर मछली पकड़ने की सुविधाओं के लिए (63 लाख रुपये) और गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने की सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिए (84 लाख रुपये) और अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग और स्टोरेज के लिए (1.50 करोड़ रुपये) के अनुदान देने के लिए है ।

(ix) **वन खंड (5.06 करोड़ रुपये)** : इसमें बाघ परियोजना के लिए 60 लाख रुपये की राष्ट्रीय पार्कों और मृग-वनों (सेंक्चुरीज) के लिए 31 लाख रुपये और राज्य वन निगमों को अंशदान देने के लिए 1.30 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है । वन अनुसंधान संस्था (62 लाख रुपये), संरक्षण और विकास (40 लाख रुपये) और विनिवेश पूर्व सर्वेक्षण के लिए (42.00 लाख रुपये) की व्यवस्था है ।

(x) **ग्राम विकास (5.51 करोड़ रुपये)** : इसमें व्यावहारिक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम (1.50 करोड़ रुपये), ग्राम रोजगार सम्बन्धी सघन प्रायोगिक कार्यक्रम (3.50 करोड़ रुपये) और सामुदायिक विकास के लिए सहायक अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

(xi) **कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं (50 करोड़ रुपये)** : बीट के माध्यम से दिये गये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के 50 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण के अलावा, यह अनुमान है कि कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम 15 करोड़ रुपये के बाजार-ऋण जुटायेगा और रिजर्व बैंक के दीर्घकालीन कार्यकोष से 60 करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त करेगा ।

जल और विद्युत विकास

(i) सिंचाई, बाढ़-नियंत्रण और नौपरिवहन (17.06 करोड़ रुपये)

इस क्षेत्र के परिव्यय में, फरक्का बांध परियोजना के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों की पूरी न की गयी लागत से संबंधित 4.50 करोड़ रुपया, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और भू-रक्षण विरोधी कार्यों के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपया (1 करोड़ रुपया केरल के लिए, 1 करोड़ रुपया उड़ीसा के रंगाली बांध के लिए और 5 करोड़ रुपया ब्रह्मपुत्र क्षेत्र के लिए), शामिल है। इस क्षेत्र की अन्य योजनाओं में नदी घाटी क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्र-प्रेक्षण की चालू योजनाएं और अनुसंधान एवं अन्वेषण की गई योजनाएं शामिल हैं ।

(ii) बिजली (99.60 करोड़ रुपये)

(क) तापीय और जल-बिजली (99.60 करोड़ रुपया)

बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर (9.99 करोड़ रुपया) पहले दौर के 100-100 मेगावाट के पहले दो एककों में पहले से ही काम हो रहा है और तीसरे-एकक (100 मेगावाट) को 1974-75 की समाप्ति से पहले चालू किया जाना है । दूसरे दौर में, 200 मेगावाट का एक एकक स्थापित किया जाना है, और इसे 1977-78 तक चालू किये जाने का कार्यक्रम है ।

लोकतक जल-विद्युत परियोजना (4.31 करोड़ रुपये)

पहले दौर में एक बांध का निर्माण (जिससे लगभग 60,000 एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था होने का अनुमान है), और 35–35 मेगावाट क्षमता के दो बिजलीघरों का निर्माण शामिल है, जिनके 1976-77 में चालू हो जाने की संभावना है । योजना के दूसरे दौर के अन्तर्गत 35 मेगावाट का एक एकक लगाया जाना है । आशा है कि यह एकक 1977-78 में चालू हो जायेगा ।

बैरा-सियूल पन-बिजली परियोजना (14.18 करोड़ रुपये)

इस परियोजना की स्थापित क्षमता 180 मेगावाट है, जिसमें 60–60 मेगावाट के तीन एकक हैं । आशा है कि पहला एकक दिसम्बर, 1976 तक दूसरा जून, 1977 तक और तीसरा दिसम्बर, 1977 तक चालू हो जायेगा ।

सलाल पन बिजली परियोजना (10.02 करोड़ रुपये)

इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत चिनाब के ऊपर एक 'राकफिल' बांध का निर्माण और 115–115 मेगावाट क्षमता के बिजली पैदा करने वाले तीन एककों की स्थापना की जानी है । इस योजना को छठी आयोजना की अवधि में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है ।

(ख) अन्तर्राज्यीय प्रेषण लाइनें (15 करोड़ रुपये)

इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्रादेशिक ग्रिडों और अन्ततः अखिल भारतीय ग्रिड के निर्माण में सहायता देने के लिए समीपवर्ती विद्युत ग्रिडों को परस्पर जोड़ना है ।

फरक्का तापीय बिजलीघर परियोजना और किश्त-वाड़ पन-बिजली परियोजना के लिए भी 10–10 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है । पहली परियोजना में 200 मेगावाट का एक बिजली घर की और दूसरी परियोजना में 110-110 मेगावाट क्षमता वाले तीन एककों की स्थापना की जानी है । यहां जो व्यवस्था की गयी है वह प्रारंभिक खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

1975-76 के कुल परिव्यय में से बाकी 4.14 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण, सर्वेक्षण, और अन्वेषण आदि की सहायक गतिविधियों के लिए की गयी है जिसमें 1.07 करोड़ रुपया बिजली प्रेषण केन्द्रों के लिए है ।

(ग) न्यूक्लीय पावर (41.31 करोड़ रुपये) :

तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर, जिसकी क्षमता 400 मेगावाट की है, पहले से ही चालू है । 2.75 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय स्विचयार्ड को हाथ में लेने के लिए है जो इस समय गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों के बिजली बोर्डों के संयुक्त स्वामित्वाधीन है ।

200 मेगावाट क्षमता वाले राजस्थान-एकक I में दिसम्बर 1973 से वाणिज्यिक रूप से काम होने लगा था । 1975-76 में 72 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय मुख्यतः अतिरिक्त परिष्करण संयंत्र, भारी पानी के उन्नयन के अतिरिक्त संयंत्र, आदि के लिए है ।

राजस्थान-एकक II की क्षमता भी 200 मेगावाट की है । यह एकक मई 1976 में संक्रमणात्मक स्थिति में पहुंच जायेगा और एक वर्ष बाद इसमें वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा । इसके लिए 5.19 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

235 मेगावाट क्षमता वाले मद्रास-एकक I में 1978 के मध्य में अर्थात् संक्रमण की स्थिति में पहुंचाने के एक वर्ष बाद, वाणिज्यिक आधार पर उन्पादन होने लगेगा । इसके लिए 15.18 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

235 मेगावाट क्षमता वाले मद्रास-एकक II के निर्माण का कार्य काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है । परमाणु भट्टी को 1979 तक संक्रमण की स्थिति में पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । वाणिज्यिक आधार पर काम 1980 में अर्थात् संक्रमण की स्थिति में पहुंचने के एक वर्ष बाद शुरू हो जायेगा । 10.32 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(vii) **Dairy Development (Rs. 1.30 crores)** :

Mainly for Delhi Milk Scheme the daily capacity of which is to be raised from 3 lakh litres to 3.75 lakh litres. The plan of Rs. 25 crores for the Indian Dairy Corporation (wholly financed from the internal resources) is intended to expand the production capacity of the Corporation to 4 lakh litres per day.

(viii) **Fisheries (Rs. 10.04 crores)** :

Essentially the outlay is for grants for fishing harbours and landing and berthing facilities, to Port Trust (Rs. 3.40 crores) and to minor ports (Rs. 97 lakhs), offshore fishing facilities (Rs. 63 lakhs) and deep sea fishing improvements (Rs. 84 lakhs) and for inland fisheries and storage and marketing (Rs. 1.50 crores).

(ix) **Forestry (Rs. 5.06 crores)** :

Includes Rs. 60 lakhs provision for tiger project and Rs. 31 lakhs for national parks and sanctuaries, and contribution to State Forest Corporations (Rs. 1.30 crores), Forest Research Institute (Rs. 62 lakhs), Conservation and Development (Rs. 40 lakhs) and pre-investment survey (Rs. 42 lakhs).

(x) **Rural Development (Rs. 5.51 crores)** :

Provides for Applied Nutrition Programme (Rs. 1.50 crores), Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Programme (Rs. 3.50 crores) and grants-in-aid for community development.

(xi) **Agricultural Financial Institutions (Rs. 50 crores)** :

Besides I.D.A. Credit of Rs. 50 crores routed through the Budget, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation is expected to raise Rs. 15 crores from the market and obtain Rs. 60 crores from the Long Term Operation Funds of the Reserve Bank of India.

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

(i) **Irrigation Flood Control and Navigation (Rs. 17.06 crores)** :

The outlay in this sector includes Rs. 4.50 crores for the Farakka Barrage Project mainly towards spill over cost of certain essential works, Rs. 7 crores for assistance to States for flood control and anti-erosion measures (Rs. 1 crore for Kerala, Rs. 1 crore for Rengali Dam in Orissa and Rs. 5 crores for Brahamputra region). Other schemes in this sector include continuing scheme of hydrological observations in major river valley basins and a number of research and investigation schemes.

(ii) **Power (Rs. 99.60 crores)** :

(a) *Thermal and Hydel Power* (Rs. 57.84 crores) :

Badarpur Therman Power Station (Rs. 9.99 crores) : The first 2 units of Stage I of 100 M.W. capacity each are already in operation and the third unit (100 M.W.) is to be commissioned before the end of 1974-75. The Second stage involving installation of 200 M.W. unit is scheduled to be commissioned by 1977-78.

Loktak Hydel Project (Rs. 4.31 crores) : The first stage consists of a barrage (expected to yield irrigation facilities to about 60,000 acres) and a power house with 2 units of 35 M.W. each, which are expected to be commissioned in 1976-77. An additional unit of 35 M.W. capacity being installed under stage II of the scheme is likely to be commissioned in 1977-78.

Baira-Siul Hydel Project (Rs. 14.18 crores) : The installed capacity of the project will be 180 M.W. comprising three units of 60 M.W. each. The first unit is likely to be commissioned by December 1976 and the second and third units by June 1977 and December 1977 respectively.

Salal Hydel Project (Rs. 10.02 crores) : The project consists of a rockfill dam across the Chenab and three power generating units of 115 M.W. capacity each. The scheme is scheduled to be completed during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) *Inter-State Transmission Lines* (Rs. 15.0 crores) : To facilitate interconnection of the continuous power systems thereby helping the formation of regional grids and ultimately an All-India Grid.

An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs each has also been provided for the Farakka thermal power project and the Kishtawar hydro-power project. The former involves setting up of a thermal power station of 200 M.W. capacity and the latter will have three units of 110 M.W. capacity each. The outlay provided for is for meeting preliminary expenditure.

The balance of Rs. 4.14 crores of the total outlay in 1975-76 is provided for ancillary activities of research, training, surveys and investigations etc. including Rs. 1.07 crores for load despatching stations.

(c) **Nuclear Power (Rs. 41.31 crores)** :

Tarapur Atomic Power Station, with a capacity of 400 M.W. of power, is already operational. The outlay of Rs. 2.75 crores is mainly for taking over the switchyard which is presently owned jointly by the Department and the Gujarat and Maharashtra State Electricity Boards.

Rajasthan—Unit I with capacity of 200 MW went into commercial operation in December 1973. The outlay of Rs. 72 lakhs in 1975-76 is mainly for additional purification plant, additional heavywater upgrading plant etc.

Rajasthan—Unit II also of 200 MW capacity is expected to go critical in May 1976 and will start commercial operations a year later. Provision is Rs. 5.19 crores.

Madras—Unit I of 235 MW capacity is expected to start operation on commercial basis in mid-1978, *i.e.* a year after attaining criticality. Rs. 15.18 crores have been provided.

नरोरा-इस बिजलीघर में 235-235 मैगावाट क्षमता के दो एकक होंगे। आशा है कि छठी आयोजना की अवधि में इन दोनों एककों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जायगा और उनमें वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन होने लगेगा। इसके लिए 4.02 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

न्यूक्लीय विद्युत् क्षेत्र की 3.13 करोड़ रुपये की शेष व्यवस्था अपशिष्ट प्रबंध सुविधा, अपशिष्ट अचलीकरण संयंत्र, अपशिष्ट परिष्करण और विश्लेषण सुविधा आदि संबंधी सहायक खर्चों के लिए है।

(घ) भू-तापीय पावर : (0.45 करोड़ रुपए)—बिजली संकट के संदर्भ में बिजली के दूसरे स्रोतों की खोज करना बड़े महत्व की बात है। इसलिए अत्यधिक क्षमता वाले क्षेत्रों से भू-वैज्ञानिक, जल भू-वैज्ञानिक, भू-रासायनिक और भू भौतिकी सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है। इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा 1973 में किए गए खोज अध्ययन के आधार पर पूगा भू-तापीय बिजली परियोजना का कार्य शुरू करने का विचार है। पूगा परियोजना के प्रारम्भिक खर्चों सहित भू-तापीय बिजली परियोजना के लिए 45 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

उद्योग और खनिज

(i) **ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग** : (39.04 **करोड़ रुपये**) :

इस क्षेत्र के परिव्यय में खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों (22 करोड़ रुपये) लघु उद्योगों (7.18 करोड़ रुपये), रेशम कीट पालन (1.52 करोड़ रुपये) नारियल जटा उद्योग (38 लाख रुपये), ग्रामोद्योग परियोजना (4 करोड़ रुपये), हथकरघों और बिजली चालित करघों (2.40 करोड़ रुपये), कालीन-बुनकरों के व्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम की योजना सहित दस्तकारियों (1.60 करोड़ रुपये) के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(ii) **मशीन और इंजीनियरी उद्योग** : (48.35 **करोड़ रुपये**) :

इस परिव्यय में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के लिए 1.63 करोड़ रुपये (आन्तरिक साधनों के 12.33 करोड़ रुपये के अलावा) की व्यवस्था शामिल है ताकि पिंजौर स्थित ट्रेक्टर परियोजना सहित 6 चालू योजनाएं पूरी की जा सकें और हैदराबाद स्थित लैम्प परियोजना सहित नयी योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया जा सके। 1974-75 के लिए 65.53 करोड़ रुपये के उत्पादन आय की तुलना में, वर्ष के पहले आठ महीनों में वास्तविक उत्पादन 33.19 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ। 1975-76 के लिए 90.81 करोड़ रुपये के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

इस क्षेत्र की आयोजना में हैवी इंजीनियरी निगम (2 करोड़ रुपये), भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एण्ड वेसल्स (1 करोड़ रुपया), त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरस (0.26 करोड़ रुपये), तुंगभद्र इस्पात परियोजना (38 लाख रुपये), भारत पम्प एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स (3.5 करोड़ रुपये), जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी (3.8 करोड़ रुपये), ब्रेथवेट (1.50 करोड़ रुपये), रिचर्डसन एण्ड क्रूडास (1.60 करोड़ रुपये), मशीनी औजार निगम (1 करोड़ रुपये), 1लाख स्कूटरों और तीन-पहिये वाले 30,000 स्कूटरों की क्षमता वाले स्कूटर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (2 करोड़ रुपये), इंडियन स्टेण्डर्ड एण्ड वैगन कम्पनी (50 लाख रुपये) के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। इस परियोजना में इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड (1.50 करोड़ रुपये), हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स (2.45 करोड़ रुपया), भारत आप्थौलिमिक लिमिटेड (20 लाख रुपया), तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर स्थित सूक्ष्म और उपकरण संयंत्र के लिए (50 रुपये), की व्यवस्था है।

भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स के लिए 25.15 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय मुख्यतः दौर के लिए त्रिचुरा स्थित बायलर प्लांट, हरिद्वार स्थित ढलाई घड़ाई और झांसी स्थित ट्रांसफारमर फैक्टरी के लिए है।

1974-75 में नवम्बर, 1974 तक भारी उद्योग विभाग के अन्तर्गत इंजीनियरी एककों में (हाथ में लिए 4 एककों को छोड़ कर) 307.82 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का उत्पादन हुआ है जबकि लक्ष्य 548.05 करोड़ रुपये का था। 1975-76 के लिए 763.27 करोड़ रुपये का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

पेट्रोलियम : (62.40 करोड़ रुपया) :

1975-76 में प्रस्तावित 255.25 करोड़ रुपये का आयोजनागत परिव्यय 1974-75 के परिव्यय से काफी अधिक है। किन्तु इसका एक बड़ा भाग उपक्रमों के आन्तरिक तथा अन्य साधनों और तेल उद्योग विकास निधि से पूरा किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस परिव्यय का बजट साधनों पर केवल 62.40 करोड़ रुपये का निवल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैसः आयोग को, आशा है कि कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन 1974-75 के सम्भावित 45.1 लाख मेट्रिक टन के उत्पादन से बढ़ कर 1975-76 में 53.6 लाख मेट्रिक टन तक हो जायेगा। इसके अन्वेषण कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 1974-75 में हुआ 191 हज़ार मीटर की भूछेदन बढ़ कर 1975-76 में 228 हजार मीटर हो जायेगा। इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए आयोग पहले ही रूमानिया, सोवियत समाजवादी जन तन्त्र संघ तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका को 1975-76 में प्राप्त होने वाले भूछेदन के लिए 12 रिगों का आर्डर दे चुका है और 1975-76 में 14 अतिरिक्त रिग प्राप्त करने की आशा है। आयोग तटवर्ती क्षेत्र में अन्वेषण के कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाने के लिए भूछेदन वाले दो जहाज ले रहा है। फिर भी आयोग के 1975-76 के कार्यक्रम में इराक में कार्यचालन के लिए तथा अनुसंधान और विकास पर खर्च के लिए भी व्यवस्था है। इस परिव्यय के काफी बड़े भाग को, आयोग के अपने ही साधनों तथा तेल उद्योग विकास कोष से पूरा करने का विचार है। बजट व्यवस्था केवल 22.0 करोड़ रुपये की है।

(ख) **आयल इंडिया** : कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक आयोग की योजनाओं की सफलता कच्चे तेल को शोधनशालाओं तक पहुंचाने के लिए पाइपलाइन सम्बन्धी क्षमता के, विशेष रूप से पूर्वी क्षेत्र में, उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करती है । आयल इंडिया के पाइपलाइन कार्यक्रम के पहले दौर के 1976 में पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 12.5 लाख मेट्रिक टन कच्चा तेल तेल-क्षेत्रों से तेल साफ करने के कारखानों तक ले जाया जा सकेगा । पाइपलाइन विस्तार कार्यक्रम के दूसरे और तीसरे दौरे को तेजी से हाथ में लिये जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के अतिरिक्त कच्चे तेल का परिवहन किया जा सके। आयल इंडिया के अपने अन्वेषण कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य इतने अतिरिक्त प्रारक्षित भंडार की स्थापना करना है जिससे 30 लाख मेट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष के मौजूदा उत्पादन स्तर को कायम रखा जा सके । आयल इंडिया के पाइपलाइन, अन्वेषण और अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए 1975-76 में 34 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है जिसके लिए 29 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता बजट में से दी जायेगी।

(ग) **इन्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन** : 1975-76 में इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के लिए 45.5 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है। जिसमें से 13 करोड़ रुपया पाइपलाइन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए इस कारपोरेशन के मार्केटिंग प्रभाग के लिए, 1.80 करोड़ रुपया अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र के लिए, 14 करोड़ रुपया कोयाली के तेल साफ करने के कारखाने के विस्तार (34 लाख से बढ़ाकर 73 लाख मेट्रिक टन करने) के लिए--जो कि 1977 में पूरा होगा--6 करोड़ रुपया 60 लाख मेट्रिक टन क्षमता वाले मथुरा के तेल साफ करने के कारखाने के लिए, जिसका काम 1979 में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है--5 करोड़ रुपया सलाया-कोयाली-मथुरा पाइपलाइन और टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के लिए, 10 लाख रुपया, बम्बई-पूना पाइपलाइन, और 5.6 करोड़ रुपया 25 लाख मेट्रिक टन क्षमता के निर्माण पर होने वाले शेष व्यय के लिए है।

हल्दिया के तेल साफ करने के कारखाने का काम 1975 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। 1 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था यू० एच० एफ० दूर-संचार प्रणाली के लिए भी की गयी है। तेल उद्योग विकास कोष से किये जाने वाले अंशदान के अलावा, बजट से केवल 11 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता की आवश्यकता है ।

(घ) **अन्य** : 6.34 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था मद्रास के तेल साफ करने के कारखाने की क्षमता 5 लाख मेट्रिक टन से बढ़ा कर 8 लाख मेट्रिक टन तक करने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन (1.50 करोड़ रुपये), लुब्रिजोल (80 लाख रुपये) और कोचीन के तेल साफ करने के कारखाने (30 लाख रुपये) के लिए की गयी है। इसमें से बजट से केवल कोचीन के कारखाने के लिए 30 लाख रुपये की सहायता की आवश्यकता है।

(iv) **पेट्रो रसायन** : (107.50 **करोड़ रुपये**) : पेट्रो-रसायन के लिए निर्धारित 11.250 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय मुख्यतः इंडियन पेट्रो-केमिकल्स कारपोरेशन के लिए है। कम्पनी की एरोमेटिक्स परियोजना में, जो 1973 में पूरी हो गयी थी और जिसकी निर्धारित क्षमता 47.50 हजार मेट्रिक टन डी०एम०टी० ओक्सीलीन और एम-क्सीलीन के उत्पादन की है, 1975-76 में 35.63 हर्जार मेट्रिक टन उत्पादन होने लगेगा जबकि 1974-75 में अनुमानतः 26.75 हजार मेट्रिक टन उत्पादन होगा। लेकिन आयोजना-परिव्यय मुख्यतः नेप्था-क्रैकर वाली ओलफिन्स परियोजना के लिए, जो 1976 के शुरू में पूरी हो जायगी, और 7 डाउन-स्ट्रीम एककों के लिए है, जो 1977 के मध्य तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेंगे। 1975-76 का वर्ष ऐसा वर्ष है जब निगम का कार्य का जोर सबसे अधिक होगा। इस क्षेत्र के परिव्यय में 2 करोड़ रुपये, 20 मेट्रिक टन पोलिस्टर चिप्स प्रतिदिन और 10 मेट्रिक टन पोलिस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न प्रतिदिन की उत्पादन-क्षमता का निर्माण करने के लिए पेट्रो-सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना के लिए है। अनुमान है कि इस परियोजना में 1976 के अन्त तक उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा । बोनाईगांव का तेल साफ करने का और पेट्रो रसायन कारखाना : अनुमान है कि यह कारखाना, जिसकी क्षमता दस लाख मेट्रिक टन होगी, 1977 तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा । इस प्रयोजन के लिए 1975-76 के बजट में 17 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है जिसमें पेट्रो-रसायन कम्पलेक्स संयंत्र पर होने वाले प्रारम्भिक व्यय के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपया शामिल है।

उपलब्ध आन्तरिक साधनों और तेल उद्योग विकास कोष स मिलने वाले अंशदान को हिसाब में लेने पर, बजट से केवल 107.50 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता की आवश्यकता है।

(v) **रसायन** : (2.86 **करोड़ रुपये**) : बजट सहायता में हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्टिसाइड्स के एन्डोसन्लफैन, मेलशियान और नये डी०डी०टी० संयंत्र के लिए और हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स के लिए है।

(vi) औषध और भेषज : (11.40 **करोड़ रुपये**) : इसमें 9.5 करोड़ रुपया इंडियन ड्रग्स ऐण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स के लिए और 1.9 करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स के लिए है। इंडियन ड्रग्स ऐण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड के परिव्यय में 6 करोड़ रुपया हैदराबाद स्थिति संश्लिष्ट औषध संयंत्र के विस्तार के लिए है जो 4-5 वर्षों में पूरा हो जायेगा और जिससे इसकी क्षमता 2000 मेट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 3000 मेट्रिक टन हो जायेगी, और 2 करोड़ रुपया ऋषिकेष स्थित एण्टीबायोटिक्स संयंत्र के लिए है, जिसमें 1975-76 में 268,200 मिलियर्ड का पूरा उत्पादन होने लगेगा। इसमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए भी 50 लाख रुपया शामिल है। हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स के लिए निर्धारित परिव्यय मुख्यतः पेन्सिलीन और स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन निर्माण कक्षों के विस्तार के लिए है और इसमें 20 लाख रुपया विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए है।

(vii) उर्वरक : (276.69 **करोड़ रुपये**) : 1975-76 में इस क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित आयोजना-परिव्यय 290.25 करोड़ रुपये का है ।

Madras—Unit II also of 235 MW capacity is in an advanced stage of construction. The power reactor is targeted to become critical in 1979 ; commercial operations would start in 1980, a year after criticality. An outlay of Rs. 10.32 crores has been provided.

Narora—The power station will have two units each of 235 MW capacity. Both the units are expected to be completed and to go into commercial production during the Sixth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 4.02 crores has been provided.

The balance of Rs. 3.13 crores in the nuclear power sector is for ancillary expenditures on waste management facility, waste immobilisation plant, waste treatment and decontamination facility etc.

(d) *Geo-Thermal Power* (Rs. 0.45 crores) : Exploration of alternative sources of energy is of primary importance in the context of the energy crisis. It is proposed to undertake geological, hydro-geological, geo-chemical and geo-physical surveys for selected areas of greatest potential. In addition, based on the exploration studies conducted by G.S.I. in 1973, the Puga geo-thermal project is also proposed to be taken up. An amount of Rs. 45 lakhs has been provided for geo-thermal investigations including preliminary expenditure on Puga Project.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

(i) Village & Small Industries (Rs. 39.04 crores) :

The outlays in this sector include provision for Khadi & Village Industries (Rs. 22.00 crores), Small Scale Industries (Rs. 7.18 crores), Sericulture (Rs. 1.52 crores), Coir (Rs. 38 lakhs), Rural Industries Project (Rs. 4.00 crores), Handloom and Powerloom (Rs. 2.40 crores) and Handicrafts including a scheme of massive training programme for carpet weavers (Rs. 1.60 crores).

(ii) Machinery and Engineering Industries (Rs. 48.35 crores) :

The outlays in this sector include a provision of Rs. 1.63 crores (besides Rs. 12.33 crores from internal resources) for the Hindustan Machine Tools to complete 6 continuing schemes including the tractor project at Pinjore and for taking up 9 new schemes including a Lamp Project at Hyderabad. Against a production target of Rs. 65.53 crores for 1974-75 the actual production during the first eight months is valued at Rs. 33.19 crores. The target for 1975-76 is Rs. 90.81 crores.

Plan in this sector also include provision for Heavy Engineering Corporation (Rs. 2.00 crores), Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation (Rs. 1.00 crore), Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels (Rs. 1.00 crore), Triveni Structurals (Rs. 26 lakhs), Tungabhadra Steel Products (Rs. 36 lakhs), Bharat Pumps & Compressors (Rs. 3.5 crores), Jessop & Co. (Rs. 3.8 crores), Braithwaites (Rs. 1.50 crores), Richardsons & Cruddas (Rs. 1.50 crores), Machine Tool Corporation (Rs. 1.00 crores), Scooters India Ltd. (Rs. 2.00 crores) with a capacity of 1,00,000 scooters and 30,000 three-wheelers per annum, Indian Standard Wagon Co. (Rs. 50 lakhs), Instrumentation Ltd. (Rs. 1.50 crores), Hindustan Cables (Rs. 2.45 crores), Bharat Ophthalmics Ltd. (Rs. 20 lakhs) and Precision Tools and Instruments Plant in J&K (Rs. 50 lakhs).

The outlay of Rs. 25.15 crores for the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. is mainly for Stage. II Boiler Plant at Tiruchi, Central Foundry Forge Plant at Hardwar and Transformer Factory at Jhansi.

The value of production up to November, 1974 in 1974-75 of the engineering units under the Department of Heavy Industry (except 4 recently taken over sick units) is Rs. 307.82 crores against the target of Rs. 548.05 crores. The target for 1975-76 is Rs. 763.27 crores.

(ii) Petroleum (Rs. 62.40 crores) :

The Plan outlay for this sector in 1975-76 is placed at Rs. 255.25 crores. A large part of this, however, is proposed to be met from internal and other resources of the undertakings and from Oil Industry Development Fund, the net impact on the budgetary resources being only Rs. 62.40 crores.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission.—The Commission expects a rise in crude oil production from the likely 4.51 million tonnes in 1974-75 to 5.36 million tonnes in 1975-76. Its exploration programme envisages increase in drilling metreage from 191 thousand metres in 1974-75 to 228 thousand metres in 1975-76. To meet this requirement the commission has already placed order for 12 drilling rigs to be procured in 1975-76 from Rumania, USSR and USA, and contemplates procurement action in 1975-76 for 14 additional rigs. ONGC is acquiring two drill ships to intensify its off-shore exploration programme. ONGC's programme in 1975-76 also provides for operations in Iraq and for expenditure on research and development. The Plan outlay of about Rs. 167 crores is proposed to be met substantially from ONGC's own resources and the Oil Industry Development Fund. The budgetary provision is only for Rs. 22.10 crores.

(b) *Oil India.*—The success of ONGC's plans for increased crude production depends upon the availability, particularly in the eastern sector, of requisite pipeline capacity for transportation of crude oil to refineries. The first phase of expansion of Oil India's, pipeline programme is expected to be completed in 1976 as a result of which 1.25 million tonnes of crude can be transported from oil fields to refineries. The second and third phases of the pipeline expansion programme need t obe undertaken expediously to facilitate transport of additional crude oil of ONGC. Oil India's own exploration programme aims at establishing additional reserves to maintain the present level of production of 3 million tonnes a year. For the pipeline and exploration and other programme of Oil India the Plan outlay of Rs. 34 crores is provided for in 1975-76 involves budgetary support of Rs. 29 crores.

(c) *Indian Oil Corporation.*—An outlay of Rs. 45.5 crores has been provided in 1975-76 for the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., consisting of Rs. 13 crores for its Marketing Division to increase the pipeline capacity. Rs. 1.80 crores for Research and Development Centre, Rs. 14 crores for expansion of Koyali Refinery (from 3.4 to 7.3 million tonnes) scheduled for completion in 1977, Rs. 6 crores for the 6 million tonnes capacity Mathura Refinery scheduled to be completed in 1979, Rs. 5 crores for the Salaya-Koyali-Mathura pipeline and terminal facilities. Rs. 10 lakhs for Bombay-Poona pipeline, and Rs. 5.6 crores, for residual expenditure on the 2.5 million tonnes. Haldia Refinery expected to be fully completed by the end of 1975. In addition, a provision of Rs. 1 crore is also made for UHF telecom system. Budgetary support required is Rs. 11 crores, in addition to the contribution from Oil Industry Development Fund.

(d) *Others.*—A Plan outlay of Rs. 6.34 crores is also provided for Madras Refinery expansion from 0.5 to 0.8 million tonnes (Rs. 3.74 crores). Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (Rs. 1.50 crores), Lubrizol (Rs. 0.80 crore) and Cochin Refinery (Rs. 0.30 crore). Of this, budgetary support will be only Rs. 0.30 crore for Cochin Refinery.

(iv) **Petro-chemicals (Rs. 107.50 crores) :**

The Plan outlay of Rs. 112.50 crores for petro-chemicals is mainly for the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation (Rs. 93.50 crores). The aromatics project of the company completed in 1973 with a rated capacity of 47.50 thousand tonnes of DMT O-Xylene and M-Xylene is expected to reach a production level of 35.63 thousand tonnes in 1975-76 against the anticipated achievement of 26.75 thousand tonnes in 1974-75. The plan outlay, however, is mainly for the Olefins project with a Neptha Cracker scheduled for completion in the beginning of 1976 and 7 down-stream units scheduled for completion by the middle of 1977. 1975-76 is a year of peak activity for the Corporation.

The outlay in this sector includes Rs. 2 crores for *Petrofil cooperatives* for establishing a production capacity of 20 tonnes per day of Polyster chips and 10 tonnes per day of polyster filament yarn. The project is expected to go into operation by the end of 1976.

Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-chemicals Ltd. with a capacity of one million tonnes, is expected to be completed in 1977. A budgetary outlay of Rs. 17 crores is provided including Rs. 1 crore for preliminary expenditure on the petro-chemical complex plant.

Taking into account available internal resources and contribution from the Oil Industry Development Fund, budgetary support needed for this Sector is Rs. 107.50 crores.

(v) **Chemicals (Rs. 2.86 crores) :**

The budgetary support includes provision for the Endosulfan, Malathion and new DDT plant of Hindustan Insecticides and for Hindustan Organic Chemicals.

(vi) **Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (Rs. 11.40 crores) :** The outlay comprises Rs. 9.5 crores for Indian Durgs and Pharmaceuticals (IDPL) and Rs. 1.9 crores for Hindustan Antibiotics (HAL). The IDPL outlay includes Rs. 6 crores for the expansion of the Synthetic Drugs Plant at Hyderabad. The present capacity of about 2,000 tonnes is proposed to be raised by 50 per cent in the coming 4-5 years. It also includes Rs. 2 crores on the antibiotics plant at Rishikesh expected to reach full production of 268,200 Mlrd in 1975-76. It further includes Rs. 50 lakhs for science and technology. The outlay provided for Hindustan Antibiotics is mainly to facilitate the expansion of the penicillin and streptomycin production facilities, and includes Rs. 20 lakhs for science and technology.

(vii) **Fertilizers (Rs. 276.69 crores) :**

The Plan outlay provided for this sector in 1975-76 is Rs. 290.25 crores.

(क) **फर्टिलाइज़र कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया** : इस निगम को निम्नलिखित उर्वरक योजनाओं के लिए 204.25 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है जिसमें से 190.69 करोड़ रुपया बजट में से दिया जायगा :

योजना	आयोजना परिव्यय (करोड़ रु०)	वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन की सम्भाव्य तारीख	क्षमता (हजार मैट्रिक टनों में)
दुर्गापुर . .	3.54	पूरी हो चुकी है	152 एन
बरौनी . .	3.56	अप्रैल, 1975	152 एन
नामरूप विस्तार .	2.75	अप्रैल, 1975	152 एन
सिंदरी वैज्ञानिकन .	7.00	अक्तूबर, 1975	150 पी2 ओ5
गोरखपुर विस्तार .	1.55	अक्तूबर, 1975	51 एन
नांगल विस्तार .	45.00	अक्तूबर, 1976	152 एन
रामगंडम . .	25.00	जनवरी, 1977	227 एन
तलचर . .	25.00	जनवरी, 1977	227 एन
हाल्दिया . .	35.00	अक्तूबर, 1977	152 एन 75 पी2ओ5
कोरबा . .	4.00	अनिश्चित	228 एन
सिंदरी आधुनिकीकरण और नवीकरण	18.00	अप्रैल, 1978	129 एन
ट्राम्बे (IV और V) .	30.00	अप्रैल, 1977/78	205 एन 75 पी2 ओ5
विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी सहित अन्य .	3.85		
जोड़ .	204.25		

बरौनी और नामरूप विस्तार योजनाओं को अनुमानों के अनुसार चालू नहीं किया जा सका। दुर्गापुर संयंत्र के उत्पादन में भी स्थिरता नहीं लायी जा सकी। इसलिए 1974-75 के दौरान केवल 3 लाख मैट्रिक टन उत्पादन होने की संभावना है। 1975-76 के लिए उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 6.4 लाख मैट्रिक टन है।

(ख) **फर्टीलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स, ट्रावनकोर लिमिटेड** : फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड कैमिकल्स, ट्रावनकोर के लिए 16.6 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है जिसमें 15.5 करोड़ रुपये कोचीन फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट के लिए, 1 करोड़ रुपये मैथानाल परियोजना के लिए और शेष रकम विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी के लिए है। कोचीन संयंत्र (दूसरा छोर) के 1975 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है, इसकी निर्धारित क्षमता 46,000 मैट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 114,000 मैट्रिक टन पी2ओ5 वार्षिक होगी।

(ग) **नेशनल फर्टिलाइज़र**, भटिंडा परियोजना के लिए 40 करोड़ रुपये और पानीपत परियोजना के लिए 28 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है। ये दोनों संयंत्रों के क्रमश: जनवरी, 1978 और अप्रैल, 1978 तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है तथा प्रत्येक की क्षमता 235,000 मैट्रिक टन (नाइट्रोजन) होगी।

(घ) **पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स और कैमिकल्स** के लिए 1.4 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है।

VIII **जहाज निर्माण (29.90 करोड़ रुपये)**—यह व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड की चालू योजनाओं के लिए जो वार्षिक क्षमता 22,000 डी० डब्ल्यू टी० के दो जहाजों से बढ़ाकर 3 जहाज तक कर लेगा और कोचीन शिपयार्ड के लिए है जो पहला जहाज 1977 के अन्त में तथा दूसरा जहाज 1978 के अन्त में दे देगा।

IX **दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग (7.30 करोड़ रुपये)**—इस क्षेत्र में इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए 2.15 करोड़ रुपये कें परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है जो मुख्यत: इसकी नैनी स्थित दो फैक्टरियों अर्थात प्रेषण फैक्टरी और टेलीफोन इन्स्ट्रूमेंट फैक्टरी, रायबरेली स्थित स्विचगियर फैक्टरी और पालघाट स्थित इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स पी ए बी एक्स फैक्टरी के लिए है।

हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स के लिए 60 लाख रुपये के मामूली परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है। इसका वित्त पोषण आन्तरिक साधनों से ही किया जायगा। आशा है कि कम्पनी 1975-76 में लगभग 6,000 टेलीप्रिंटरों का उत्पादन करेगी जबकि 1974-75 में 5,500 टेलीप्रिंटरों और 1974-75 को 200 इलैक्ट्रिक टाइपराइटरों के 750 टाइपराइटरों के उत्पादन की संभावना है।

आशा है कि 1975-76 में कम्पनी द्वारा 80 लाख रुपये की अन्य वस्तुओं का उत्पादन होगा जबकि 1974-75 में 45 लाख रुपये मूल्य की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन हुआ था।

परिव्यय सें भारतीय इलेक्ट्रानिक कारपोरेशन (2.40 करोड़ रुपये), कम्पूटर मेंटेनेंस कारपोरेशन (50 लाख रुपये), इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स टेंड ऐण्ड टेंकनोलोजी डेंवलपमेंट (40 लाख रुपयें) और इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग के बिकास के लिए सहायता (1 करोड़ रुपयें) की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

X **कोयला और लिगनाइट (229.00 करोड़ रुपये)**—अनुमान है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़कर 880 लाख मैट्रिक टन हो जायगा जबकि इससे पिछले वर्ष 780 लाख मैट्रिक का टन उत्पादन हुआ था। आशा है कि 1975-76 में यह और बढ़कर 980 लाख मैट्रिक टन तक हो जायगा ताकि पांचवीं आयोजना के अन्त में 1,350 लाख मैट्रिक टन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा। लगभग 167 करोड़ रुपये के प्रस्तावित परिव्यय से कोयला खान प्राधिकरण को अपना उत्पादन 610 लाख मैट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर 690 लाख मैट्रिक टन करने में सहायता मिलेगी। भारत कोकिंग कोल 36.5 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से अगले वर्ष अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाकर 190 लाख मैट्रिक टन कर लेगा तथा आशा है कि सिंगरेंनी कोलियरीज कम्पनी अपना उत्पादन 500,000 मैट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर 65 लाख मैट्रिक टन कर लेगी जिसके लिए लगभग 13.2 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

अगले वर्ष, मुख्यत: नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन की जारी योजनाओं और संयंत्र और मशीन के प्रस्थापन के लिए इस कारपोरेशन के लिए भी 12 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है। यद्यपि अनुमान है कि लिग्नाइट का उत्पादन अगले वर्ष मामूली सा ही बढ़ेगा अर्थात 32 लाख मैट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 33 लाख मैट्रिक टन होगा फिर भी 65 लाख मैट्रिक टन के लम्बी अवधि के उत्पादन-लक्ष्य के सम्बन्ध में विशिष्ट उपकरण प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्रवाई करने में प्रस्तावित परिव्यय से सहायता मिलेगी।

XI **लोहा और इस्पात (199.92 करोड़ रुपये)**—271.72 करोड़ रुपये के आयोजनागत परिव्यय में, अनुमानत: 71.80 करोड़ रुपये के बजट भिन्न साधन भी शामिल हैं।

(a) *Fertilizer Corporation of India.*—An outlay of Rs. 204.25 crores involving budgetary support of Rs. 190.69 crores, has been provided for the following schemes :

Scheme	Plan outlay (Rs. crores)	Likely commercial production	Capacity (000 tonne)
Durgapur	3.54	Completed	152 N
Barauni	3.56	April, 1975	152 N
Namrup Expansion	2.75	April, 1975	152 N_5
Sindri Rationalization	7.00	October, 1975	150 P_2O
Gorakhpur Expansion	1.55	October, 1975	51 N
Nangal Expansion	45.00	October, 1976	152 N
Ramagundam	25.00	January, 1977	227 N
Talcher	25.00	January, 1977	227 N
Haldia	35.00	October, 1977	152 N 75 P_2O_5
Korba	4.00	Uncertain	228 N
Sindri modernisation and renovation	18.00	April 1978	129 N
Trombay (IV&V)	30.00	April 1977/78	205 N 75 P_2O_5
Others including Science and Technology	3.85		
Total	204.25		

The Barauni and Namrup Expansion schemes could not be commissioned in 1974-75 as earlier envisaged. Even the production at the Durgapur plant could not be stabilised. The production during 1974-75 is, therefore, likely to be only 3 lakh tonnes. The production target for 1975-76 is 6.4 lakh tonnes.

(b) *Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.*— An outlay of Rs. 16.6 crores has been provided for FACT consisting of Rs. 15.5 crores for Cochin Fertilizer Plant, Rs. 1 crore for the methanol project and the balance for Science and Technology. The Cochin plant (Phase II) is expected to be completed by the end of 1975 with the rated capacity of 46,000 tonnes of Nitrogen and 1,14,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 per annum.

(c) *National Fertilizer.*—Outlay of Rs. 40 crores for Bhatinda Project and of Rs. 28 crores for Panipat Project has been provided. The two plants, each with 235,000 tonnes capacity (Nitrogen) are expected to be completed by January, 1978 and April, 1978 respectively.

(d) *Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals.*—The outlay provided is Rs. 1.4 crores.

(viii) **Ship Building (Rs. 29.90 crores) :**

The provision is for continuing schemes at Hindustan Shipyard which is expected to increase its capacity from 2 ships 22,000 DWT per annum to 3 ships per year and the Cochin Shipyard which is expected to deliver the first ship by the end of 1977 and another ship by the end of 1978.

(ix) **Telecommunication and Electronic Industries (Rs. 7.30 crores) :**

An amount of Rs. 2.15 crores under this sector for the Indian Telephone Industry is mainly for their transmission factory and the Telephone Instruments factory both at Naini, Switch-Gear factory at Rae Bareli and Electronic PABX factory in Palghat.

Plan outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is provided for the Hindustan Teleprinters (financed entirely from internal resources). The company is expected to produce about 6,000 teleprinters in 1975-76 against the likely achievement of 5,500 in 1974-75, and 750 Electric Typewriters against 200 in 1974-75.

The value of other items produced by the company in 1975-76 is expected to be Rs. 80 lakhs against Rs. 45 lakhs in 1974-75.

The outlay also includes provision for Electronics Corporation of India (Rs. 2.40 crores), Computer Maintenance Corporation (Rs. 50 lakhs), Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (Rs. 40 lakhs) and assistance for promotion of Electronics industry (Rs. 1 crore).

(x) **Coal & Lignite (Rs. 229.0 crores) :**

During the current year, coal production is expected to go up significantly to 88 million tonnes as compared to 78 million tonnes last year. This is expected to be stepped up further to 98 million tonnes in 1975-76 in order to reach the target of 135 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan. The proposed outlay of about Rs. 167 crores would help the Coal Mines Authority to raise its production from 61 to 69 million tonnes. The Bharat Coking Coal with an outlay of Rs. 36.5 crores would raise its production to 19 million tonnes next year and the Singareni Collieries Company is expected to raise its production by 500,000 tonnes to 6.5 million tonnes for which an outlay of about Rs. 13.2 crores is proposed.

An outlay of Rs. 12 crores is also proposed next year for the Neyveli Lignite Corporation primarily for its continuing schemes and replacement of plant & machinery. Though Lignite production is expected to rise next year only marginally from 3.2 to 3.3 million tonnes, the proposed outlay would also facilitate action towards procurement of specialized equipment related to the longer term production target of 6.5 million tonnes.

(xi) **Iron & Steel (Rs. 199.92 crores) :**

Plan outlay of Rs. 271.72 crores includes extra-budgetary resources estimated at Rs. 71.80 crores.

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिये 135 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है जो 1975-76 के संयंत्र परिव्यय का लगभग आधा है। इस्पात के 170 लाख मैट्रिक टन डलों (कोल्ड रोलिंग मिल को छोड़ कर) वाला पहला दौर दिसम्बर, 1975 तक पूरा होने की आशा है। कोल्ड रोलिंग मिल दिसम्बर, 1976 तक तैयार हो जायगा। 40 लाख मैट्रिक टन क्षमता तक के विस्तार के दूसरे दौर के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर 1977 तक उत्पादन शुरू हो जाने की आशा है। 1975-76 के 8.3 लाख मैट्रिक टन के अनुमानित उत्पादन की तुलना में 1975-76 में 17 लाख मैट्रिक टन के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य है।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के लिये 96 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था आयोजनागत परिव्यय के लिये है। बजट में इसके लिये 30.85 रुपये की व्यवस्था है। इस परिव्यय में भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के लिये लगभग 61 करोड़ रुपया शामिल है जिसमें 46.62 करोड़ रुपये 40 लाख मैट्रिक टन के विस्तार कार्यक्रम के लिये जिसे अब 1981 में चालू करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, 6 करोड़ रुपया डाली यंत्रीकरण योजनाओं और दूसरे सिंटरिंग संयंत्र के लिये और 2.80 करोड़ रुपये 8वीं कोक भट्टी श्रृंखला के लिये हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के लिये है। 35 करोड़ रुपये के शेष परिव्यय में 20 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिस्थापन और महीने आदि लगाने तथा सुधार के लिये 7.50 करोड़ रुपये राउरकेला स्थित सर्पिल वेल्डेड पाइप संयंत्र के लिये, जिसके अप्रैल, 1976 तक पूरा होने की आशा है, 2 करोड़ रुपये बस्ती के लिये, 1.5 करोड़ रुपये राउरकेला स्थित स्लेंग ग्रेन्यूलेशन संयंत्र और 1.5 करोड़ रुपये दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र में स्थित आधी भट्टी श्रृंखला के लिये है। 1975-76 में हिंस्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के संयंत्रों का उत्पादन लक्ष्य कुल मिलाकर 45 लाख मैट्रिक टन का है जबकि 1974-75 में 40 लाख मैट्रिक टन उत्पादन की संभावना है।

1975-76 में राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम की किरीबुरू विस्तार, बेलाडिला खानों, डोनामलाई और मेघाहातुरुबुरु परियोजनाओं की योजनाओं के लिये 26.70 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है 1975-76 में निगम का खनिज लोहे का उत्पादन लगभग 90 लाख मैट्रिक टन तक होने की आशा है जबकि चालू वर्ष में 60 लाख मैट्रिक टन से थोड़ा सा अधिक उत्पादन होने की संभावना है। कुद्रेमुख खनिज लोहे की खानों के विकास पर प्रारम्भिक व्यय के लिये एक करोड़ रुपये की भी व्यवस्था की गयी है।

इस क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 13.15 करोड़ रुपये की बकाया रकम में से 5.15 करोड़ रुपये सेलम (3 करोड़ रुपये) विजयनगर (1.25 करोड़ रुपये) और विशाखापत्तनम स्थित (90 लाख रुपये) तीन इस्पात कारखानों के व्यय के लिये हैं। 8 करोड़ रुपये की शेष रकम बिहार में तनुघाट बांध परियोजना (50 लाख रुपये), मध्य प्रदेश में महानदी जलाशय परियोजना (1.90 करोड़ रुपये) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन (2.34 करोड़ रुपये) के पूंजी परिव्यय के लिये है तथा 3.26 करोड़ रुपये की कुल रकम स्टील अथार्टी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड की कुछ सहायक कम्पनियों, मैसूर आयरन एण्ड स्टील लिमिटेड, खनिज लोहा बोर्ड के परिव्यय को पूरा करने के लिये तथा अनुसंधान और विकास के लिये (1.50 करोड़ रुपये) है।

XII अलौह धातुएं (79.41 करोड़ रुपये) :—1975-76 के लिये आयोजना परिव्यय की 90.41 करोड़ रुपये की रकम में, विशाग जिंक स्मेल्टर के लिये मघदरिगद्धा योजना के लिये 61 लाख रुपये की रकम के अलावा, भारत एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी के लिये 49.50 करोड़ रुपये, हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड के लिये 26 करोड़ रुपये, हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के लिये 12 करोड़ रुपये, भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड के लिये 1.5 करोड़ रुपये, सुकिन्दा निकल योजना के लिये 0.80 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं। 11 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त बजट साधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जो हिन्दुस्तान स्टील जिंक लिमिटेड को प्राप्त होने की आशा है, बजट संबंधी परिव्यय की रकम 79.41 करोड़ रुपये हो जाती है।

(क) ऐल्युमिनियम (बालको) (49.5 करोड़ रुपये) : 1973 में चालू किये गये कोरबा संयंत्र में एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन 1974-75 के 70,000 मेट्रिक टन के प्रत्याशित स्तर के मुकाबले 1975-76 में 1,50,000 मैट्रिक टन हो जाने की संभावना है। कोरबा में 100,000 मैट्रिक टन क्षमता के स्मेल्टर के पहले चरण के मार्च 1975 में चालू हो जाने की संभावना है और आशा है उस के बाद बाकी तीन चरणों में से प्रत्येक चरण चार-चार महीनों के अन्तर से चालू हो जायेंगे बशर्ते कि बिजली की सप्लाई पर्याप्त हो। धातु निर्माण सुविधाएं 1977 तक पूरी करली जाने की आशा है। कोरबा कम्पलैक्स के 1975-76 के परिव्यय की रकम 49 करोड़ रुपये है और इसे कितने चरणों में लागू किया जायेगा इसका फैसला होने तक रत्नगिरी एल्यूमिनियम परियोजना के लिये 50 लाख रुपये की थोड़ी सी व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(ख) जिंक (हिन्दुस्तान जिंक) (15 करोड़ रुपये) : देबारी जिंक स्मेल्टर का विस्तार प्रतिवर्ष 18,000 मैट्रिक टन से 45,000 मैट्रिक टन प्रतिवर्ष करने का काम 1976-77 में पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है। बालेरिया, राजपुरा-दरीबा और बारोई ज़वरमाला खानों का भी विकास किया जा रहा है ताकि इस बात को सुनिश्चित किया जाये कि जिंक के 45,000 मट्रिक टन वार्षिक उत्पादन के लिए देबारी स्मेल्टर को कच्ची धातु उपलब्ध हो सके। इन योजनाओं के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है। जाग जिंक स्मेल्टर के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था (जिसका उद्देश्य आयातित सांद्रण से 30,000 मेट्रिक टन धातु का उत्पादन करना है) की गयी है। उत्पादन का यह काम 1977 में चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है। विशाखापत्तनम में जिंक स्मेल्टर को पानी की सप्लाई के लिए मघदरिगड्डा बांध को पूरा करने के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार को 61 लाख रुपयें के एक ऋण की व्यवस्था भी की गयी है। इसके अलावा हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड की अन्य चालू परियोजनाओं के लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी गयी है।

(ग) तांबा (हिन्दुस्तान कापर) (12 करोड़ रुपये):—खेतड़ी और कोलीहन की तांबे की खानों से, जहां से इस समय, प्रतिदिन 2,000 मैट्रिक टन कच्ची धातु निकाली जाती है, मार्च, 1975 तक पूरी तरह विकसित होने पर प्रतिदिन 6,000 मैट्रिक टन धातु निकाले जाने की सम्भावना है। आशा है खेतड़ी स्मेल्टर में, जहां अभी हाल में ही उत्पादन होने लगा है, 1975-76 में 8,000 मैट्रिक टन धातु का उत्पादन होने लगेगा जबकि चालू वर्ष में 3,600 मैट्रिक टन उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है। राखा संकेन्द्रक पहला चरण में, जून 1975 में पूरा होने पर 3,000 मैट्रिक टन धातु के उत्पादन की सम्भावना है चान्दमेरी परियोजना अप्रैल, 1976 में चालू होने की सम्भावना है और जिसमें सितम्बर, 1976 तक प्रतिदिन 500 मैट्रिक टन धातु के उत्पादन की आशा है।

(घ) सोना (भारत सोना खानें) (1.50 करोड़ रुपये): कोलार की सोने की खानों में सोने का पता लगाने के लिए इस कम्पनी की विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं के लिए 1.50 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है

Bokaro Steel Plant accounts for Rs. 135 crores, or almost half, of the Plan outlay in 1975-76. Stage 1 with a capacity of 1.7 million tonnes of ingot steel (except the cold rolling mill) is expected to be completed by December 1975. The cold rolling mill will be ready by December 1976. Stage II for the expansion to 4 million tonnes is expected to be commissioned by December 1977. Against the expected production of 0.83 million tonnes in 1974-75, the production target for 1975-76 is 1.7 million tonnes.

Hindustan Steel Ltd. accounts for Plan outlay of Rs. 96 crores with a budgetary support of Rs. 30.85 crores. The outlay includes about Rs. 61 crores for Bhilai Steel Plant consisting of Rs. 46.62 crores on the 4 million tonnes expansion now re-scheduled for commissioning in 1981, Rs. 6 crores each for Dalli mechanised Schemes and Second Sintering Plant, and Rs. 2.80 crores for the 8th Coke oven battery. The balance outlay of Rs. 35 crores for Hindustan Steel includes Rs. 20 crores for replacement, additions and modifications, Rs. 7.50 crores for the spirally welded Pipe Plant at Rourkela likely to be completed by April 1976, Rs. 2 crores on townships, Rs. 1.5 crores each for the slag granulation Plant at Rourkela and for the half oven battery at Durgapur Steel Plant. The combined production of HSL plants is targeted at about 4.5 million tonnes in 1975-76 against about 4 million tonnes anticipated for 1974-75.

Outlay of Rs. 26.70 crores has also been provided in 1975-76 for the National Mineral Development Corporation's schemes of Kiriburu expansion, Bailadila Deposits, Donamalai and Meghahaturuburu projects, Iron ore production of NMDC is likely to be about 9 million tonnes in 1975-76 against a little over 6 million tonnes anticipated in the current year. A provision of Rs. 1 crore is also made for preliminary expenditure on development of Kudremukh iron ore mines.

The balance of Rs. 13.15 crores under this sector includes Rs. 5.15 crores for expenditure on the three Steel Plants at Salem (Rs. 3 crores), Vijayanagar (Rs. 1.25 crores) and Vishakhapatnam (Rs. 90 lakhs). The remaining Rs. 8 crores is for capital expenditure of Tenughat Dam Project in Bihar (Rs. 50 lakhs), the Mahanadi Reservoir Project in Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 1.90 crores), Hindustan Steel Works Construction (Rs. 2.34 crores), and an aggregate of Rs. 3.26 crores to cover outlays of some of the subsidiaries of SAIL, Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., the Iron Ore Board as well as on research and development (Rs. 1.50 crores).

(xii) **Non-ferrous Metals (Rs. 79.41 crores) :**

The Plan outlay of Rs. 90.41 crores for 1975-76 consists of Rs. 49.50 crores for Bharat Aluminium Company, Rs. 26 crores for Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Rs. 12 crores for Hindustan Copper Ltd., Rs. 1.5 crores for Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., Rs. 0.80 crore for Sukinda Nickel Scheme, in addition to Rs. 61 lakhs for Maghadrigadda Scheme for Vizag Zinc Smelter. Taking into account the extra budgetary resources of Rs. 11 crores expected to be available to Hindustan Zinc Ltd., the budgetary outlay comes to Rs. 79.41 crores.

(a) *Aluminium* (*BALCO*) (*Rs.* 49.5 *crores*).—The production of Alumina at the Korba plant, commissioned in 1973, is expected at 1,50,000 tonnes in 1975-76 against the anticipated level of 70,000 tonnes in 1974-75. The first potline (25,000 tonnes) of the 100,000 tonnes smelter at Korba is likely to be commissioned in March 1975, and each of the remaining three potlines is expected to follow at intervals of 4 months thereafter subject to adequate power supply. The metal fabrication facilities are expected to be completed by early 1977. The outlay for 1975-76 on Korba complex is Rs. 49 crores and the balance of Rs. 0.50 crore is provided for Ratnagiri Aluminium Project pending final decision on the phasing of its implementation.

(b) *Zinc* (*Hindustan Zinc*) (*Rs.* 15.0 *crores*).—Expansion of Debari Zinc Smelter, from 18,000 to 45,000 tonnes a year is expected to be completed in 1976-77. Baleria, Rajpura-Dariba and Baroi Zawarmala mines are also being developed so as to ensure ore availability to Debari Smelter for production of zinc upto 45,000 tonnes a year. Outlay of Rs. 15 crores is provided for these schemes. A further provision of Rs. 10 crores is made for Vizag Zinc Smelter (aimed at producing 30,000 tonnes of metal from imported concentrates) expected to be commissioned in 1977. A loan of Rs. 61 lakhs to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for completion of the Meghadrigadda Dam for supply of water to the Zinc smelter at Vizagapatnam has also been provided. In addition, Rs. 1 crore has been provided for the other continuing projects of Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

(c) *Copper* (*Hindustan Copper*) (*Rs.* 12 *crores*).—The copper mines at Khetri and Kolihan, presently yielding 2000 tonnes of ore daily are expected to yield 6000 tonnes a day when fully developed by March 1975. The Khetri smelter, which has just gone into production, is expected to produce 8000 tonnes of metal in 1975-76 against the current year's anticipation of 3600 tonnes. Phase I of Rakha concentrator is expected to produce 3000 tonnes of metal when completed by June, 1975 and Chandmeri project, expected to be commissioned in April, 1976, is likely to yield 500 tonnes of ore per day by September, 1976.

(d) *Gold* (*Bharat Gold Mines*) (*Rs.* 1.50 *crores*).—An outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores has been provided for various development schemes of the Company to exploit Kolar Gold deposits.

(ङ) **निकल** (80 लाख रुपये) : उड़ीसा में सुकिन्या निक्ल खानों का विकास और उन की खोज के लिए 80 लाख रुपयें की व्यवस्था है ।

(xiii) **परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग (40.36 करोड़ रुपये)** : परिव्यय में, भारी पानी संयंत्रों, नाभिकीय ईंधन कम्पलैक्स, उपक्रमों पर पूंजीगत व्यय आदि के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(क) भारी पानी संयंत्र (30.64 करोड़ रुपये) : इसके लिए की गयी व्यवस्था में, कोटा स्थित संयंत्र के लिए लगभग 12.5 करोड़ रुपये, टाखर स्थित संयंत्र के लिए 10.3 करोड़ रुपये, तुत्तीकुड़ी सयंत्र के लिए 4.4 करोड़ रुपये बड़ौदा संयंत्र के लिए 1.5 करोड़ रुपये और रिहायशी बस्ती के लिए और भारी पानी परियोजना बोर्डों की स्थापना के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये शामिल है । 1000 मेट्रिक टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाले कोटा संयंत्र के 1977 के शुरू में चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है । 67.2 मेट्रिक टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाला बड़ौदा संयंत्र चालू वर्ष में पूरा हो जायगा । आशा है मेटली पोटाशियम एकक को 1975-76 में चालू कर दिया जायेगा जहां अमोनिया संश्लेषण गैस सुविधा प्रस्तुत की जायेगी और 1975-76 के अन्त तक एकक चालू करने के लिए परीक्षण किया जायेगा । 71.3 मेट्रिक टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाले तुतिकुड़ी संयंत्र के 1976 के शुरू में चाल हो जाने की सम्भावना है । 62.7 मेट्रिक टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाले तलचर संयंत्र के 1977 के शुरू में चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) नाभिकीय ईंधन कम्पलैक्स (4.89 करोड़ रुपये) : नामिकीय बिजली घर के लिए ईधन तत्वों के निर्माण के लिए सभी संयंत्रों को (स्टेनलैस स्टील को बिना जोड़ की ट्यूबों के संयंत्र के अलावा) पहले ही चालू कर दिया गया है । ट्यूब संयंत्र का, जिस के लिए 2.9 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है , वाल बियरिंग ट्यूबों के निर्माण के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता ट्यूबों के निर्माण के लिए विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है । 1975–76 के दौरान असैनिक निर्माण-कार्यो को पूरा कर लिया जायेगा और कुछ उपकरण प्राप्त कर लिये जायेंगे ।

प्लाटोनियम संयंत्र के विस्तार के लिए भी 1 करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी गयी है । इण्डियन रेयर अर्थ्स के संयंत्र में 3 करोड़ रुपया सामान्य शेयरों में लगाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे उड़ीसा कम्पलैक्स का पहला चरण पूरा हो जायगा । जिस में खनिज रेत को अलग करने का संयत्र, सिंथेटिक रतिक संयंत्र, कास्टिक सोड़ा संयंत्र और जिरकोनियम रसायनिक संयंत्र शामिल हैं ।

इलैक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंण्डिया को भी 2.40 करोड़ रुपये की रकम मुहैया करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(xiv) **उपभोक्ता उद्योग (53.97 करोड़ रुपये)** :

सीमेंट (12 करोड़ रुपये) सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंण्डिया ने अबतक मंधार (मध्य प्रदेश) और कुरुकुला (कर्नाटक) में दो संयंत्रों की स्थापना की है जिस में प्रत्येक की क्षमता 2 लाख मेट्रिक टन है । इन दो संयत्रों द्वारा 1974-75 के लिए रखे गये 3.58 लाख मेट्रिक टन उत्पादन के लक्ष्य के मुकाबिले 2.93 लाख मेट्रिक टन उत्पादन होने की संम्भावना है । दो-दो लाख मेट्रिक टन की क्षमता वाले दो सीमेंट संयंत्र और निर्माणधीन हैं। जिन में एक बोकाजन (असम) और दूसरा पांवटा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में है । मंधार संयंत्र का विस्तार किया जा रहा है ताकि उस में स्लैग सीमेंट का 1.8 लाख मेट्रिक टन अतिरिक्त उत्पादन किया जा सके । इन तीन संयंत्रों के निर्माण/विस्तार का काम क्रमश : अगस्त, 1975/फरवरी, 1977 और दिसम्बर, 1976 में पूरा हो जायगा । 1975-76 के लिए उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 3.75 लाख मैट्रिक टन रखा गया है । आयोजना परिव्यय में इन संयंत्रों और अकलतारा और नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) में क्रमश 6 लाख मैट्रिक टन और 4 लाख मेट्रिक टन क्षमता वाले संयंत्र तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 4-4 लाख मेट्रिक टन की क्षमता वाले 3 संयंत्रों के लिए व्यवस्था की गयी है । इन पांच संयत्रों के 1978-79 तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) कागज़ (36 करोड़ रुपये) हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन के लिए जो 34.67 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है वह मुख्यतया नागालेंड पल्प प्रोजेक्ट और केरल न्यूज़प्रिन्ट प्रोजेक्ट के लिए है। नागालेंड पल्प प्रोजेक्ट में प्रतिदिन 100 मैट्रिक टन कागज और गत्ता उत्पादन करने की क्षमता होगी और आशा है कि यह परियोजना दिसम्बर, 1976 तक चालू कर दी जायेगी । केरल न्यूज़प्रिन्ट प्रोजेक्ट में प्रतिवर्ष 80,000 कागज उत्पादन करने की क्षमता होगी और अनुमान है कि यह परियोजना जून 1978 तक शूरू कर दी जायेगी इसके अलावा इस निगम ने मध्य नेशनल पेपर मिल को कर्नाटक सरकार से अपने हाथ में ले लिया है । आशा है कि इस परियोजना का पहला चरण मार्च, 1976 तक पूरा हो जायेगा जिसमें मिल का सुधार कर के प्रतिदिन 55 मैट्रिक टन कागज उत्पादन करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । 1975–76 में इन मिलों में 15,000 मेट्रिक टन कागज उत्पादन करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ।

नेपा मिल्स विस्तार कार्यक्रम के लिये भी 1.25 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। अनुमान है कि यह परियोजना दिसम्बर 1975 तक पूरी हो जायेगी और इसमें 75,000 मैट्रिक टन कागज उत्पादन करने की क्षमता होगी। आशा है कि 1974-75 में 55000 मैट्रिक टन कागज का उत्पादन होगा और 1975-76 में 70,000 मैट्रिक टन उत्पादन करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

(ग) सूती वस्त्र (5 करोड़ रुपये) : जिन 103 बीमार मिलों को अप्रैल 1974 से अपने हाथ में लिया गया है उनका आधुनिकीकरण करने तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से उन्हें सक्षम बनाने के उद्देश्य से नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के लिये 15 करोड़ रुपये की रकम नियत की गई है। 1975-76 में 9300 लाख मीटर कपड़े और 540 लाख किलोग्राम बाजारू धागा उत्पादन करने का लक्ष्य है जबकि 1974-75 में 9000 लाख मीटर कपड़े और 500 लाख किलोग्राम बाजारु धागा उत्पादन करने का अनुमान लगाया गया था।

(घ) अन्य उपभोक्ता उद्योग : टेनरी और फुटवीयर निगम (50 लाख रुपये) हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म (50 लाख रुपये), भारत अपथालमिक ग्लास लि० (20 लाख रुपये) हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि० (20 लाख रुपये) और चमड़ा विकास निगम (50 लाख रुपये) के लिये इस में व्यवस्था की गई है।

(xv) **बागान** : (**6.44 करोड़** रुपये) : इस परिव्यय की व्यवस्था उन बागान उद्योगों के लिये हैं जिनकी उत्पादित वस्तुयें विदेशों में भेजी जाती हैं और इसमें चाय (2.50 करोड़ रुपये) कहवा (0.82 करोड़ रुपये) रबड़ (2.25 करोड़ रुपये) और इलायची (0.67 करोड़ रुपये) के लिये की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

(xvi) **अन्य उद्योग (7.09 करोड़ रुपये)**—

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग : पिछड़े और सुदूर क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए पूंजी और यातायात सहायता की दो केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

निमच स्थित अल्कलाइड परियोजना, जिसकी 1975-76 में उत्पादन शुरू करने की आशा है, के लिये भी 33 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(e) *Nickel* (*Rs.* 80 *lakhs*).—A provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made for developing and exploiting Sukinda nickel deposits in Orissa.

(xiii) **Atomic Energy Industries (Rs. 40.36 crores) :**

The outlay includes provisions for Heavy Water plants, Nuclear Fuel Complex, Capital expenditures of the undertakings, etc.

(a) *Heavy Water Plants* (*Rs.* 30.64 *crores*).—The provisions made include about Rs. 12.5 crores for the plant at Kota, Rs. 10.3 crores for that at Talcher, Rs. 4.4 crores for Tuticorin plant, Rs. 1.5 crores for Baroda plant and Rs. 2 crores for the housing colony and the establishment of the Heavy Water Projects Board. The Kota plant with a capacity of 100 tonnes per annum is expected to be commissioned in early 1977. Baroda plant with capacity of 67.2 tonnes a year will be completed in the current year ; it is expected that the Metallic Potassium Unit will be operational during 1975-76 while the Ammonia Synthesis Gas facility would be erected and tested for commissioning by the end of 1975-76. Tuticorin plant of 71.3 tonnes a year capacity is expected to be commissioned in early 1976. Talcher plant with 62.7 tonnes a year capacity is likely to be commissioned in early 1977.

(b) *Nuclear Fuel Complex* (*Rs.* 4.89 *crores*).—All plants for fabricating the fuel elements for the nuclear power station (except the Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes Plant) have already been commissioned. The Tubes plant, for which Rs. 2.9 crores are provided, is proposed to be expanded for additional capacity to manufacture ball-bearing tubes. During 1975-76, civil works would be completed and certain equipment procured.

An amount of Rs. 1 crore has also been provided for Plutonium plant expansion. Rs. 3 crores are proposed to be invested in equity of Indian Rare Earths for executing the first phase of the Orissa complex which includes Minerals Sand Separation Plant, Synthetic Ratile Plant Caustic Soda Plant and Zircomium Chemicals Plant.

An amount of Rs. 2.40 crores is also proposed to be provided to the Electronics Corporation of India.

(xiv) **Consumer Industries (Rs. 53.97 crores) :**

(a) *Cement* (*Rs.* 12 *crores*).—The Cement Corporation of India has so far set up two plants at Mandhar (M.P.) and Kurukunta (Karnataka) with a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes each. Against the target of 3.58 lakh tonnes of production by these two plants for 1974-75, the anticipated production is 2.93 lakh tonnes. Two more cement plants with a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes each one at Bokajan (Assam) and another at Paonta (H.P.) are under construction, while the Mandhar plant is being expanded to produce an additional quantity of 1.8 lakh tonnes of slag cement. Construction/expansion of these three plants is expected to be completed by August, 1975, February, 1977 and December, 1976 respectively. The production target fixed for 1975-76 is 3.35 lakh tonnes. The Plan outlay provides for these plants as well as Akaltara and Neemuch (M.P.) with a capacity of 6 lakh tonnes and 4 lakh tonnes respectively and three plants in Andhra Pradesh with a capacity of 4 lakh tonnes each. These five plants are expected to be completed by 1978-79.

(b) *Paper* (*Rs.* 36 *Crores*).—The provision of Rs. 34.67 crores for Hindustan Paper Corporation is mainly for the Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project with a capacity of 100 tonnes of paper and paper board per day expected to be commissioned by December, 1976 and the Kerala Newsprint project with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum expected to be commissioned in June, 1978. Besides, the Corporation has taken over the Mandya National Paper Mills from the Karnataka Government. The first phase consisting of rehabilitation and stabilisation of the mill production at 55 tonnes of paper per day is expected to be completed by March, 1976. The production target for these Mills for 1975-76 is 15,000 tonnes of paper.

Rs. 1.25 crores has also been provided for Nepa Mills Expansion of which is expected to be completed by December, 1975 taking the capacity to 75,000 tonnes. The anticipated production in 1974-75 is 55,000 tonnes and the target for 1975-76 is 70,000 tonnes.

(c) *Textiles* (*Rs.* 5 *Crores*).—Rs. 15 crores have been allocated for the National Textile Corporation to modernise the 103 sick textile mills, taken over in April, 1974 to make them economically viable units. The production target for 1975-76 is 930 million metres of cloth and 54 million kgs. of market yarn against the anticipated production of 900 million metres of cloth and 50 million kg of market yarn in 1974-75.

(d) *Other Consumer Industries.*—Provisions are also made for Tannery and Footwear Corporation (Rs. 50 lakhs), Hindustan Photo Films (Rs. 50 lakhs), Hindustan Salt Ltd. (Rs. 20 lakhs) and Leather Development Corporation (Rs. 5 lakhs).

(xv) **Plantations (Rs. 6.44 crores) :**

The outlay is for export-oriented plantation industries and includes provision for Tea (Rs. 2.50 crores), Coffee (Rs. 0.82 crore) Rubber (Rs. 2.25 Crores) and Cardamom (Rs. 0.67 crore).

(xvi) **Other Industries (Rs. 7.47 crores) :**

Industries in backward areas.—A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for two Central schemes of investment subsidy and transport subsidy for the growth of industries in backward and remote areas.

A provision of Rs. 33 lakhs has also been made for the Alkaloid Project at Neemuch which is expected to go into production in 1975-76.

(xvii) औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं (6.96 करोड़ रुपये)

वित्तीय संस्थाएं बजट के बाहर, अर्थात् बाजार ऋण लेकर रकमें जुटाती हैं और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की दीर्घावधिक निधि आयोजना से बाहर है। भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से 6 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण मिलता है और इस रकम की व्यवस्था बजट में की जाती है। इसके अलावा बैंक से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह बाजार ऋण के जरिये 15 करोड़ रुपये की रकम जुटाये और 100 करोड़ रुपये की रकम रिजर्व बैंक की दीर्घावधिक निधि से प्राप्त करे। अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं जैसे भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक पुर्ननिर्माण निगम से भी यही अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे मुख्यतः बाजार से ऋण लेकर ही धन का प्रबन्ध करें।

(xviii) खनिज अन्वेषण और विकास (12.00 करोड़ रुपये):—

1975-76 में खनिज अन्वेषण निगम का लगभग 140,000 मीटर भू छेदन का काम हाथ में लेने का विचार है जबकि अनुमान है कि चालू वर्ष में यह लगभग 81,000 मीटर भू छेदन कार्य और 9,200 मीटर खान खुदाई (खानों के दरवाजे खोदना/समतल बनाना आदि) कार्य पूरा करेगा। इस निगम को सहायता देने के लिये 1975-76 के बजट में 4.5 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

भारतीय भू-गर्भ सर्वेक्षण : 1975-76 में लगभग 80,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर सुव्यवस्थित भूगर्भीय नक्शा तैयार करने का भारतीय भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण (जी० एस० आई०) संस्थान का प्रस्ताव है जबकि 1974-75 में इस संस्थान द्वारा 75,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर नक्शा तैयार किये जाने का अनुमान है। इसकी एअर बोर्न मिनरल सर्वे और एक्सपलोरेशन प्रशाखा से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह 1975-76 में लगभग 3000 विसंगति अवरोधनों का सर्वेक्षण करेगा। भारतीय भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण ने भी कोयला और क्षारीय धातु का अन्वेषण करने का काम तेज कर दिया है और अनुमान है कि वह 1975-76 में 80,000 मीटर तक भू-छेदन का काम हाथ में लेगा। इस प्रयोजन के लिय 5.93 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

इसके अलावा भारतीय खान कार्यालय के लिये 26 लाख रुपये संभाव्यता अध्ययनों के लिये 20 लाख रुपए और विज्ञान तथा प्रोद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम के लिये 1 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

परिवहन और संचार

(i) रेलें (293.34 करोड़ रुपये):

इस परिव्यय में सड़क परिवहन उपक्रमों में पूंजी लगाने के लिये 10 करोड़ रुपये की और महानगरीय परिवहन परियोजनाओं के लिये 10 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है। 1974-75 में 1975 लाख मेट्रिक टन माल की ढुलाई किये जाने का अनुमान है, इसकी तुलना में 1975-76 में 2100 लाख मैट्रिक टन माल की ढुलाई का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। अनुमान है कि 1975-76 में 25440 लाख यात्रियों (13,850 नगरीय 11.590 ग्रामीण) को लाया ले जाया जायेगा।

(ii) डाक-तार (17.97 करोड़ रुपये):

दूर संचार के लिए 158 करोड़ रुपये आयोजना का परिव्यय 1809,000 अतिरिक्त टेलीफोनों, 1,30,000 डायरेक्ट एक्सचेंज लाइनों, स्थानीय टेलीफोन प्रणालियों में स्विचिंग उपकरण क्षमता के अन्तर्गत 1,57,000 लाइनों, 94000 अतिरिक्त ट्रंक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजों 1262 किलोमीटर अतिरिक्त कोएक्सियल केबलों, 4530 किलो मीटर माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली, दूरस्थित पब्लिक काल आफिसों और 1400 तारघरों की सहायता के लिये 195 किलोमीटर यू०एफ०एच० प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है। 160 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय में से 151.96 करोड़ रुपये की रकम इस विभाग के आन्तरिक साधनों से पूरी की जानी है। डाक सेवाओं के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः डाक विभाग की इमारतों का निर्माण करने तथा डाक सेवाओं का यंत्रीकरण करने के लिए है।

(iii) बन्दरगाहें (97.52 करोड़ रुपये):

इस आयोजना परिव्यय में बड़े बन्दरगाहों और छोटे बन्दरगाहों के लिए व्यवस्था हैं। इन योजनाओं में ये शामिल हैं:—हल्दिया गोदी, जिसके अगस्त, 1975 में चालू होने का अनुमान है; हल्दिया चेनल ड्रेजिंग नौ-सेवा पोर्ट, बम्बई (इसका पूरा खर्च आन्तरिक साधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा) मद्रास बन्दरगाह पर समुद्र तल से कीचड़ आदि निकालने का काम; कोचीन में सुपर टैंकर अलाय बर्थ का निर्माण; विशाखापत्तनम का ब्राह्य बन्दरगाह, जिसे मई, 1975 में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है और कांडला पारादीप, मंगलौर और तुत्तुकुडी की अन्य योजनाएं। आशा है कि देश के 10 बड़े बन्दरगाहों पर 1975-76 में 696.5 लाख टन माल ढोया जायेगा जबकि 1974-75 में 668.4 लाख टन माल ढोये जाने का अनुमान है। 1978-79 तक इन बड़े बन्दरगाहों पर 1176.5 लाख टन माल ढोया जायेगा।

(iv) दीपस्तम्भ (2.02 करोड़ रुपये):

यह परिव्यय-मद्रास, अगोदा, साओ जार्ज, कन्नानूर और बेपूर में नये दीप स्तम्भों का निर्माण करने, जामनगर में वर्कशाप की इमारत बनाने, 7 स्टेशनों पर रेडियो बैकन का प्रबन्ध करने, मोटर नौकाओं का निर्माण करने और अन्य दीप-स्तम्भों के संबंध में सिविल इंजीनियरी के कार्यों के लिए है।

(v) नौवहन (65.46 करोड़ रुपये):

पांचवीं आयोजना की अवधि में नौवहन क्षमता में 34 लाख सकल रजिस्टर्ड टन भार की वृद्धि करने का अनुमान लगाया गया था। उसके मुकाबले 1974-75 में सकल रजिस्टर्ड टन भार की अतिरिक्त क्षमता का निर्माण होने की संभावना में और 1975-76 में 98.6 लाख अतिरिक्त क्षमता का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(vi) नागर विमानन (15.92 करोड़ रुपये):

इस परिव्यय में से 20.88 करोड़ रुपये की रकम एयर इण्डिया के लिए है जो मुख्यतः पहले चार बोइंग 747 हवाई जहाजों की खरीद के संबंध में डालर-ऋण की वापसी-अदायगी करने और तीन बोइंग 747 हवाई जहाजों के चौड़ी बाडी वाले अतिरिक्त सब-सोनिक एयरक्राफ्ट उपकरण खरीदने के लिए खर्च की जायेगी। 9.97 करोड़ रुपये की रकम इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के लिए है जो मुख्यतः चौथी आयोजना में मंगाये गये हवाई जहाजों, 1974-75 में मंगाये गये तीन नये हवाई जहाजों और 1975-76 में मंगाये जाने वाले दो प्रस्तावित हवाई जहाजों तथा रीयल टाइम कम्पयूटराइज्ड रिजर्वेशन सिस्टम के संबंध में अदायगियां करने के लिए इस्तेमाल की जायेगी। 6 करोड़ रुपये की रकम इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट अथारिटी आफ इण्डिया के लिए है और 9.85 करोड़ रुपये की रकम विकसित संचार साधनों और सुरक्षा उपकरणों व नागर विमानन विभाग के अन्य निर्माण कार्यों के लिए है

(xvii) Industrial Financial Institutions (Rs. 6.96 crores) :

The funds raised by the financial institutions outside the Budget, namely, through market borrowings and the Long Term Operations Fund of the Reserve Bank of India are outside the Plan. The Industrial Development Bank of India besides getting Rs. 6 crores as IDA Credit routed through the Budget is expected to raise Rs. 15 crores from the market and obtain Rs. 100 crores from the Long Term Operations Fund. The activities of the other financial institutions namely Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India are also expected to be financed mainly through funds borrowed from the market.

(xviii) Mineral Exploration & Development (Rs. 12.00 crores) :

Mineral Exploration Corporation proposes to undertake during 1975-76 drilling of about 140,000 metres against 81,000 metres likely in the current year and mining (shaft sinking/level development etc.) of about 9,200 metres. An amount of Rs. 4.5 crores has been provided as budgetary support in 1975-76 to the Corporation.

Geological Survey of India.—Proposes to cover in 1975-76 about 80,000 sq. kms. of systematic geological mapping (against anticipated coverage of 75,000 sq. kms. in 1974-75); its wing for Airborne Mineral Surveys & Exploration is expected during 1975-76 to cover reconnaissance evaluation of about 3000 anomaly intercepts. GSI has also intensified its exploratory work for coal and base metals and it is expected that drilling to the extent of 80,000 metres will be undertaken in 1975-76. A total amount of Rs. 5.93 crores has been provided for this purpose.

In addition, provisions have also been made of Rs. 26 lakhs for the Indian Bureau of Mines, Rs. 20 lakhs for feasibility studies and Rs. 1 crore for Science & Technology programme.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(i) Railways (Rs. 293.34 crores) :

The outlay includes Rs. 10 crores for investment in Road Transport Undertakings and another Rs. 10 crores for Metropolitan Transport projects. Against the anticipated goods traffic of 197.5 million tonnes originating in 1974-75, the target placed for 1975-76 is 210 million tonnes. The passenger traffic expected to be carried in 1975-76 is 2,544 million originating passengers (1,385 suburban 1,159 non-suburban).

(ii) Posts & Telegraphs (Rs. 17.97 crores) :

The Plan outlay of Rs. 158 crores for telecommunication is for adding 1,80,000 additional telephone connections, 1,30,000 direct exchange lines, 1,57,000 lines under switching equipment capacity in the local Telephone systems, 94,000 additional trunk automatic exchanges, 1262 kilo metres additional coexial cables, 4530 kilo metres microwave system, 195 kilo metre UFH systems to aid long distance public call offices and 1400 telegraph offices. Against this outlay of Rs. 160 crores the internal resources generation is of the order of Rs. 151.96 crores.

The provision of Rs. 6 crores for the postal services is mainly for the construction of postal buildings, mechanisation of postal services etc.

(iii) Ports (Rs. 97.52 crores) :

The Plan outlay comprises provisions for major ports and for minor ports. The schemes include the Haldia Dock expected to be commissioned in August 1975, the Haldia Channel Dredging, Nhava-Sheva Port at Bombay (fully met out of internal resources), dredging work at Madras Port, construction of a super tanker alloy berth at Cochin, Vizakhapatnam outer harbour scheduled to be completed in May, 1975 and other schemes at Kandla, Paradip, Mangalore and Tuticorin. The 10 major ports in the country are expected to handle a traffic of 69.65 million tonnes in 1975-76 against the anticipated load of 66.84 million tonnes during 1974-75. By 1978-79 these major ports are expected to handle 117.65 million tonnes.

(iv) Light Houses (Rs. 2.02 crores) :

The outlay covers expenditure on construction of new light houses at Madras, Aguada, Sao George, Cannanore and Beypore, Workshop building at Jamnagar, Radio Beacons at 7 stations, construction of Motor Launch and civil engineering works in respect of other light houses.

(v) Shipping (Rs. 65.46 crores) :

Against the shipping capacity of 3.40 million GRT expected to be added during the Fifth Plan period, the likely addition in 1974-75 and the proposed addition during 1975-76 is 9.86 million GRT each year.

(vi) Civil Aviation (Rs. 15.92 crores) :

The outlay includes Rs. 20.88 crores for Air India mainly for meeting repayment liability in respect of Dollar loan for purchase of the first 4 Boeing 747 aircraft and purchase of additional wide bodied subsonic aircraft equipment of 3 Boeing 747, Rs. 9.97 crores for Indian Airlines mainly for payments for aircraft acquired in the Fourth Plan, 3 new aircraft acquired in 1974-75 and two aircraft proposed to be acquired in 1975-76 as well as for Real Time Computerised Reservation System, Rs. 6.00 crores for the International Airports Authority of India and Rs. 9.85 crores for improved communications and safety equipment and works of the Civil Aviation Department.

(vii) **सड़कें (60.25 करोड़ रुपये)** :

यह परिव्यय पांचवीं ग्रायोजना के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के मुख्य ग्रनिर्मित 70 पुलों, चौथी ग्रायोजना के दौरान ग्रौर ग्रंत तक बन चुके राष्ट्रीय राजपथों के 375 किलोमीटर ग्रनिर्मित संपर्क मार्ग्रो ग्रौर राजपथों के 436 किलोमीटर अनिर्मित सम्पर्क मार्गो ग्रौर पांचवी ग्रायोजना के प्रारूप में निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार 10,000 किलोमीटर का दोहरे वीथी-मार्ग में से 1000 किलोमीटर के टुकडे को पूरा करन के लिए हैं। इस परिव्यय में दूसरे हुगली पुल के लिए 1.75 करोड रुपये की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

(viii) **सड़क परिवहन (10.70 करोड़ रुपये)** :

यह व्यवस्था मुख्यत: दिल्ली परिवहन निगम (10.40 करोड़ रुपये) के लिए 100 दुमंजली ग्रोर 400 एकमंजली बसें खरीदने के लिए है।

(ix) **ग्रंतर्देशीय जलपरिवहन (4.50 करोड़ रुपये)**:

इस परिव्यय में 2.37 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय ग्रंतर्देशीय जलपरिवहन निगम के लिए रखे गयें है।

(x) **पर्यंटन (7.53 करोड़ रुपये)**:

इस परिव्यय में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र कें होटल-उद्योग को ऋण देनें के प्रयोजन से भारतीय ग्रौद्योगिक वित्त निगम को ऋण देने के लिए 1.94 करोड़ रुपये की ग्रौर होटलों, मोटलों ग्रौर यात्री-विश्राम-ग्रहों की चालू योजनाग्रों के लिए भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के लिए 2.80 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है। पर्यटन उद्योग के प्रत्येक क्षेंत्र में प्रबंधक स्तर के कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वालें प्रशिक्षण को व्यावसायिक ग्राधार देने के लिए पर्यटन के यात्रा-प्रबंध संस्थान की स्थापना की जाएगी। इस संबंध में 3 लाख रुपये की सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है।

(xi) **अन्य संचार (5.00 करोड़ रुपयें)** :

इस क्षेत्र के परिव्यय में 4.86 करोड़ रुपये विदेश संचार सेवा ग्रौर 0.16 करोड़ रुपये ग्रनुश्रवण संगठन के लिए भी रखे गये हैं।

(vii) **Roads (Rs. 60.25 crores) :**

The outlay includes provision for continuing work on 70 missing major bridges on National Highways required to be completed in the Fifth Plan, about 375 kilo metres of missing link on National Highways against 436 kilo metres of missing links on Highways completed upto and during the Fourth Plan, double laning to the extent of 1000 kilo metres out of the target of 10,000 kilo metres of double laning envisaged in the draft Fifth Plan. The outlay also includes provision of Rs. 1.75 crores for the second Hooghly Bridge.

(viii) **Road Transport (Rs. 10.70 crores) :**

The provision is mainly for the Delhi Transport Corporation (Rs. 10.40 crores) which proposes to acquire 100 double deckers and 400 single deckers.

(ix) **Inland Water Transport (Rs. 4.50 crores) :**

The outlay includes Rs. 2.37 crores for the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.

(x) **Tourism (Rs 7.53 crores) :**

The outlay includes a provision of Rs. 1.94 crores to be given as loan to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for grants of loans to the hotel industry in the private sector and Rs. 2.80 crores for the India Tourism Development Corporation mainly for continuing schemes of hotels, motels and travellers' lodges. An Institute of Tourism and Travel Management is to be established for giving professional bias to the training of personnel at managerial level for every segment of the travel industry. A token provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made.

(xi) **Other Communications (Rs. 5.00 crores) :**

The outlay in this sector also includes provision of Rs. 4.86 crores for the Overseas Communications Service and Rs. 0.16 crore for the monitoring organisation.

विवरण I
STATEMENT I

केन्द्रीय आयोजना को बजट से समर्थन
BUDGETARY SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN BY SECTORS

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

क्षेत्र Sector	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budgets Estimate 1975-76
सामान्य सेवाएं GENERAL SERVICES	8	6	9
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	352	286	355
आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES :	1,695	1,837	2, 194
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं (i) GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	38	30	49
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (ii) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	216	169	227@
उद्योग और खनिज (iii) INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	729	863	1,221
जल और विद्युत विकास (iv) WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	99	113	117*
परिवहन और संचार (v) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	613	662	580
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2,055	2,129	2,558

@ सामान्य आर्थिक सेवा के क्षेत्रों में कृषि सम्बंधी सहकारिताओं के 43 करोड़ रुपये शामिल नहीं हैं।

@ Besides, Rs. 43 crores for Agricultural cooperatives are included in the Sector General Economic Services.

*राज्यीय आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के भाग रूप में दिए गए "ग्रामीण विद्युत निगम" के लिए 40 करोड़ रुपये शामिल नहीं हैं।

*Excludes Rs. 40 crores for "Rural Electrification Corporation" provided as part of Central assistance for State Plan Schemes.

विवरण II
STATEMENT II

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना को बजट से समर्थन
BUDGETARY SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं० S. No.	मंत्रालय/विभाग Ministry/Department	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1975-76
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	कृषि Agriculture	85.67	55.07	89.44
2.	कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा Agriculture Research and Education	22.01	15.02	23.04
3.	खाद्य पदार्थ Food	14.91	5.61	10.01
4.	ग्रामीण विकास Rural Development	66.36	53.82	65.38
5.	सिंचाई Irrigation	16.07	17.43	15.76
6.	वाणिज्य Commerce	7.06	5.84	12.14
7.	संचार (डाक और तार को छोड़ कर) Communications (excluding P&T)	6.66	5.64	7.15
8.	डाक और तार Posts and Telegraphs	15.36	15.36	17.97
9.	शिक्षा Education	55.78	46.68	58.00
10.	समाज कल्याण Social Welfare	17.73	12.74	11.00
11.	पावर Power	45.04	57.70	58.29
12.	कोयला Coal	109.12	141.01	229.00
13.	आर्थिक-कार्य Economic Affairs	4.45	4.55	5.17
14.	राजस्व और बीमा Revenue and Insurance	0.43	0.57	0.38
15.	बैंकिंग Banking	55.83	52.34	56.96
16.	व्यय Expenditure	40.00	12.00	10.00
17.	स्वास्थ्य Health	32.15	36.54	44.09
18.	परिवार नियोजन Family Planning	54.13	54.26	63.20

विवरण II (जारी)
STATEMENT II—(Contd.)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19.	गृह Home Affairs	17.27	21.63	21.28
20.	औद्योगिक विकास Industrial Development	73.83	71.83	101.30
21.	भारी उद्योग Heavy Industry	17.82	19.08	44.15
22.	नागरिक आपूर्ति और सहकारिता Civil Supplies and Cooperation	17.53	13.85	32.69
23.	सूचना और प्रसारण Information and Broadcasting	15.55	12.22	20.77
24.	श्रम Labour	1.71	1.14	1.51
25.	पेट्रोलियम Petroleum	40.01	60.20	169.90
26.	उर्वरक और रासायनिक पदार्थ Fertilizers and Chemicals	167.49	195.08	290.95
27.	योजना Planning	3.95	2.18	3.43
28.	नौवहन और परिवहन Shipping and Transport	253.04	298.73	271.71
29.	इस्पात Steel	150.80	216.43	199.92
30.	खान Mines	86.00	83.42	91.41
31.	आपूर्ति Supply	0.25	0.04	0.24
32.	पुनर्वास Rehabilitation	14.45	12.22	14.89
33.	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन Tourism and Civil Aviation	28.31	32.00	26.63
34.	निर्माण और आवास Works and Housing	34.78	23.29	32.09
35.	परमाणु ऊर्जा Atomic Energy	95.55	94.69	111.24
36.	संस्कृति Culture	4.29	2.11	4.07
37.	इलेक्ट्रानिक्स Electronics	6.94	2.60	5.99
38.	विज्ञान और शिल्प विज्ञान Science and Technology	18.61	14.09	22.35
39.	अन्तरिक्ष Space	15.99	17.58	21.43
40.	रेलवे Railways	341.94	342.89	293.34
	जोड़ TOTAL	2,054.87	2,129.48	2,558.27

विवरण III
STATEMENT III

विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार केंद्रीय आयोजन का क्षेत्रीय परिव्यय
SECTORAL OUTLAY OF CENTRAL PLAN BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

विकास शीर्ष Heads of development	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1975-76	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay 1975-76
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
सामान्य सेवाएं: GENERAL SERVICES:				
स्टाम्प 1. Stamps	0.36	0.39	0.48	0.48
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल 2. Currency, Coinage and Mint	4.09	4.16	4.69	4.69
आपूर्ति और निपटान 3. Supplies and Disposals	0.25	0.04	0.24	0.24
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण 4. Stationery and Printing	0.46	0.32	0.53	0.24 0.53
लोक निर्माण 5. Public Works	2.43	1.25	2.21	2.21
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं 6. Other Administrative Services	0.38	0.06	0.51	0.51
जोड़--सामान्य सेवाएं TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	7.97	6.22	8.66	8.66
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं: SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :				
शिक्षा 1. Education	55.78	46.68	58.00	58.80
कला और संस्कृति 2. Art and Culture	4.16	2.07	3.95	3.95
वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान 3. Scientific Services & Research	67.77	52.91	77.45	77.55
चिकित्सा 4. Medical	4.02	3.62	5.98	5.98
परिवार नियोजन 5. Family Planning	54.13	54.26	63.20	63.20
लोक स्वास्थ्य 6. Public Health	28.13	32.92	38.11	38.11

विवरण III—(जारी)
STATEMENT III—(Contd.)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
जलपूर्ति और सफाई 7. Water Supply and Sanitation	0.73	0.43	1.03	1.03
आवासन 8. Housing	8.54	7.97	12.07	12.07
नगर विकास 9. Urban Development	24.62	15.32	20.25	20.25
सूचना और प्रसार 10. Information and Publicity	1.90	1.19	3.11	3.11
प्रसारण 11. Broadcasting	13.65	11.03	17.66	17.66
श्रम और रोजगार 12. Labour and Employment	1.81	1.16	1.57	1.57
विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास 13. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	14.45	12.22	14.89	14.89
अनुसूचित जातियों, जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण 14. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	14.99	19.58	17.00	17.00
समाज कल्याण 15. Social Welfare	17.73	12.74	11.00	11.00
रोजगार का कार्यक्रम 16. Employment Programmes	40.00	12.00	10.00	10.00
अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं 17. Other Social and Community Services	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.04
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	352.46	286.11	355.31	355.41
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES:				
आयोजना तंत्र 1. Planning Machinery	0.63	0.50	0.60	0.60
निर्यात प्रोत्साहन 2. Export Promotion	2.06	2.00	1.25	1.25
सहकारिता (सहकारी उर्वरक कारखानों सहित) 3. Cooperation (including Cooperative Fertilizer Factories)	31.52 (5.15)	25.18 (5.15)	44.49 (13.35)	44.49 (13.35)
अंक संकलन 4. Statistics	3.16	1.56	2.65	2.65
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं 5. Other General Economic Services	0.41	0.24	0.59	0.59
जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं TOTAL—GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	37.78	29.48	49.58	49.58

विवरण III—(जारी)
STATEMENT III—(Contd.)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कृषि ग्रौर सम्बद्ध सेवाएं: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES :				
कृषि 1. Agriculture	99.88	71.00	98.92	98.92
लघु सिंचाई 2. Minor Irrigation	6.63	5.96	9.49	9.49
भूमि ग्रौर जल संरक्षण 3. Soil and Water Conservation	7.57	5.33	6.52	6.52
क्षेत्र विकास 4. Area Development	19.08	13.98	20.10	20.10
खाद्य 5. Food	10.22	3.97	8.46	8.96
पशु पालन 6. Animal Husbandry	12.60	5.28	11.48	11.48
डेरी विकास 7. Dairy Development	1.38	1.04	1.30	26.30
मीन उद्योग 8. Fisheries	9.50	6.98	10 04	10.04
वन 9. Forest	3.54	1.67	5.06	5.06
ग्रामीण विकास 10. Rural Development	5.45	4.10	5.51	5.51
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं 11. Agricultural Financial Institutions	40.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
जोड़—कृषि ग्रौर सम्बद्ध सेवाएं TOTAL—AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES . . .	215.85	169.31	226.88	252.38

विवरण III (जारी)
STATEMENT III (*Continued*)

(करोड़ रूपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5
उद्योग और खनिज **INDUSTRY AND MINERALS :**				
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग 1. Village and Small Industries	34.20	26.55	39.04	39.04
मशीनें और इंजीनियरी उद्योग 2. Machinery and Engineering Industries . . .	21.93	21.92	48.35	63.65
पेट्रोलियम 3. Petroleum	5.01	13.00	62.40	255.25
पेट्रो-केमिकल्स 4. Petro-chemicals	35.00	47.20	107.50	112.50
केमिकल्स 5. Chemicals	1.50	0.35	2.86	4.87
भेषज और दवाइयां 6. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2.67	2.32	11.40	11.40
उर्वरक 7. Fertilizers	163.32	192.41	276.69	290.25
जहाज निर्माण 8. Ship building	24.70	27.11	29.90	29.90
दूर संचार और इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग 9. Telecommunication and Electronic Industries . .	7.51	5.90	7.30	13.21
कोयला और लिग्नाइट 10. Coal and Lignite	109.12	141.01	229.00	230.00
लोहा और इस्पात 11. Iron and Steel	150.80	216.43	199.92	271.72
अलौह धातु 12. Non-ferrous Metals	76.39	74.59	79.41	90.41
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग 13. Atomic Energy Industries	31.61	37.45	40.36	42.36

विवरण III (जारी)
STATEMENT III (*Continued*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5
उपभोक्ता उद्योग 41. Consumer Industries	33.80	37.52	53.97	64.17
बागान 15. Plantations	3.63	3.16	6.44	6.92
अन्य उद्योग 16. Other Industries	2.25	4.93	7.47	7.47
औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं 17. Industrial Financial Institutions	15.83	2.34	6.96	6.96
खनिज पदार्थों की खोज और विकास 18. Mineral Exploration and Development	9.61	8.83	12.00	12.00
जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	728.88	863.02	1,220.97	1,552.08
जल और विद्युत विकास : WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT :				
सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नौचालन 1. Irrigation, Flood Control and Navigation	18.00	19.36	17.06	17.06
विद्युत 2. Power	80.70	93.59	99.60	119.01
जोड़—जल और बिजली विकास TOTAL—WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	98.70	112.95	116.66	136.07
परिवहन और संचार : TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS :				
रेलवे 1. Railways	341.94	342.89	293.34	328.01*
डाक व तार 2. Posts and Telegraphs	15.36	15.36	17.97	164.00

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*निवल आधार पर जोड़े गये 34.67 करोड़ रुपयों के आन्तरिक साधनों को लगा कर, जैसे, सामान्य राजस्व को ऋणों से निवल पुनर्संदाय।

*Inclusive of internal resources of Rs. 34.67 crores computed on a net basis, that is, net of repayment of loans to General Revenues.

विवरण III (जारी)
STATEMENT III (*Contd*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5
बन्दरगाहें 3. Ports	75.88	101.07	97.52	105.49
दीप स्तम्भ 4. Lighthouses	1.82	1.52	2.02	2.02
जहाजरानी 5. Shipping	75.06	72.33	65.46	65.46
नागर विमानन 6. Civil Aviation	17.90	22.66	15.92	46.70
सड़कें 7. Roads	60.00	66.50	60.25	60.25
सड़क परिवहन 8. Road Transport	10.33	25.92	10.70	10.70
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन 9. Inland Water Transport	3.22	2.33	4.50	4.50
पर्यटन 10. Tourism	7.81	8.02	7.53	8.18
अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं 11. Other Transport and Communication Services	3.91	3.79	5.00	5.02
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	613.23	662.39	580.21	800.33
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2,054.87	2,129.48	2,558.27	3,154.51

विवरण IV
STATEMENT IV

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का कार्यक्रमों से केन्द्रीय आयोजन
CENTRAL PLAN OF MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS BY PROGRAMMES

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग Ministries/Departments	कार्यक्रम Programmes	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1975-76	कुल आयोजना व्यय Total Plan Outlay 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION :					
कृषि विभाग DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE :					
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं *Agriculture and Allied Services :*					
कृषि *Agriculture*	भूमि सुधार (i) Land Reforms	0.52	0.25	1.00	1.00
	बीज (ii) Seeds :				
	राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम (a) National Seeds Corporation .	0.75	0.60	0.60	0.60
	राज्य बीज निगम (b) States Seeds Corporation . .	0.55	0.20	0.50	0.50
	अन्य योजनायें (c) Other schemes	0.55	0.30	1.10	1.10
	जोड़—बीज TOTAL——Seeds	1.85	1.10	2.20	2.20

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (*Contd.*) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (जारी) *Agriculture and Allied Services :* (Contd.) कृषि (जारी) *Agriculture* (Contd.)	कृषि फार्म (iii) Agricultural Farms :				
	स्टेट फार्म कारपोरेशन (a) States Farms Corporation . .	0.40	0.40	1.20	1.20
	खाद और उर्वरक (iv) Manures and Fertilizers . .				
	अधिक मात्रा में खुले उर्वरकों को उठाने धरने की परियोजना (a) Bulk Fertilizers unloading and handling project	3.00	3.00	4.50	4.50
	स्थानीय खाद स्रोतों का विकास (b) Development of local manurial resources	1.72	1.24	1.80	1.80
	अन्य योजनायें (c) Other Schemes	1.07	0.50	1.75	1.75
	जोड़—रासायनिक खाद और उर्वरक TOTAL—Manures and Fertilizers .	5.79	4.74	8.05	8.05
	अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का कार्यक्रम (v) High yielding varieties Programme:				
	दाल की फसल उगाना (a) Production of Pulse crops . .	1.50	1.20	1.30	1.30
	अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों में किसानों की ट्रेनिंग और शिक्षा (b) Farmers training and education in high yielding varieties . .	1.00	1.00	1.47	1.47
	अन्य योजनायें (c) Other Schemes	0.41	0.22	0.38	0.38
	जोड़—अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्में TOTAL—High yielding varieties Programme	2.91	2.42	3.15	3.15

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (*Contd.*) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (जारी) *Agriculture and Allied Services* (Contd.) कृषि (जारी) *Agriculture* (Contd.)	पौधा संरक्षण (vi) Plant Protection :				
	फसलों पर हवाई जहाजों दवा छिड़कना (a) Aerial spraying of crops . .	0.57	0.28	0.98	0.98
	रासायनिक प्रक्रिया द्वारा फसलों को हानि पहुंचाने वाले जीवों और रोगों को समाप्त करना (b) Eradication of pests and diseases in crops by chemical operations .	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.80
	अन्य योजनाएं (c) Other Schemes	0.28	0.29	0.54	0.54
	जोड़—पौधा संरक्षण TOTAL——Plant Protection . . .	1.55	1.27	2.32	2.32
	व्यापारिक फसलें (vii) Commercial Crops:				
	जिलों का व्यापक जूट कार्यक्रम (a) Intensive Jute District Programme	3.82	0.90	1.39	1.39
	जिलों का व्यापक कपास कार्यक्रम (b) Intensive Cotton District Programme	3.33	2.50	3.34	3.34
	तेल के बीजों का विकास (c) Development of Oil Seeds . .	2.00	1.10	1.98	1.98
	गन्ना विकास (d) Development of Sugarcane . .	1.50	..	0.99	0.99
	अन्य योजनाएं (e) Other Schemes	3.51	1.21	1.99	1.99
	जोड़—व्यापारिक फसलें TOTAL——Commercial Crops . .	14.16	5.71	9.69	9.69

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (Contd.) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (जारी) *Agriculture and Allied Services (Contd.)* कृषि (जारी) *Agriculture (Contd.)*	विस्तार कार्य और किसानों का ट्रेनिंग (viii) Extension and farmer's training	0.78	0.37	0.63	0.63
	कृषि इंजीनियरी (ix) Agricultural Engineering :				
	राज्यीय कृषि-उद्योग निगम (a) State Agro-Industries Corporation	1.50	1.19	1.00	1.00
	अन्य योजनाएं (b) Other Schemes	0.72	0.65	0.60	0.60
	जोड़--कृषि इंजीनियरी TOTAL—Agricultural Engineering	2.22	1.84	1.60	1.60
	कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था और सांख्यिकी (x) Agricultural Economics and Statistics	1.49	1.18	1.80	1.80
	बागवानी (xi) Horticulture	0.30	0.25	0.36	0.36
	केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कार्यों पर व्यय (xii) Expenditure on Works by CPWD	0.20	0.46	0.96	0.96
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (xiii) Other Programmes	0.27	0.42	0.22	0.22
	जोड़--कृषि TOTAL—Agriculture	32.44	20.41	33.18	33.18
लघु सिंचाई *Minor Irrigation*	भूमिगत जल साधनों का अन्वेषण एवं विकास (i) Investigation and development of ground water resources :				
	केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड (a) Central Ground Water Board	5.33	5.36	7.99	7.99
	भूमि की सतह के जल को बढ़ाना (b) Strengthening of ground surface water	0.50	..	0.80	0.80
	अन्य लघु सिंचाई कार्य (ii) Other minor irrigation works :				
	जल प्रबंधका प्रायोगिक कार्यक्रम (a) Water Management Pilot Programme	0.80	0.60	0.70	0.70
	जोड़--लघु सिंचाई TOTAL—Minor Irrigation	6.63	5.96	9.49	9.49

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (*Contd.*) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (जारी) *Agriculture and Allied Services (Contd.)* मिट्टी भूमि और जल परिरक्षण *Soil and Water Conservation*	भूमि सर्वेक्षण और परीक्षण (i) Soil Survey and testing .	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.10
	मिट्टी परिरक्षण योजनाएं (ii) Soil Conservation Schemes :				
	नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं में जल विभाजन द्वारा मिट्टी परिरक्षण (a) Soil Conservation of forest in water sheds in River Valley Projects .	5.04	4.74	5.30	5.30
	अन्य योजनाएं (b) Other Schemes	2.15	0.40	0.90	0.90
	जोड़—मिट्टी परिरक्षण योजना TOTAL—Soil Conservation Schemes .	7.19	5.14	6.20	6.20
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes	0.20	..	0.10	0.10
	जोड़--मिट्टी और जल परिरक्षण TOTAL—Soil and Water Conservation.	7.46	5.24	6.40	6.40
क्षेत्र विकास *Area Development*	शुष्क भूमि विकास Dry Land Development :				
	सिंचित क्षेत्र का विकास कार्यक्रम (a) Command Area Development Programme	15.00	10.00	16.00	16.00
	समेकित शुष्क भूमि और कृषि उत्पादन (b) Integrated Dryland and Agricultural Production	1.90	1.60	1.70	1.70
	जोड़--क्षेत्र विकास TOTAL—Area Development .	16.90	11.60	17.70	17.70

विवरण IV – (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि विभाग—(जारी) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—(*Contd.*) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं—(जारी) *Agriculture and Allied Services (Contd.)* पशु पालन *Animal Husbandry*	पशु विकास (i) Cattle Development				
	पशु व डेरी विकास निगम (a) Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Corporation	0.87	0.35	1.50	1.50
	अन्य योजनाएं (b) Other Schemes	2.30	1.35	3.52	3.52
	जोड़—पशु विकास TOTAL—Cattle Development . .	3.17	1.70	5.02	5.02
	मुर्गी आदि पालन का विकास (ii) Poultry Development . . .	4.12	0.13	0.67	0.67
	भेड़ और ऊन का विकास (iii) Sheep and Wool Development .	1.31	0.91	1.28	1.28
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes . . .				
	कसाई घर निगम (a) Slaughter Houses Corporation .	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.15
	अन्य योजनाएं (b) Other Schemes	0.93	0.63	1.05	1.05
	जोड़—पशु पालन TOTAL—Animal Husbandry . .	9.63	3.47	8.17	8.17
डेरी विकास *Dairy Development*	दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना (i) Delhi Milk Scheme	0.86	0.56	0.75	0.75
	भारतीय डेरी निगम (ii) Indian Dairy Corporation . .	..	..	..	25.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes . . .	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	जोड़—डेरी विकास TOTAL—Dairy Development . .	0.96	0.66	0.85	25.85

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि विभाग—(जारी) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—(*Contd.*)					
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं—(जारी) *Agriculture and Allied Services* (*Contd.*) मीन उद्योग *Fisheries*	मछली पकड़ने के बन्दरगाह और उतारने के स्थान (i) Fishing Harbour and Landing Facilities	4.28	3.54	4.61	4.61
	अंतर्देशीय मीन उद्योग (ii) Inland Fisheries	0.79	0.58	0.87	0.87
	समुद्र तटीय मीन उद्योग (iii) Off Shore Fisheries . .	0.33	0.38	0.63	0.63
	गहरे समुद्र में मीन उद्योग (iv) Deep Sea Fisheries . . .	1.37	1.06	0.84	0.84
	परिष्करण डिब्बाबन्दी और बिक्री (v) Processing, Preservation and Marketing	0.49	0.28	0.63	0.63
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes :				
	केन्द्रीय मीन उद्योग निगम लि० (a) Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd.	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.25
	अन्य योजनाएं (b) Other Schemes . . .	1.11	0.59	1.13	1.13
	जोड़--मीन उद्योग TOTAL—FISHERIES	8.47	6.53	8.96	8.96
वन *Forest*	वन विकास Forestry :				
	राज्यीय वन निगम (a) State Forest Corporations . .	0.50	..	1.30	1.30
	वन्य जीवन परिरक्षण (b) Preservation of wild life . .	0.51	0.51	0.87	0.87
	अन्य योजनायें (c) Other Schemes	1.93	0.60	2.12	2.12
	जोड़--वन TOTAL—FOREST . . .	2.94	1.11	4.29	4.29
	जोड़--कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं TOTAL— AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES . .	85.43	54.98	89.04	114.04

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि विभाग—(जारी) **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—(*Contd.*)** सामान्य सेवाएं *General Services*: अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं *Other Administrative Services*	कीटनाशक अधिनियम का कार्यान्वयन Implementation of Insecticides Act .	0.10	0.01	0.23	0.23
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services*: अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक योजनाएं *Other Social and Community Services*	चिड़ियाघर Zoological Park	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.04
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services*: अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other General Economic Services	निदेशन और प्रशासन Direction and Administration . .	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.13
	जोड़--कृषि विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	85.67	55.07	89.44	114.44
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION**: कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं *Agriculture and Allied Services*: कृषि *Agriculture*	भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् को सहायता Assistance to I. C. A. R. .	16.87	11.71	17.27	17.27
मिट्टी और जल परिरक्षण *Soil and Water Conservation*	—तदेव— —Ditto— . . .	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.12
पशु पालन *Animal Husbandry*	—तदेव— —Ditto— . . .	2.97	1.81	3.31	3.31
डेरी विकास *Dairy Development*	—तदेव— —Ditto— . . .	0.42	0.38	0.45	0.45
मीन उद्योग *Fisheries*	—तदेव— —Ditto— . . .	1.03	0.45	1.08	1.08
वन *Forest*	—तदेव— —Ditto— . . .	0.60	0.56	0.77	0.77
	जोड़--कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं TOTAL—AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	22.00	15.00	23.00	23.00

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग—(जारी) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION—(*Contd.*)					
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services :*	निदेशन और प्रशासन Direction and Administration . .	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *Other General Economic Services*					
	जोड़—कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF AGR. RESEARCH & EDUCATION	22.01	15.02	23.04	23.04
खाद्य विभाग DEPARTMENT OF FOOD	गोदाम और भण्डार Storage and Warehousing				
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं *Agriculture and Allied Services :*	केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम (i) Central Warehousing Corporation .	4.25	1.42	1.42	1.42
कृषि *Agriculture*	अन्य योजनाएं (ii) Other Schemes	0.44	0.22	0.13	0.13
	जोड़—कृषि TOTAL—Agriculture	4.69	1.64	1.55	1.55
खाद्य Food	वसूली और आपूर्ति (i) Procurement and Supply :				
	भारतीय खाद्य निगम (a) Food Corporation of India . .	3.05	0.73	2.48	2.48
	खाद्य परिष्करण (ii) Food Processing :				
	माडर्न बेकरीज लिमिटेड (a) Modern Bakeries Ltd. . .	3.31	0.62	1.75	2.25
	फल और सब्जी उत्पाद निगम (b) Fruits and Vegetables Product Corporation	0.32	0.02	0.05	0.05
	अन्य योजनाएं (c) Other Schemes	0.63	0.54	0.78	0.78
	जोड़--खाद्य परिष्करण TOTAL—Food Processing	4.26	1.18	2.58	3.08

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
कृषि विभाग—(जारी) DEPARTMENT OF FOOD—(*Contd.*)					
खाद्य—(जारी) Food—(*Contd.*)	पोषण और सहायक खाद्य (iii) Nutritious and Subsidiary food :				
	बाल आहार (a) Balahar	1.25	0.97	1.75	1.75
	अन्य योजनाएं (b) Other Schemes	0.73	0.45	0.70	0.70
	TOTAL—Nutritious and Subsidiary Food	1.98	1.42	2.45	2.45
	अनुसंधान प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा (iv) Research Training and Evaluation.	0.85	0.54	0.87	0.87
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.08
	जोड़—खाद्य TOTAL—FOOD	10.22	3.97	8.46	8.96
	जोड़—खाद्य विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF FOOD . .	14.91	5.61	10.01	10.51
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services* सहकारी समितियां *Co-operatives*	ऋण सहकारी समितियां Credit Co-operatives :				
	कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि (a) Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00
	भूमि बंधक बैंकों के ऋण पत्र (b) Debenture of Land Mortgage Banks	9.00	7.00	6.00	6.00
	अविकसित राज्यों में ऋण सहकारी समिति संस्थान (c) Credit Co-operative Institutions in undeveloped States . . .	1.50	0.75	1.75	1.75
	कमजोर सहकारी समिति बैंकों का पुनर्वास (d) Rehabilitation of weak Co-operative Banks	0.60	0.60	0.80	0.80
	जोड़—ऋण सहकारी समितियां TOTAL—Credit Co-operatives . .	12.85	10.10	10.55	10.55
	जोड़—सहकारी समितियां TOTAL—Co-operatives . . .	12.85	10.10	10.55	10.55

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग—(जारी) **DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT** (*Contd.*) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं —(जारी) *Agriculture and Allied Services—(Contd.)*	छोटे किसानों और कृषि मजदूरों के लिये योजनाएं (i) Schemes for Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers . .	22.60	19.00	21.00*	21.00*
कृषि *Agriculture*	सूखे की संभावनाओं से ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का कार्यक्रम (ii) Drought Prone Areas Development	22.00	17.44	24.90	24.90
	कृषि विभाग और किस्म नियंत्रण (iii) Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control				
	केला और फल विकास निगम (a) Banana and Fruit Development Corporation	0.10	0.10	..	..
	अन्य योजनाएं (b) Other Schemes	1.18	0.70	1.02	1.02
	जोड़—कृषि विपणन और किस्म नियंत्रण TOTAL—Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control	1.28	0.80	1.02	1.02
	जोड़—कृषि TOTAL—Agriculture	45.88	37.24	46.92	46.92
क्षेत्र विकास *Area Development*	शुष्क भूमि विकास (i) Dry Land Development :				
	मंडी किस्म के एकीकृत क्षेत्रों की विकास परियोजनायें (a) Integrated Area Development Projects of Mandi type . . .	0.64	0.32	0.30	0.30
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (b) Other Programmes . . .	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.11
	जोड़—शुष्क भूमि विकास TOTAL—Dry Land Development .	0.68	0.39	0.41	0.41
	पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास: (ii) Development of Hill Areas :				
	जन जाति विकास अभिकरण (a) Tribal Development Agencies .	1.50	1.99	1.99	1.99
	जोड़—क्षेत्र विकास TOTAL—Area Development. . .	2.18	2.38	2.40	2.40

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*इसके अतिरिक्त 1975-76 के बजट अनुमान में "पशुपालन" के अन्तर्गत 1.40 करोड़ रुपये की भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

* Besides, a provision of Rs. 1.40 crores is also made in BE 1975-76 under 'Animal Husbandry'.

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग—(जारी) DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT—(*Contd.*) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं—(जारी) *Agriculture and Allied Services*—(Contd.) ग्रामीण विकास *Rural Development*	प्रायोजिक गहन ग्रामीण रोजगार परियोजना (i) Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project	3.00	2.49	3.50	3.50
	प्रयुक्त पोषाहार कार्यक्रम (ii) Applied Nutrition Programme .	1.48	1.43	1.50	1.50
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes	0.97	0.18	0.51	0.51
	जोड़—ग्रामीण विकास TOTAL—Rural Development . .	5.45	4.10	5.51	5.51
	जोड़—ग्रामीण विकास विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT	66.36	53.82	65.38	65.38
सिंचाई विभाग DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION जल और विद्युत विकास *Water and Power Development* कृषि, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नौवहन *Irrigation, Flood Control and Navigation*	सिंचाई (i) Irrigation :				
	ग्रामीण इंजजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण (a) Rural Engineering Survey . .	1.77	1.77	0.87	0.87
	सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का निरीक्षण (b) Investigation of Irrigation Projects .	0.70	..	0.20	0.20
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (c) Other Programmes	1.82	1.36	2.72	2.72
	जोड़—सिंचाई TOTAL—Irrigation	4.29	3.13	3.79	3.79
	बाढ़ नियंत्रण (ii) Flood Control				
	ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण (a) Flood Control in Brahmputra Valley	4.00	6.00	4.89	4.89
	उड़ीसा और केरल में बाढ़ नियंत्रण और भूमिकल्ब निरोध (b) Flood Control and anti erosion in Orissa and Kerala . . .	..	1.00	2.00	2.00

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
सिंचाई विभाग—(जारी) DEPTT. OF IRRIGATION—(*Contd.*) जल और विद्युत् विकास—(जारी) *Water and Power Development* (Contd.) सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नौचालन—(जारी) *Irrigation, Flood Control and Navigation*—(Contd.)	बाढ़ नियंत्रण—(जारी) (ii) Flood Control—(Contd.)				
	ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में मिट्टी निकालना (c) Dredging in River Brahmputra .	0.51	0.58	0.30	0.30
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (d) Other Programmes . . .	0.27	0.22	0.23	0.23
	जोड़—बाढ़ नियंत्रण TOTAL—Flood Control . . .	4.78	7.80	7.42	7.42
	नौचालन (iii) Navigation				
	फरक्का बराज परियोजना (a) Farakka Barrage Project . .	7.00	6.50	4.55	4.55
	जोड़—सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नौचालन TOTAL—Irrigation, Flood Control and Navigation	16.07	17.43	15.76	15.76
	जोड़—सिंचाई विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF IRRIGATION . .	16.07	17.43	15.76	15.76
	जोड़—कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION	205.02	146.95	203.63	229.13
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services* : निर्यात प्रोत्साहन *Export Promotion*	निर्यात प्रोत्साहन और बाजार विकास के लिए सहायता (i) Assistance for export promotion and market development . . .	0.34	0.10	0.75	0.75
	इलेक्ट्रोनिक निर्यात परिष्करण क्षेत्र (ii) Electronic export processing zones	1.72	1.90	0.50	0.50
	जोड़—निर्यातप्रोत्साहन TOTAL—Export Promotion . . .	2.06	2.00	1.25	1.25
सहकारिता *Cooperation*	औद्योगिक सहकारी संस्थाएं Industrial Co-operatives . . .	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—*(contd.)*

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय (जारी) MINISTRY OF COMMERCE *(contd.)*					
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं (जारी) *General Economic Services* (Contd.)	जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं TOTAL—General Economic Services .	2.21	2.15	1.45	1.45
उद्योग और खनिज— *Industry & Minerals* ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग— *Village and Small Industries*	हस्तशिल्प उद्योग (i) Handicraft Industries	1.07	0.37	1.60	1.60
	हथकरघा उद्योग (ii) Handloom Industries . . .	0.11	0.08	2.04	2.04
	लघु उद्योग (iii) Small Scale Industries . . .	..	..	0.16	0.16
	जोड़—ग्राम और लघु उद्योग TOTAL—Village and Small Industries .	1.18	0.45	3.80	3.80
मशीनरी और इंजीनियरी उद्योग *Machinery and Engineering Industries*	अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes	0.04	0.08	0.45	0.45
बागान *Plantations*	चाय (i) Tea	1.88	1.53	2.50	2.50
	काफी (ii) Coffee	0.57	0.46	0.82	1.30
	रबड़ (iii) Rubber	0.85	0.80	2.25	2.25
	इलायची (iv) Cardamom	0.25	0.22	0 67	0.67
	चाय व्यापार निगम (v) Tea Trading Corporation . .	0.08	0.15	0.20	0
	जोड़—बागान TOTAL—PLANTATIONS . . .	3.63	3.16	6.44	6.92
	जोड़—वाणिज्य मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE . .	7.06	5.84	12.14	12.62

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV —(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
संचार मंत्रालय डाक व तार को छोड़कर MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (EXCLUDING P&T) आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :* उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :* दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग *Telecommunication and Electronic Industries*	दूर संचार उद्योग (i) Telecommunication Industries :				
	न्यू टेलीफोन इंस्ट्रूमेंट फैक्टरी, नैनी (a) New Telephone Instrument Factory, Naini	1.15	1.08	0.60	
	ट्रांसमीशन फैक्टरी, नैनी (b) Transmission Factory, Naini .	0.25	0.40	0.30	
	न्यू क्रासबार स्विचिंग फैक्टरी, राय बरेली (c) New Crossbar Switching Factory, Rae Bareli	1.00	0.30	1.15	
	तीसरी ट्रांसमीशन फैक्टरी (d) Third Transmission Factory . .	0.10	..	..	
	अन्य योजनाएं (e) Other Schemes	0.01	..	..	
	जोड़--दूरसंचार उद्योग TOTAL—Telecom. Industries . .	2.51	1.78	2.05	7.96*
	इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग (ii) Electronic Industries :				
	इलेक्ट्रानिक स्विचिंग फैक्ट्री (a) Electronic Switching Factory .	0.24	0.07	0.10	0.10
	जोड़--उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—INDUSTRY AND MINERALS .	2.75	1.85	2.15	8.06
परिवहन और संचार *Transport and Communications :*	विदेश संचार सेवाएं (i) Overseas Communication Services .	3.80	3.70	4.86	4.86
अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं *Other Transport and Communication Services*	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.16
	जोड़---परिवहन और संचार TOTAL—TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	3.91	3.79	5.00	5.02
	जोड़—संचार मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS	6.66	5.64	7.15	13.08
डाक व तार POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	. . . .	15.36	15.36	17.97	164.00

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*सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के लिये 5.91 करोड़ रुपयें के अन्तरिम साधनों को जोड़कर ।

*Inclusive of internal resources of Rs. 5.91 crores for all the undertakings.

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*Contd*).

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
शिक्षा मंत्रालय DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :*					
शिक्षा *Education*	आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं और साहित्य को प्रोत्साहन (a) Promotion of Modern Indian Languages and Literature :				
	हिन्दी (i) Hindi	1.78	1.10	1.91	1.91
	उर्दू (ii) Urdu	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.12
	अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाएं (iii) Other Regional Languages . .	0.58	0.27	0.51	0.51
	जोड़—आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं और साहित्य को प्रोत्साहन TOTAL—PROMOTION OF MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE .	2.44	1.46	2.54	2.54
	संस्कृत शिक्षा (b) Sanskrit Education . . .	0.65	0.52	0.69	0.69
	तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालयों को छोड़ कर अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों को सहायता (c) Assistance to Universities other than Technical Universities :				
	विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (i) University Grants Commission .	29.29	26.29	30.20	30.20
	अन्य विश्वविद्यालय और संस्थान (ii) Other Universities and Institutions	0.29	0.18	0.30	0.30

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
शिक्षा मंत्रालय (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (*Contd.*) शिक्षा (जारी) *Education* (*Contd.*)	उच्च शिक्षा के कालेजों और संस्थानों को सहायता (iii) Assistance to Colleges and Institutions of Higher learning . . .	1.09	0.73	1.18	1.18
	जोड़- - विश्वविद्यालयों आदि को सहायता TOTAL—Assistance to Universities etc.	30.67	27.20	31.68	31.68
	पुस्तक प्रोत्साहन (d) Book Promotion	0.95	0.88	1.32	1.32
	तकनीकी शिक्षा (e) Technical Education . . .	8.94	8.38	9.50	9.50
	छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं (f) Scholarship Schemes . . .	2.21	1.64	2.91	2.91
	प्रशिक्षण योजनाएं (g) Training Schemes	1.43	1.24	1.48	1.48
	अनुसन्धान संस्थान और अनुसंधान योजनाएं (h) Research Institutes and Research Schemes :				
	राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् (i) National Council of Educational Research and Training . . .	1.78	1.37	1.11	1.11
	अन्य संस्थान (ii) Other Institutes	1.14	0.85	1.16	1.16
	जोड़- - अनुसंधान संस्थान आदि TOTAL—Research Institutes etc. . .	2.92	2.22	2.27	22.7
	खेलकूद और युवक कल्याण (i) Sports and Youth Welfare . .	3.19	1.70	3.28	3.28
	पाठ्य पुस्तक मुद्रणालय (j) Text Book Presses . . .	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.60
	केन्द्राय लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग के कार्यों पर व्यय (k) Expenditure on Works by C.P.W.D.	0.12	0.20	0.22	0.22
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (l) Other Programmes	1.67	0.64	1.51	1.51
	जोड़—शिक्षा मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	55.78	46.68	58.00	58.00

विवरण IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
सामाजिक कल्याण विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE**					
Social Community Services सामाजिक कल्याण *Social Welfare*	सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण (1) अपंग व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा और कल्याण				
	(i) Education and Welfare of Handicapped	1.46	1.56	1.45	1.45
	सैनिक कल्याण (ii) Women's Welfare	3.83	2.63	3.73	3.73
	परिवार और शिशु कल्याण (iii) family and Child Welfare . .	9.09	7.58	4.43	4.43
	सामाजिक कार्य शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण (iv) Social Work Education and Training	2.89	0.62	0.50	0.50
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes . . .	0.46	0.35	0.49	0.49
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कार्यों पर व्यय (vi) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D.	..	..	0.40	0.40
	जोड़—सामाजिक कल्याण OTAL—Department of Social Welfare	17.73	12.74	11.00	11.00
विद्युत विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF POWER** आर्थिक सेवाएं *Ecomonic Services*	केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (i) Central Electricity Authority . .	0.65	0.26	0.86	0.86
जल और विद्युत विकास *Water and Power Development:* विद्युत *Power*	बदरपुर तापीय बिजली परियोजना (ii) Badarpur Thermal Power Project				
	दौर I Stage I	4.06	5.75	1.98	1.98
	दौर II Stage II . . .	3.92	4.96	8.01	8.01
	सलाल पन बिजली परियोजना (iii) Salal Hydro Electric Project .	6.98	12.72	10.02	10.02
	लोकतक पन बिजली परियोजना (iv) Loktak Hydro Electric Project				
	दौर I Stage I	6.49	6.50	3.01	3.01
	दौर II Stage II	0.25	0.50	1.30	1.30

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
विद्युत विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF POWER (*Contd.*) विद्युत् (जारी) *Power* (*Contd.*)	बैरा-सियूल पन बिजली परियोजना (v) Baira-Siul Hydro Electric Project	7.80	12.33	14.18	14.18
	फरक्का तापीय बिजली परियोजना (vi) Farakka Thermal Power Project	..	..	0.10	0.10
	किश्तवार पन बिजली परियोजना (vii) Kishtwar Hydro-Electric Project	..	..	0.10	0.10
	बिजली प्रेषण केंद्र (viii) Load Despatching Stations	0.43	0.36	1.07	1.07
	अंतर्राज्यीय बिजली प्रेषण लाइनें (ix) Inter-State Transmission Lines	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00
	दामोदर घाटी निगम (x) Damodar Valley Corporation	..	..	..	19.41
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (xi) Other Programmes	2.46	2.32	2.66	2.66
	जोड़--विद्युत् TOTAL—POWER	45.04	57.70	58.29	77.70
	जोड़--बिजली विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT OF POWER	45.04	57.70	58.29	77.73
कोयला विभाग DEPARTMENT OF COAL आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services:* उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals:* कोयला और लिग्नाइट *Coal and Lignite:*	कोयला खान प्राधिकरण (i) Coal Mines Authority	80.70	111.42	166.82	166.82
	भारत कुकिंग कोल लिमिटेड (ii) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	11.65	18.00	36.48	36.48
	सिगरेनी कोयलरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड (iii) Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	3.30	5.58	12.18	13.18
	नेवेली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन (iv) Neyveli Lignite Corporation	11.35	5.59	12.00	12.00
	कम ताप पर कार्बनीकरण करने का संयंत्र (v) Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant	1.00	0.40	1.00	1.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes	1.12	0.02	0.52	0.52
	जोड़--कोयला और लिगनाइट TOTAL—Coal and Lignite	109.12	141.01	229.00	230.00
	जोड़—कोयला विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT OF COAL	109.12	141.01	229.00	230.00

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE					
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS					
सामान्य सेवाएं *General Services :*					
स्टाम्प *Stamps*	इण्डिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस India Security Press	0.36	0.39	0.48	0.48
करेन्सी सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल *Currency Coinage and Mint*					
	बैंक नोट प्रेस (i) Bank Note Press	2.70	2.77	1.89	1.89
	करेंसी नोट प्रेस (ii) Currency Note Press . . .	0.97	1.17	1.51	1.51
	न्यू सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिल एण्ड गमिंग प्लांट (iii) New Security Paper Mill and Gumming Plant	0.02	0.01	1.10	1.10
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes . . .	0.40	0.21	0.19	0.19
	जोड़—मुद्रा सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल TOTAL—Currency Coinage & Mint	4.09	4.16	4.69	4.69
	जोड़-- आर्थिक कार्य विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. ECO. AFFAIRS	4.45	4.55	5.17	5.17
राजस्व और बीमा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND INSURANCE	नीमच एल्कलाइड वर्क्स (i) Neemuch Alkaloid Works . .	0.43	0.57	0.33	0.33
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :*					
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :*	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes	..	..	0.05	0.05
अन्य उद्योग *Other Industries*	जोड़-- राजस्व और बीमा विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF REV. & INS.	0.43	0.57	0.38	0.38

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
बैंकिंग विभाग DEPARTMENT OF BANKING					
कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं *Agriculture and Allied Services:*					
कृषि वित्त संस्थाएं *Agricultural Financial Institutions*	कृषि पुनर्वित निगम Agricultural Refinance Corporation .	40.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals* औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं *Industrial Financial Institutions:*	भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (i) Industrial Development Bank of India	15.00	1.50	6.00	6.00
	भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण निवेश निगम (ii) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India . . .	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
	भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम (iii) Industrial Finance Corporation of India	0.41	0.42	0.54	0.54
	जोड़--औद्योगिक वित्त सेवाएं TOTAL—Ind. Financial Institutions .	15.83	2.34	6.96	6.96
	जोड़--बैंकिंग विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF BANKING . .	55.83	52.34	56.96	56.96
व्यय विभाग DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE	रोजगार प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम (i) Employment Promotion Programmes	40.00	10.05	10.00	10.00
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services:*	शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए फौरी कार्यक्रम (ii) Cash Programme for educated unemployed	..	1.95	..	..
रोजगार कार्यक्रम *Employment Programmes*	जोड़--रोजगार कार्यक्रम TOTAL—Employment Programmes .	40.00	12.00	10.00	10.00
	जोड़—व्यय विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF EXPENDITURE	40.00	12.00	10.00	10.00
	जोड़--वित्त मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF FINANCE . .	100.71	69.46	72.51	72.51
स्वास्थ्य विभाग DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services:*	चिकित्सा सुविधा (i) Medical Relief . .	0.38	0.27	0.71	0.71
चिकित्सा *Medical*	शिक्षा (ii) Education . .	1.36	1.00	1.12	1.12

विवरण 4 (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
स्वास्थ्य विभाग (जारी) **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Contd.)** सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services* (Contd.) स्वास्थ्य (जारी) *Medical* (Contd.)	केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वास्थ्य योजना (iii) Central Government Health Service Scheme	0.25	0.22	1.42	1.42
	चिकित्सा की अन्य पद्धतियां (iv) Other systems of Medicine . .	1.25	1.31	1.72	1.72
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (v) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D.	0.52	0.63	0.80	0.80
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes .	0.26	0.19	0.21	0.21
	जोड़--चिकित्सा TOTAL—Medical	4.02	3.62	5.98	5.68
लोक स्वास्थ्य *Public Health*	बीमारियों की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण (i) Prevention and Control of Diseases :				
	मलेरिया (a) Malaria	17.90	23.40	23.11	23.11
	चेचक (b) Small pox	3.49	3.79	4.08	4.08
	टी० बी० (c) T.B.	1.24	1.24	1.45	1.45
	फीलपांव (d) Filaria	0.29	0.49	0.58	0.58
	हैंजा (e) Cholera	0.12	0.05	0.10	0.10
	रौहे (f) Trachoma	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
	कुष्ठ रोग (g) Leprosy	1.07	0.64	1.97	1.97
	अन्य बीमारियां (h) Other Diseases	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.15
	जोड़--बीमारियों की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण TOTAL—Prevention and Control of Diseases	24.39	29.87	31.63	31.63

विवरण 4 (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Continued*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
स्वास्थ्य विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Contd.) लोक स्वास्थ्य *Public Health* (*Contd.*)	स्वास्थ्य सांख्यिकी और अनुसंधान (ii) Health Statistics and Research .	2.18	2.65	2.81	2.81
	प्रशिक्षण (iii) Training	0.97	0.11	3.00	3.00
	अन्य क्रिया कलाप (iv) Other Activities . .	0.59	0.29	0.67	0.67
	जोड़—लोक स्वास्थ्य TOTAL—Public Health . .	28.13	32.92	38.11	38.11
	जोड़—स्वास्थ्य विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH	32.15	36.54	44.09	44.09
परिवार नियोजन विभाग DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY PLANNING सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services:* परिवार नियोजन *Family Planning*	सेवा और पूर्ति (i) Services and Supplies :				
	केन्द्रीय विभागों (रेलवे और डाक व तार आदि) में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम (a) Family Planning Programmes in Central Departments (Railways, P&T, etc.)	0.70	0.70	1.02	1.02
	निरोध योजना (b) Nirodh Scheme . .	1.13	1.13	0.85	0.85
	हिन्दुस्तान लैटेक्स लि० (c) Hindustan Latex Ltd. . .	0.20	0.20	1.30	1.30
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (d) Other Programmes	0.22	0.22	0.27	0.27
	जोड़—सेवाएं और पूर्ति TOTAL—Services and Supplies . .	2.25	2.25	3.44	3.44
	प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और सांख्यिकी (ii) Training, Research & Statistics .	0.86	0.86	0.84	0.84
	जन शिक्षा (iii) Mass Education	1.43	1.43	1.13	1.13
	अन्य क्रियाकलाप (iv) Other Activities	1.42	1.55	1.47	1.47
	केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिये राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों राज्यों को सहायता (v) Assistance to States and Union Territories for implementation of Central Schemes	48.17	48.17	56.32	56.32
	जोड़—परिवार नियोजन TOTAL—FAMILY PLANNING. .	54.13	54.26	63.20	63.20

विवरण IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*Continued*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
सामान्य सेवाएं *General Services*					
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं *Other Administrative Services*	जन गणना Census	0.28	0.05	0.28	0.28
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services*					
आवासन *Housing*	पुलिस आवास योजना Police Housing Scheme	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जन जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण *Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes*	जनजाति विकास खंड (i) Tribal Development Blocks	8.00	7.58	..	..
	मैट्रिक के बाद की छात्रवृत्तियां (ii) Post Matric Scholarships	5.00	10.09	14.00	14.00
	वृत्ति आयोजन और सम्बद्ध योजनायें (iii) Career Planning and allied schemes	0.25	0.20	0.40	0.40
	आवासन (छात्रावास) (iv) Housing (Girls' Hostels)	0.50	0.49	0.75	0.75
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes	1.24	1.22	1.85	1.85
	जोड़—अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण TOTAL—Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	14.99	19.58	17.00	17.00
	जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—Social and Community Services	16.99	21.58	21.00	21.00
	जोड़—गृह मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS	17.27	21.63	21.28	21.28

1975-76 के बजट अनुमानों में इसे राज्य आयोजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता में रखा गया है। (विवरण V)

*In BE 1975-76 this has been included in the Central assistance for State Plan Schemes (Statement V)

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपये में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT					
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services*					
सहकारिता *Co-operation*	औद्योगिक सहकारी संस्थाएं : Industrial Cooperatives :				
	राष्ट्रीय सहकारी औद्योगिक विकास निगम (a) National Cooperative Industrial Development Cooperation .	..	..	0.10	0.10
	अन्य औद्योगिक निगम (b) Other Industrial Cooperatives .	1.12	1.09	1.15	1.15
	जोड़—सहकारिता TOTAL—Cooperation . . .	1.12	1.09	1.25	1.25
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services* :					
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals*					
ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग *Village and Small Industries*	लघु उद्योग (i) Small Scale Industries :				
	राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम (a) National Small Industries Corporation	2.43	0.26	2.58	2.58
	पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये निगम (b) Backward Areas Development Corporation	..	..	1.00	1.00
	अन्य लघु उद्योग (c) Other Small Scale Industries .	3.91	2.83	3.44	3.44
	जोड़—लघु उद्योग TOTAL—Small Scale Industries .	6.34	3.09	7.02	7.02
	खादी उद्योग (ii) Khadi Industries	14.50	13.55	15.05	15.05
	रेशा उद्योग (iii) Coir Industries	0.26	0.14	0.38	0.38
	रेशम कीट उद्योग (iv) Sericulture Industries :				
	टसर विकास निगम (a) Tasar Development Corporation .	0.30	..	0.30	0.30
	अन्य रेशम कीट उद्योग (b) Other Sericulture Industries .	0.36	0.38	1.22	1.22
	जोड़—रेशम कीट उद्योग TOTAL—Sericulture Industries .	0.66	0.38	1.52	1.52

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(Contd.)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग (जारी) DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (Contd.) आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services* उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals (Contd.)* ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग (जारी) *Village and Small Industries (Contd.)*	अन्य ग्रामीण उद्योग (v) Other Village Industries :				
	खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission . . .	5.50	4.50	7.00	7.00
	अन्य (b) Others	5.76	4.44	4.27	4.27
	जोड़—अन्य ग्रामोद्योग TOTAL—Other Village Industries .	11.26	8.94	11.27	11.27
	जोड़—ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग TOTAL—Village and Small Industries .	33.02	26.10	35.24	35.24
मशीन और इंजीनियरी उद्योग *Machinery and Engineering Industries*	हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लिमिटेड (i) Hindustan Cables Ltd. .	1.78	1.48	2.10	2.45
	इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड (ii) Instrumentation Ltd. . . .	2.00	1.25	1.40	1.50
	भारत आप्थेलमिक ग्लास लिमिटेड (iii) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. .	0.21	..	0.20	0.20
	सूक्ष्म औजार लिमिटेड (iv) Precision Tools Ltd. . . .	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.05
	नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंण्टेशन लि० (v) National Instruments Ltd. . .	0.03	0.01	..	..
	जोड़—मशीन और इंजीनियरी उद्योग TOTAL—Machinery and Engg. Industries	4.07	2.76	3.75	4.20
उपभोक्ता उद्योग *Consumer Industries*	राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (i) National Textile Corporation .	7.90	11.14	5.00	15.00
	भारतीय सिमेंट निगम (ii) Cement Corporation of India .	10.00	5.85	12.00	12.00
	हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन (iii) Hindustan Paper Corporation .	13.25	17.98	34.67	34.67
	नेपा मिल्स (iv) NEPA Mills	1.90	1.90	1.25	1.25

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (Contd.) उद्योग और खनिज (जारी) *Industry and Minerals* (*Contd.*)	हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड (v) Hindustan Photo Film Manufg. Co. Ltd.	0.45	0.10	0.50	0.50
उपभोक्ता उद्योग (जारी) *Consumer Industries* (*Contd.*)	टैनरी ऐण्ड फूटवीयर कारपोरेशन (vi) Tannery and Footwear Corporation	0.25	0.55	0.50	0.50
	हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि० (vii) Hindustan Salt Ltd. . . .	..	..	..	0.20
	चमड़ा विकास निगम (viii) Leather Development Corporation	0.05	..	0.05	0.05
	जोड़—उपभोक्ता उद्योग TOTAL—Consumer Industries .	33.80	37.52	53.97	64.17
अन्य उद्योग *Other Industries*	चुने हुए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नये औद्योगिक एकक आदि (i) New Industrial units, etc. in selected backward areas .	1.25	4.00	5.00	5.00
	अनुसंधान और विकास (ii) Research and Development .	..	..	1.18	1.18
	केन्द्रीय लोकनिर्माण विभाग के निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय (iii) Expenditure on works by CPWD	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes	0.55	0.34	0.87	0.87
	जोड़—अन्य उद्योग TOTAL—Other Industries .	1.82	4.36	7.09	7.09
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—Industry and Minerals .	72.71	70.74	100.05	110.70
	जोड़—औद्योगिक विकास विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	73.83	71.83	101.30	111.95

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
भारी उद्योग विभाग DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services* : उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals* : मशीन और इंजीनियरी उद्योग *Machinery and Engineering Industries*	भारत पम्पस एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स लिमिटेड (i) Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	4.15	3.34	3.50	3.50
	हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि० (ii) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. .	4.88	4.08	1.63	13.96
	स्कूटर इंडिया लिमिटेड (iii) Scooter India Ltd. . . .	1.16	2.39	0.75	2.00
	हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन (iv) Heavy Engineering Corporation .	3.60	3.10	2.00	2.00
	रिचडसन कूडास लिमिटेड (v) Richardson Cruddas Ltd. . .	0.80	1.05	1.50	1.50
	मशीन टूल्स कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया (vi) Machine Tools Corporation of India	0.55	0.55	1.00	1.00
	तुंगभद्र स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड (vii) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	0.10	0.10	0.17	0.36
	भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एण्ड वैसल्स लिमिटेड (viii) Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	0.45	0.45	1.00	1.00
	जैसप्स एण्ड कम्पनी (ix) Jessop and Co. . . .	0.61	2.93	3.80	3.80
	ब्रथवट एण्ड कंपनी इण्डिया लिमिटेड (x) Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd. .	0.90	0.30	1.50	1.50
	भारत हैवी इलक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड (xi) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. .	..	..	25.15	25.15
	त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लिमिटेड (xii) Triveni Structurals Ltd. . .	..	0.14	0.18	0.26
	वैगन्स इंडिया (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड (xiii) Wagons India (P) Ltd. . .	..	0.03	..	..
	इण्डियन स्टैंडर्ड वैगन (xiv) Indian Standard Wagons . .	..	..	0.50	0.50
	वाणिज्यिक मोटर गाड़ी फैक्टरी (xv) Commercial Vehicle Factory .	..	..	0.10	0.10
	खनिज और सम्बद्ध मशीन निगम (xvi) Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation . . .	..	..	..	1.00

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Continued*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
भारी उद्योग (जारी) DEPTT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (Contd.)	अनुसंधान और विकास (xvii) Research and Development .	..	..	0.80	0.80
मशीन और इंजीनियरी उद्योग (जारी) *Machinery and Engineering Industries (Contd.)*	अन्य कार्य क्रम (xviii) Other Programmes . . .	0.62	0.62	0.57	0.57
	जोड़— मशीनरी और इंजीनियरी उद्योग TOTAL—Machinery and Engg. Industries	17.82	19.08	44.15	59.00
	जोड़—भारी उद्योग विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY . .	17.82	19.08	44.15	59.00
नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता विभाग DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services* सहकारिता *Co-operation*	शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण (i) Education Research and Training .	1.00	1.04	1.48	1.48
	कृषि सहकारी समितियां (ii) Farming Co-operatives :				
	सरकारी उर्वरक और अन्य कृषि आयात की मार्जिन मनी की आवश्यकताएं (राष्ट्रीय) सहकारी विकास निगम की मार्फत (a) Margin money requirements of Co-operative fertilizers and other agricultural inputs (through N.C.D.C.)	0.50	0.75	3.15	3.15
	परिष्करण सहकारी संस्थाएं (राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम की मार्फत) (iii) Processing Co-operatives (through N.C.D.C.)	2.15	0.60	3.40	3.40
	सहकारी चीनी मिलें (राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम की मार्फत) (iv) Co-operative Sugar Mills (through N.C.D.C.)	2.65	1.50	5.05	5.05

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Continued*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता विभाग (जारी) DEPTT. OF C. S. AND CO-OPERATION (*Contd.*) सहकारिता (जारी) *Co-operation* (*Contd.*)					
	(5) सहकारी कताई मिलें (v) Co-operative Spinning Mills . .	0.85	0.50	1.50	1.50
	(6) औद्योगिक सहकारी संस्थाएं (vi) Industrial Co-operatives : . .				
	(क) सहकारी उर्वरक फैक्टरियां (a) Co-operative Fertilizer Factories .	5.15	5.15	13.35	13 35
	(ख) अन्य योजनायें (b) Other Schemes	0.50	0.25	..	..
	जोड़—औद्योगिक सहकारी संस्थाएं TOTAL—Industrial Co-operatives . .	5.65	5.40	13.35	13.35
	(7) उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थाएं (vii) Consumer Co-operatives . .	1.25	0.88	1.31	1.31
	(8) अन्य सहकारी संस्थाएं (viii) Other Co-operatives :				
	(क) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम (a) National Co-operative Development Corporation	3.20	3.10	3.05	3.05
	(ख) अन्य (b) Others	0.15	0.07	0.20	0.20
	जोड़—अन्य निगम TOTAL—Other Co-operatives . .	3.35	3.17	3.25	3.25
	जोड़--सहकारिता TOTAL—Co-operation	17.40	13.84	32.49	32.49

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Continued*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
सहकारिता और नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग (जारी) DEPTT. OF C.S. & CO-OPERATION —(Contd.)					
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services.*					
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *Other General Economic Services*					
	मैट्रिक प्रणाली अपनाना Adoption of Metric System . .	0.13	0.01	0.20	0.20
	जोड़—सहकारिता और नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION . .	17.53	13.85	32.69	32.69
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING:					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services:*					
सूचना और प्रचार *Information and Publicity*	फिल्म प्रभाग (i) Films Division	0.69	0.54	0.74	0.74
	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म संग्रहालय (ii) National Film Archives of India .	0.05	0.07	0.20	0.20
	भारतीय फिल्म और टेलीविजन संस्थान (iii) Film & Television Institute of India	..	..	0.90	0.90
	फिल्म वित्त निगम (iv) Film Finance Corporation . .	0.05	..	0.05	0.05
	विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार (v) Advertising & Visual Publicity .	0.20	0.06	0.18	0.18
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किये गये निर्माण कार्य (vi) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D.	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.10
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vii) Other Programmes . . .	0.79	0.33	0.94	0.94
	जोड़—सूचना और प्रचार TOTAL—Information and Publicity .	1.90	1.19	3.11	3.11

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Continued*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
सुचना श्रौर प्रसारण मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (Contd.)** सामाजिक श्रौर सामुदायिक सेवाएं (जारी) *Social and Community Services (Contd.)*					
प्रसारण *Broadcasting*	स्टूडियो (i) Studios	6.03	5.79	6.58	6.38
	ट्रांसमीटर (ii) Transmitters	5.70	3.85	7.71	7.71
	मशीनें श्रौर उपकरण (iii) Machinery and Equipments . .	0.56	0.54	1.13	1.13
	श्राकाशवाणी सेवाएं (iv) A.I.R. Services	0.78	0.22	1.49	1.49
	श्रन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes . . .	0.58	0.63	0.75	0.75
	जोड़--प्रसारण TOTAL—Broadcasting . . .	13.65	11.03	17.66	17.66
	जोड़--सूचना श्रौर प्रसारण मंत्रालय TOTAL—MIN. OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	15.55	12.22	20.77	20.77
श्रम मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF LABOUR** सामाजिक श्रौर सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services* :					
श्रम मजदूर Labour	रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण (i) Employment and Training . .	1.04	0.54	0.75	0.75
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कार्यों पर व्यय (ii) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D..	0.03	0.12	0.04	0.04
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes . . .	0.64	0.48	0.72	0.72
	जोड़--श्रम मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF LABOUR . .	1.71	1.14	1.51	1.51

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Continued*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
पेट्रोलियम विभाग DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM उद्योग और खनिज *Industry & Minerals :* पेट्रोलियम उद्योग (*a*) *Petroleum Industry*	तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग (i) Oil and Natural Gas Commission .	..	..	22.10	114.01
	इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (ii) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. .	5.00	13.00	11.00	40.00
	आयल इण्डिया लिमिटेड (iii) Oil India Ltd.	..	..	29.00	34.00
	तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड (iv) Oil Industry Development Board	..	..	..	60.90
	मद्रास रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड (v) Madras Refineries Ltd.	..	..	..	3.74
	ल्यूब्रिजोल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड (vi) Lubrizol (India) Ltd. . .	..	..	..	0.80
	हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोल निगम लिमिटेड (vii) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	1.50
	कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (viii) Cochin Refineries Ltd. . .	..	..	0.30	0.30
	बिटुमैन मार्केटिंग कारपोरेशन (ix) Bitumen Marketing Corporation .	0.01	..	..	..
	जोड़--पेट्रोलियम TOTAL—Petroleum	5.01	13.00	62.40	255.25
पेट्रो-केमिकल्स (*b*) *Petro-Chemicals*	इण्डियन पैट्रोकैमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (i) Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.	35.00	40.00	88.50	93.50
	बुंजियागांव रिफाइनरी ऐण्ड पैट्रोकैमिकल्स लिमिटेड (ii) Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	..	4.00	17.00	17.00
	पैट्रो/फिल्स सहकारी समिति लि० (iii) Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. . .	..	3.20	2.00	2.00
	जोड़--पैट्रोकेमिकल्स TOTAL—Petro-Chemicals . . .	35.00	47.20	107.50	112.50
	जोड़--पैट्रोलियम विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF PETROLEUM . .	40.01	60.20	169.90	367.75

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
रसायन विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS**					
उद्योग और खनिज (जारी) *Industry and Minerals (Contd).*					
(क) रासायनिक पदार्थ (*a*) *Chemicals.*	हिन्दुस्तान इंसेक्टीसाइड्स लिमिटेड (i) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. .	1.50	0.35	2.85	3.85
	हिन्दुस्तान आरगेनिक केमिकल्स लि० (ii) Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	..	1.01
	प्लास्टिक, इंजीनियरी और औजार केंद्रीय संस्थान (iii) Central Institute of Plastics, Engineering and Tools	..	..	0.01	0.01
	जोड़—रासायनिक पदार्थ TOTAL—Chemicals	1.50	0.35	2.86	4.87
(ख) भेषज और औषध (*b*) *Drugs & Pharmaceuticals*	इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड (i) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.67	1.67	9.50	9.50
	हिन्दुस्तान एंटीब्योटिक्स लिमिटेड (ii) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. . .	1.00	0.65	1.90	1.90
	जोड़— भेषज और औषध TOTAL—Drugs & Pharmaceuticals .	2.67	2.32	11.40	11.40
(ग) उर्वरक (*c*) *Fertilizers*					
	भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड (i) Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	134.00	165.00	190.69	204 25
	उर्वरक और रासायनिक पदार्थ (ट्रावंकोर) लिमिटेड (ii) Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	17.36	12.15	16.60	16.60
	पायराइट्स, फास्फेटस एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड (iii) Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	0.96	0.77	1.40	1.40
	नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० (iv) National Fertilizers Ltd. . .	11.00	14.49	68.00	68.00
	जोड़—फर्टिलाइजर्स उद्योग TOTAL—Fertilizers Industry	163.32	192.41	276.69	290.25
	जोड़—उर्वरक और रासायनिक विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS	167.49	195.08	290.95	306.52

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
योजना मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PLANNING					
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :*	आयोजनातंत्र को मजबूत करना (i) Strengthening of Planning Machinery	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services*	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes	0.13	0.10	0.20	0.20
योजना तंत्र *Planning Machinery*	जोड़—आयोजना तंत्र TOTAL—Planning Machinery .	0.63	0.50	0.60	0.60
सांख्यिकी *Statistics*	राष्ट्रीय बचत सर्वेक्षण (i) National Sample Survey .	1.76	0.78	1.78	1.78
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes	1.40	0.78	0.87	0.87
	जोड़—सांख्यिकी TOTAL—Statistics	3.16	1.56	2.65	2.65
अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *Other General Economic Services*	अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes	0.16	0.12	0.18	0.18
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT	जोड़—योजना मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF PLANNING . .	3.95	2.18	3.43	3.43
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services:*					
श्रम और रोजगार *Labour and Employment*	गोदी कर्मचारी कल्याण—आवास योजना Dock Labour Welfare—Housing Schemes	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.06
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :*					
जल और विद्युत् विकास:— *Water and Power Development ;*					
सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और नौवहन *Irrigation, Flood Control and Navigation*	हुगली—भागीरथी पर निर्माण कार्य Navigation Projects—Works on Hooghly-Bhagirathi River	1.93	1.93	1.30	1.30
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Mineral*					
समुद्री जहाज निर्माण *Ship-Building*	हिंदुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि० (i) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. . .	3.25	5.45	4.75	4.75
	कोचीन शिपयार्ड (ii) Cochin Shipyard	20.00	21.00	23.50	23.50
	मंझगांव गोदी लिमिटेड (iii) Mazagoan Dock Ltd. . .	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.05
	नये शिपयार्ड (iv) New Shipyard	0.30	0.20	0.50	0.50
	अन्य योजनाएं (v) Other Schemes	0.95	0.26	0.65	0.65
	जोड़—समुद्री जहाज निर्माण TOTAL—Ship building . . .	24.70	27.11	29.90	29.90
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL–Industry & Minerals . .	24.70	27.11	29.90	29.90

विवरण IV--(जारी)
STATEMENT IV--(Contd.)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (जारी) **MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (contd.)**	छोटे बन्दरगाहों का विकास (i) Development of Minor Ports :				
परिवहन और संचार *Transport and Communications* :	केन्द्रीय ड्रेजिंग पूल (a) Central Dredging Pool .	9.00	12.50	7.00	
बन्दरगाह *Ports*	अन्य योजनाएं (b) Other Schemes	2.30	3.40	4.51	
	जोड़—छोटे बन्दरगाहों का विकास Total—Development of Minor Ports	11.30	15.90	11.51	
	मंगलौर बन्दरगाह (ii) Mangalore Port	7.00	8.51	7.51	
	तूतीकोरिन बन्दरगाह (iii) Tuticorin Port	4.00	6.59	6.92	
	सलाया तटवर्ती टर्मिनल (iv) Salaya Offshore Terminal . .	1.00	*	*	
	पत्तन न्यासि (v) Port Trusts	52.57	70.07	71.58	
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes . . .	0.01	..	..	
	जोड़—बन्दरगाह TOTAL—Ports	75.88	101.07	97.52	105.49@
प्रकाशस्तम्भ *Lighthouses*	निर्माण और विकास Construction & Development . .	1.82	1.52	2.02	2.02
नौवहन *Shipping*	नौवहन विकास निधि (i) Shipping Development Fund .	74.77	72.11	65.31	65.31
	मुगल लाइन्स (ii) Moghul Lines	0.18	0.17	..	..
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग के कार्यों पर व्यय (iii) Expenditure on works by CPWD .	0.07	..	0.07	0.07
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes . . .	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.08
	जोड़—नौवहन TOTAL—Shipping	75.06	72.33	65.46	65.46

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*कांडला पत्तन न्यासि के लिये ऋणों की व्यवस्था मद (v) में रखी गई है।

*Provision made as loans to Kandla Port Trusts included in item (v)

@सभी-बन्दरगाहों के लिये 7.97 करोड़ रुपये के अंतरिम साधनों को जोड़ कर।

@Inclusive of internal resources of Rs. 7.97 crores for all Ports,

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (जारी) **MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** (contd.) परिवहन और संचार (जारी) *Transport and Communications—(contd.)* सड़कें *Roads*	राष्ट्रीय राजपथ (i) National Highways . . .	48.00	57.00	49.50	49.50
	अन्तर्राज्यीय महत्व की सड़कें (ii) Roads of Inter-State Importance.	2.50	2.50	3.50	3.50
	सीमान्त सड़कें (iii) Border Roads	5.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
	राष्ट्रीय महत्व की विशेष सड़कों और पुलों संबंधी निर्माण कार्य (iv) Special Road and Bridge Works of national importance . . .	4.00	3.50	3.75	3.75
	जोड़—सड़कें TOTAL—Roads	60.00	66.50	60.25	60.25
सड़क परिवहन *Road Transport*	दिल्ली परिवहन (i) Delhi Transport Corporation .	10.33	7.92	10.40	10.40
	केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन निगम (ii) Central Road Transport Corporation	..	..	0.30	0.30
	महानगरीय परिवहन सेवाओं में सुधार (iii) Improvement of Metropolitan Transport Services	..	18.00	..	..
	जोड़—सड़क परिवहन TOTAL—Road Transport . . .	10.33	25.92	10.70	10.70
अन्तर देशीय परिवहन *Inland Water Transport*	केन्द्रीय अंतरदेशीय जल परिवहन निगम लि० (i) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	1.84	1.29	2.37	2.37
	अन्य विकास योजनाएं (ii) Other Schemes	1.38	1.04	2.13	2.13
	जोड़—अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन TOTAL—Inland Water Transport .	3.22	2.33	4.50	4.50
	जोड़—परिवहन और संचार TOTAL—Transport & Communications	226.31	269.67	240.45	248.42
	जोड़—नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT . .	253.04	298.73	271.71	279.68

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (Contd.)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6
इस्पात विभाग **DEPARTMEMT OF STEEL**					
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services :*					
लोहा और इस्पात *Iron and Steel*	स्टील अथारिटी आफ इाण्डया लिमिटेड (i) Steel Authority of India Ltd. .	144.85	210.52	195.12	266.92
	(2) नये इस्पात संयंत्र (ii) New Steel Plants	4.00	4.00	..	..
	भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के लिये पानी की सप्लाई (iii) Water Supply for Bhilai Steel Plant	1.00	1.00	1.90	1.90
	बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिये पानी की सप्लाई (iv) Water Supplv for Bokaro Steel Plant	..	..	0.50	0.50
	अनुसंधान और विकास (v) Research and Development . .	..	..	1.50	1.50
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes . . .	0.95	0.91	0.90	0.90
	जोड़--इस्पात विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT OF STEEL . . .	150.80	216.43	199.92	271.72
खान विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF MINES**					
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services ;*					
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry ana Minerals :*					
अलोह धातु *Non-ferrous Metals*	भारत अल्यूमिनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड (i) Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. . .	55.50	50.50	49.50	49.50
	हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड (ii) Hindustan Zinc Ltd. . . .	4.25	..	15.00	26.00
	हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड (iii) Hindustan Copper Ltd. . .	14.39	21.39	12.00	12.00
	भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड (iv) Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. . .	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50
	सुकिन्दा निकल परियोजना (v) Sukinda Nickel Project . .	1.00	0.20	0.80	0.80
	विशाखापतनम में जिंक स्मेल्टर संयत्न को पानी की सप्लाई (vi) Water Supply for Zinc Smelter Plant at Visakhapatnam . .	..	1.00	0.61	0.61
	जोड़—अलोह धातु TOTAL—Non-ferrous Metals . .	76.39	74.59	79.41	90.41

विवरण 5 (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6
खान विभाग (जारी) DEPTT. OF MINES (Contd.)					
उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals* (*Contd.*)					
खनिजों की खोज और विकास *Mineral Exploration and Development*	मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन लि० (i) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	4.25	3.95	4.50	4.50
	भारतीय भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण (ii) Geological Survey of India . .	4.96	4.78	5.93	5.93
	अनुसंधान और विकास (iii) Research and Development . .	..	..	1 00	1.0
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कार्यों पर व्यय (iv) Expenditure on works by CPWD .	..	..	0.11	0.11
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes	0.40	0.10	0.46	0.46
	जोड़—खनिजों की खोज और विकास TOTAL—Mineral Exploration and Development	9.61	8.83	12.00	12.00
	जोड़—खान विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF MINES	86.00	83.42	91.41	102.41
(क) पूर्ति विभाग DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY					
सामान्य सेवाएं *General Services* :					
पूर्ति और निपटान *Supplies & Disposals*	जांच घर (i) Test Houses	0.20	0.04	0.22	0.22
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes	0.05	..	0.02	0.02
	जोड़—पूर्ति और निपटान TOTAL—Supplies & Disposals . .	0.25	0.04	0.24	0.24
	जोड़—पूर्ति विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF SUPPLY .	0.25	0.04	0.24	0.24

विवरण 4 (जारी)

STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6
पुनर्वास विभाग (b) DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services* विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास *Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons.*	भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तानसे विस्थापित व्यक्ति (i) Displaced Persons from former East Pakistan	2.71	2.44	2.62	2.62
	भारत-पाक युद्ध, 1971 से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के विस्थापित व्यक्ति (ii) Displaced persons from areas affected by Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971 .	1.50	1.20	1.66	1.66
	श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्ति (iii) Repatriates from Sri Lanka . .	2.95	2.95	4.75	4.75
	बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्ति (iv) Repatriates from Burma . .	0.45	0.83	1.15	1.15
	स्वदेश लौटे अन्य व्यक्ति (v) Other Repatriates . . .	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
	दण्डकारण्य विकास (vi) Dandakaranya Development. .	5.24	3.22	3.73	3.73
	पुनर्वास के लिए अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह का विकास (vi) Development of Andamans and Nicobar Islands for Rehabilitation	1.00	0.88	0.68	0.68
	स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों का सहकारी, वित्त और विकास बैंक (vi) Repatriates Cooperative, Finance and Development Bank . .	0.05	0.06	0.25	0.25
	अन्य योजनायें (vii) Other Schemes	0.05	0.03	..	..
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण कार्य बिभाग के कार्यों पर व्यय (viii) Expenditureon works by C.P.W.D.	0.45	0.56	..	..
	जोड़--विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास TOTAL—Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	14.45	12.22	14.89	14.89
	जोड़--पुनर्वास विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF REHABILITATION	14.45	12.22	14.89	14.89

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6
पर्यटन ग्रौर नागर विमानन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION					
सामाजिक ग्रौर सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services:*					
वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं ग्रौर ग्रनुसंधान *Scientific Service and Research*	ऋतु विज्ञान Meteorology	2.60	1.32	3.18	3.18
ग्रार्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services:*					
परिवहन ग्रौर संचार *Transport and Communications:* नागर विमानन *Civil Aviation*	एयर इण्डिया (i) Air India	5.00	15.00	3.00	20.88
	इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स (ii) Indian Airlines	..	..	..	9.97
	इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट ग्राथरिटी ग्राफ इण्डिया (iii) International Airport Authority of India	2.75	0·60	3.07	6.00
	हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लि० (iv) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. . .	1.00	1.00	..	..
	हवाई ग्रड्डा ग्रौर हवाई रूट सेवाएं (v) Aerodromes and Air Route Services	3.58	3.15	3.13	3.13
	एरोनाटिकल संचार सेवाएं (vi) Aeronautical Communication Services	4.53	2.23	4.21	4.21
	हवाई यातायात नियंत्रण ग्रौर सेवाए (vii) Air Traffic Control and Safety Services	0.82	0.62	2.39	2.39
	ग्रन्य कार्यक्रम (viii) Other Programmes . . .	0.22	0.06	0.12	0.12
	जोड़—नागर विमानन TOTAL—Civil Aviation . . .	17.90	22.66	15.92	46.70

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (जारी) MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (Contd.) परिवहन और संचार (जारी) *Transport and Communications (Contd.)*	भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम (i) India Tourism Development Corporation	2.80	2.80	2.80	3.45
पर्यटन *Tourism*	होटल विकास ऋण योजना (ii) Hotel Development Loan Scheme .	2.00	1.94	1.94	1.94
	पर्यटक केन्द्र (iii) Tourist Centres	1.71	1.19	1.35	1.35
	लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग के कार्यों पर व्यय (iv) Expenditure on works by C.P.W.D.	0.51	0.93	0.54	0.54
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes	0.79	1.16	0.90	0.90
	जोड़—पर्यटन TOTAL—Tourism	7.81	8.02	7.53	8.18
	जोड़—पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION .	28.31	32.00	26.63	58.06
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING					
सामान्य सेवाएं *General Services:* लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण *Stationery and Printing*	सरकारी मुद्रणालय (i) Government Presses . . .	0.46	0.12	0.45	0.45
	लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग के कार्यों पर व्यय (ii) Expenditure on works by CPWD .	..	0.20	0.08	0.08
	जोड़—लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण TOTAL—Stationery & Printing . .	0.46	0.32	0.53	0.53
लोक निर्माण कार्य *Public Works*	भवन निर्माण Building Constructions .	2.43	1.25	2.21	2.21
	जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं TOTAL—General Services . . .	2.89	1.57	2.74	2.74

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय—(जारी) MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING—(*Contd.*)					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services*					
जल पूर्ति और सफाई *Water Supply and Sanitation*	ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति (i) Rural Water Supply . . .	0.38	0.10	..	..
	योजनाएं (ii) Other Schemes	0.35	0.33	1.03	1.03
	जोड़—जल पूर्ति और सफाई TOTAL—Water Supply and Sanitation	0.73	0.43	1.03	1.03
आवास *Housing*	सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें (i) Govt. Residential Buildings . .	3.90	4.05	4.87	4.87
	बागान कार्यों के लिए सहायता प्रदत्त आवास योजनाएं (ii) Subsidised Housing Schemes for Plantation Workers . . .	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
	हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्टरी (iii) Hindustan Housing Factory .	0.18	..	0.05	0.05
	आवास और नगर विकास निगम (iv) Housing and Urban Development Corporation	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
	राष्ट्रीय भवन सामग्री और विकास निगम (v) National Buildings Material & Development Corporation . .	0.50	..	0.05	0.05
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes	0.16	0.12	0.30	0.30
	जोड़--आवास TOTAL—Housing	6.54	5.97	8.07	8.07

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV (Contid.)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय (जारी) **MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING** (*Contd.*)					
नगर विकास *Urban Development*					
	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र का विकास (i) Development of National Capital Region	1.50	0.40	0.25	0.25
	राष्ट्रीय महत्व के क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत नगर विकास (ii) Integrated Urban Development in areas of National importance	23.00	14.90	20.00	20.00
	अन्य क्रियाकलाप (iii) Other Programmes . .	0.12	0.02	..	..
	जोड़--नगर विकास TOTAL—Urban Development . .	24.62	15.32	20.25	20.25
	जोड़--सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—Social and Community Services	31.89	21.72	29.35	29.35
	जोड़--निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING	34.78	23.29	32.09	32.09
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग **DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY:**					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवा: *Social and Community Services:*					
वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research*	अनुसंधान और विकास (i) Research and Development :				
	भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र (a) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	6.07	5.55	9.05	9.05
	धमन भट्टी अनुसंधान केन्द्र (b) Reactor Research Centre . .	10.66	7.36	10.35	10.35
	परिवर्तनीय उर्जा साक्लोट्रोन (c) Variable Energy Cyclotron . .	1.41	1.07	2.76	2.76
	अन्य योजनाएं (d) Other Schemes	4.09	1.45	1.67	1.67
	जोड़--अनुसंधान और विकास TOTAL—Research and Development .	22.23	15.43	23.83	23.83

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(Contd.)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
परमाणु उर्जा विभाग—(जारी) DEPTT. OF ATOMIC ENERGY—(*Contd.*)					
वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान—(जारी) *Scientific Services and Research—(Contd.)*	सामान्य सेवा (ii) Common Services;				
	भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र (a) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre .	0.45	0.40	0.46	0.46
	अन्य सेवाएं (b) Other Services	0.25	0.32	0.49	0.49
	जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं TOTAL—Common Services . . .	0.70	0.72	0.95	0.95
	आवास (iii) Housing . . .	2.20	2.15	1.48	1.48
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes . . .	0.75	0.65	0.91	0.91
	जोड़—वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान TOTAL—Scientific Services and Research	25.88	18.95	27.17	27.17
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services:* उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals:*					
दूर संचार और इलैक्ट्रानिक उद्योग *Telecommunication and Electronic Industries*	भारतीब इलेक्ट्रानिक निगम लि० Electronics Corporation of India Ltd .	2.40	2.40	2.40	
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग *Atomic Energy Industries*	नाभिकीप ईंधन कम्प्लेक्स (i) Nuclear Fuel Complex . . .	2.99	1.58	4.89	
	भारी जल संयंत्र (ii) Heavy Water Plants . . .	26.52	33.56	30.64	
	ईंधन पुनर्यपरिष्करण संयंत्र (iii) Fuel Reprocessing Plant . .	0.78	1.17	1.04	
	भारतीय रेअर अर्थस लि० (iv) Indian Rare Earth Ltd. . .	0.41	0.41	3.00	
	यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि० (v) Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	0.20	0.01	0.05	
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes . . .	0.71	0.72	0.74	
	जोड़—परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग TOTAL—Atomie Energy Industries .	31.61	37.45	40.36	
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—Industry & Minerals . .	34.01	39.85	42.76	44.76*

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*सभी अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के लिये 2 करोड़ रुपयों के अंतरिम साधनों को लगाकर ।

*Inclusive of internal resources of Rs. 2 crores for all undertakings.

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (जारी) DETT. OF ATOMIC ENERGY (Contd.) आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services:* जल और शक्ति विकास *Water and Power Development* बिजली *Power*	तारापुर परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र (i) Tarapur Atomic Power Station	0.92	0.80	2.75	2.75
	राजस्थान परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र (ii) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station				
	यूनिट I Unit I	0.61	0.58	0.72	0.72
	यूनिट II Unit II	5.68	5.11	5.19	5.19
	मद्रास परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र (iii) Madras Atomic Power Station:				
	यूनिट I Unit I	15.01	15.38	15.18	15.18
	यूनिट II Unit II	9.87	10.47	10.32	10.32
	नारोरा परमाणु शक्ति केन्द्र (iv) Narora Atomic Power Station	1.00	1.73	4.02	4.02
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes	2.57	1.82	3.13	3.13
	जोड़—शक्ति TOTAL—Power	35.66	35.89	41.31	41.31
	जोड़—परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF ATOMIC ENERGY	95.55	94.69	111.24	113.24
संस्कृति विभाग DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services:* कला और संस्कृति *Art and Culture:*	कला और संस्कृति को प्रोत्साहन (i) Promotion of Art & Culture	1.44	0.83	1.39	1.39
	पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ii) Archaeological Survey	1.15	0.50	1.21	1.21
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes	1.57	0.74	1.35	1.35
	जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—Art and Culture	4.16	2.07	3.95	3.95
वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research*	मानव विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण Anthropological Survey	0.13	0.04	0.12	0.12
	जोड़—संस्कृति विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF CULTURE	4.29	2.11	4.07	4.07

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
इलैक्ट्रानिक विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :*					
वज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research*	अनुसंधान और विकास Research and Development:				
	इलैक्ट्रानिक आयोग की ओर से शुरू की गयी परियोजनाओं के लिये सहायता (a) Assistance for projects undertaken on behalf of Electronics Commission	3.13	0.70	1.15	1.15
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (b) Other Programmes	1.43	0.23	2.05	2.05
	जोड़—वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान TOTAL—Sci. Services and Research .	4.56	0.93	3.20	3.20
आर्थिक सेवाएं *Economic Services:*					
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services:*					
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *Other General Economic Services*	इलैक्ट्रानिक्स आयोग Electronics Commission	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04
दूर-संचार और इलैक्ट्रानिक उद्योग *Telecommunication and Electronic Industries:*					
	संगणक अनुरक्षण निगम (i) Computor Maintenance Corporation	0.15	0.15	0.50	0.50
	इलैक्ट्रानिक्स व्यापार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम (ii) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation . .	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40
	इलैक्ट्रानिक उद्योग की उन्नति के लिये सहायता (iii) Assistance for promotion of Electronics Industry . . .	0.60	0.55	1.00	1.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes	1.31	0.65	0.85	0.85
	जोड़—दूर-संचार और इलैक्ट्रानिक उद्योग TOTAL—Telecom. & Electronic Industries	2.36	1.65	2.75	2.75
	जोड़—इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF ELECTRONICS . .	6.94	2.60	5.99	5.99

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
विज्ञान और शिल्प विज्ञान विभाग DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :* वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research*	भारतीय सर्वेक्षण (i) Survey of India	2.42	1.64	2.45	
	वनस्पति विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (ii) Botanical Survey . . .	0.10	0.04	0.12	
	प्राणि सर्वेक्षण (iii) Zoological Survey . . .	0.16	0.14	0.14	
	वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को सहायता (iv) Assistance to CSIR . . .	11.79	9.65	13.00	
	अन्य वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता (v) Assistance to other Scientific Bodies	1.90	1.34	3.17	
	राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम (vi) National Research Development Corporation	0.50	0.15	0.50	
	केन्द्रीय एलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि० (vii) Central Electronics Ltd. . .	0.75	0.50	1.00	
	केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग द्वारा किये गये कार्यों पर व्यय (viii) Expenditure on works by CPWD.	0.22	0.18	0.55	
	अन्य कार्यक्रम और क्रियाकलाप (ix) Other Programmes	0.77	0.45	1.42	
	जोड़—विज्ञान और शिल्प विज्ञान विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	18.61	14.09	22.35	22.45
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग DEPARTMENT OF SPACE सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :* वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research*	अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान और विकास (i) Space Technology Research and Development:				
	विक्रम साराभाई अंतरिक्ष केन्द्र (a) Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre .	1.09	1.62	1.62	1,62
	उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (b) Satellite Launch Vehicle . .	2.55	2.44	4.32	4 32
	भारतीय वैज्ञानिक उपग्रह परियोजना (c) Indian Scientific Satellite Project .	1.55	1.66	1.32	1.32
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (d) Other Programmes . .	0.20	0.85	0.76	0.76
	जोड़:—अन्तरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान और विकास TOTAL—Space Technology Research and Development	5.39	6.57	8.02	8.02

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग (जारी) DEPTT OF SPACE (Contd.)					
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं *Social and Community Services :*					
वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research*	सुविधाएं (ii) Facilities :				
	बी० एस० अंतरिक्ष केन्द्र (a) V.S. Space Centre	0.59	0.81	0.82	0.82
	श्रीहारीकोटा केन्द्र (b) Sriharikota Range	4.07	3.77	5.41	5.41
	जोड़—सुविधाएं TOTAL—Facilities	4.66	4.58	6.23	6.23
	सहायक सेवाएं (iii) Ancillaries:				
	श्रीहारीकोटा रेंज (a) Sriharikota Range	1.88	1.57	1.58	1.58
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (b) Other Programmes	0.08	0.13	0.21	0.21
	जोड़—सहायक सेवाएं TOTAL—Ancillaries	1.96	1.70	1.79	1.79
	अन्तरिक्ष प्रयोग (iv) Space Applications:				
	प्रयोग केन्द्र (a) Application Centres	1.12	1.01	1.53	1.53
	सेटेलाइट इन्स्ट्रूमेंटल टी० वी० परिक्षण (b) Satellite Instrumental T.V. Experiment	2.43	3.44	2.99	2.99
	जोड़—अंतरिक्ष प्रयोग TOTAL—Space Applications . .	3.55	4.45	4.52	4.52
	अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान (v) Space Sciences :				
	भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (a) Physical Research Laboratory .	0.41	0.28	0.60	0.60
	अन्य योजनाएं (b) Other Schemes	..	..	0.20	0.20
	जोड़—अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान TOTAL—Space Sciences	0.41	0.28	0.80	0.80

विवरण IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (Contd.) सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं (जारी) *Social and Community Services (Contd.)* वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान (जारी) *Scientific Services and Research (Contd.)*	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes . .	0.02	..	0.07	0.07
	जोड़—अन्तरिक्ष विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF SPACE . .	15.99	17.58	21.43	21.43
रेलवे RAILWAYS		341.94	342.89	293.34	328.01
	कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2,054.87	2,129.48	2,558.27	3,154.51

विवरण V
STATEMENT V

राज्य सरकारों, उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद् और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के आयोजना परिव्यय के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1975-76 के बजट में शामिल की गई व्यवस्था ।

Provision included in the Central Government's Budget for 1975-76 towards Plan Outlay of State Governments, North Eastern Council and Union Territories.

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1975-76
राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिये **II. Towards State Plans**			
वित्त मंत्रालय (A) Ministry of Finance			
मांग संख्या 40 (a) Demand No. 40			
साधारण सहायता—सहायक अनुदान और ऋण (1) Normal assistance—Grants-in-aid and loans	760,15	737,15	740,15
विशेष सहायता (2) Special assistance—			—
अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता (i) Advance Plan assistance	..	..	100,00
छह सूत्री फार्मूला के अन्तर्गत आन्ध्र प्रदेश को (ii) To Andhra Pradesh under 'Six-Point' formula	..	18,00	18,0
दैवी विपत्तियों में राहत के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता (iii) Advance Plan assistance for relief in natural calamities .	..	55,00	..
अन्य सहायता (iv) Other assistance	5,00	37,00	
जोड़—मांग संख्या 40 TOTAL : Demand No. 40	765,15	847,15	858,10
मांग संख्या 41 (b) Demand No. 41			
न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिये ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को ऋण (i) Loan to Rural Electrification Corporation for minimum needs programme	..	23,00	20,50
जोड़ (क)—वित्त मंत्रालय TOTAL (A)—Ministry of Finance :	765,15	870,15	878,15
गृह मंत्रालय (B) Ministry of Home Affairs			
मांग संख्या 15 (a) Demand No. 15			
जनजाति उप-आयोजनाओं को छोड़कर राज्यों को योजनाओं के लिये अनुदान (i) Grants to States for Schemes other than Tribal sub-Plans . .	15,00	15,00	15,00
राज्यों को जनजाति उप-आयोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अनुदान (ii) Grants to States for schemes under Tribal sub-Plans . .	..	5,00	20,00
जोड़ (ख)—गृह मंत्रालय TOTAL (B)—Ministry of Home Affairs	15,00	20,00	35,00

विवरण V (जारी)
STATEMENT V (*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

	बजट अनुमान Budget, Estimate, 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised, Estimate, 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget. Estimate 1975-76
ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (C) Ministry of Energy :			
मांग संख्या 28 (a) Demand No. 28			
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की सामान्य शेयर पूंजी में निवेश (i) Investment in equity of Rural Electrification Corporation	11,00	19,00	..
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को ऋण (ii) Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation	29,00	21,00	40,00
जोड़ (ग)—ऊर्जा मंत्रालय TOTAL (C)—Ministry of Energy	40,00	40,00	40,00
जोड़—राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिये TOTAL I—Towards State Plans	820,15	930,15	953,15
उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद् की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिये II. Towards Plan Schemes of North Eastern Council			
वित्त मंत्रालय (A) Ministry of Finance			
मांग संख्या 40 (a) Demand No. 40			
राज्यों को अनुदान व ऋण (i) Grants and loans to States	10,00	7,64	..
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान व ऋण (ii) Grants and loans to Union Territories	..	90	..
मांग संख्या 41 (b) Demand No. 41			
अन्य व्यय (i) Other Expenditure	..	1,46	..
जोड़ (क)—वित्त मंत्रालय TOTAL (A)—Ministry of Finance	10,00	10,00	..
गृह मंत्रालय (B) Ministry of Home Affairs			
मांग संख्या 51 (a) Demand No. 51			
राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान और अन्य व्यय (i) Grants to States and UTs and other expenditure	..	..	9,00
राज्यों को ऋण (ii) Loans to States	..	..	85
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ऋण (iii) Loans to Union Territories	..	..	15
जोड़ (ख)—गृह मंत्रालय TOTAL (B)—Ministry of Home Affairs	..	..	10,00
जोड़—उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद् की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिये TOTAL II—Towards Plan Schemes of North Eastern Council	10,00	10,00	10,00

विवरण V (जारी)
STATEMENT V (*Contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

	बजट अनुमान Budget, Estimate 1974-75	संशोधित अनुमान Revised, Estimate 1974-75	बजट अनुमान Budget, Estimate 1975-76
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिये III. Towards Plan of Union territories			
विधान मण्डल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (A) Union territories with Legislature			
मांग संख्या 51 (a) Demand No. 51			
गोवा, दमन और दीव (i) Goa, Daman & Diu	11,50	11,80	12,25*
पाण्डिचेरी (ii) Pondicherry	4,00	4,45	5,14
मिजोरम (iii) Mizoram	6,90	6,90	7,25
जोड़—विधान मण्डल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र TOTAL (A)—Union territories with Legislature	22,40	23,15	24,64
बिना विधान मण्डलीय संघ राज्य क्षेत्र 1975–76 के बजट का विस्तृत ब्यौरा विवरण (8) (B) Union territories without Legislature (Details of Budget, 1975-76 in Statement VI)			
मांग संख्या 52—दिल्ली (a) Demand No. 52—Delhi	41,00	38,31	48,05@
मांग संख्या 53–चण्डीगढ़ (b) Demand No. 53—Chandigarh	3,05	1,94	3,05
मांग संख्या 54—अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह (c) Demand No. 54—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,20	3,45	5,50
मांग संख्या 55—अरुणाचल प्रदेश (d) Demand No. 55—Arunachal Pradesh	7,25	5,86	7,65
मांग संख्या 56—दादरा और नागर हवेली (e) Demand No. 56—Dadra and Nagar Haveli	90	62	91
मांग संख्या 57—लक्षद्वीप (f) Demand No. 57—Lakshadweep	75	54	83
जोड़—(ख)—बिना विधान मण्डल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र TOTAL (B)—Union territories without Legislature	58,15	50,72	65,99
जोड़—III—संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजना के लिये TOTAL III—Towards Plan of Union territories	80,55	73,87	90,63
कुल जोड़—राज्य सरकारों, उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के लिये आयोजना परिव्यय की व्यवस्था GRAND TOTAL—Provision towards Plan outlay of the State Governments North Eastern Council and Union Territories . .	910,70	1014,02	1053,78

1975–76 में 72 लाख रुपयों के नये साधनों को जुटाने को छोड़कर।
*Excluding Rs. 72 lakhs of fresh resources mobilisation in 1975-76.

1975–75 में 2,45 लाख रुपयों के नये साधनों के जुटाने को छोड़कर।
@Excluding Rs. 2,45 lakhs of fresh resources mobilisation in 1975-76.

विवरण VI
STATEMENT VI

विधान मण्डलों रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के आयोजना परिव्यय के लिए 1975–76 के केन्द्रीय बजट में शामिल की गयी व्यवस्था

Provision included in the Central Budget for 1975-76 for Plan Outlay of Union Territories (without Legislature

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sectors	दिल्ली मांग संख्या Delhi Demand No. 52	चण्डीगढ़ मांग संख्या Chandigarh Demand No. 53	अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह मांग संख्या Andaman & Nicobar Islands Demand No. 54	अरुणाचल प्रदेश मांग संख्या Arunachal Pradesh Demand No. 55	दादरा और नागर हवेली मांग संख्या Dadra & Nagar Haveli Demand No. 56	लक्षद्वीप मांग संख्या Lakshadweep Demand No. 57	कुल Total
1. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं 1. **Social and Community Services**	27,97	1,97	70	2,00	17	36	33,17
शिक्षा (a) Education	7,17	53	39	95	6	15	9,25
स्वास्थ्य (b) Health	3,20	11	6	35	3	4	3,79
जलपूर्ति (c) Water Supply . . .	10,15	10	10	27	2	5	10,69
आवास और नगर विकास (d) Housing and Urban Development	6,15	1,18*	5	25	3	8	7,74
अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं (e) Other Social and Community Services	1,30	5	10	18	3	4	1,70
2. आर्थिक सेवाएं **Economic Services** . .	20,08	1,08	4,80	5,65	74	47	32,82
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं (a) General Economic Services	55	1	39	12	2	5	1,14
कृषि और सहायक सेवाएं (b) Agriculture and Allied Services	1,12	18	1,42	1,83	30	23	5,08
उद्योग और खनिज (c) Industry and Minerals	1,78	23	4	13	1	2	2,21
जल और बिजली विकास (d) Water and Power Development	12,10	50	47	79	30	8	14,24
परिवहन और संचार (e) Transport and Communications	4,53	16	2,48	2,78	11	9	10,15
जोड़ TOTAL	48,05@	305*	5,50	7,65	91	83	65,99

2,30 लाख रुपयों की अनुमानित वसूलियों को घटाकर।
*'Net' of recoveries estimated at Rs. 2,30 lakhs.

1975–76 में 2,45 लाख रुपयों के नये साधनों के जुटाने को छोड़कर।
@Excluding Rs. 2,45 lakhs of fresh resources mobilisation in 1975-76.

RAILWAY MINISTER'S SPEECH
SPEECH OF SHRI KAMALAPATI TRIPATHI INTRODUCING THE RAILWAY BUDGET FOR 1975-76 ON FEBRUARY 20, 1975

MR. SPEAKER,

Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1974-75 and the Budget Estimates for 1975-76.

Introduction

Before I deal with these estimates, I would like to recall the very valuable contributions made by my able predecessor, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, in shaping the policy and fortunes of Railways at a very critical period in their history. During the last two years the Railways had to grapple with unparalled situations not only in industrial relations but also in financial viability. The House is aware of the various measures that have been taken in the last two budgets to avert a serious derailment of railway finances.

FINANCIAL RESULTS : 1973-74

In the last budget, we had recounted three factors, namely, the state of national economy, the deterioration in staff discipline and the impact of Pay Commission's recommendations as accepted and liberalised by Government, which caused a vast change in the financial performance of Railways in 1973-74. In the Revised Estimates it was assessed that the gross traffic receipts of the Railway Undertaking would fall sort of the estimated amount by Rs. 93.20 crores. Similarly, it was anticipated that the working expenses, which had also been under heavy pressure, would over-run the original Budget Estimates by Rs. 34.77 crores, even after realising an economy of Rs. 17 crores. The dividend liability to General Revenues was, however, estimated to come down by nearly Rs. 4 crores. It was concluded that instead of earning a surplus of Rs. 23.86 crores the Railways will have a deficit of Rs. 99.75 crores.

The last quarter of the year, unfortunately, turned out to be worse than assumed and the revised freight target of 192 million tonnes could not be realised. It fell to 185 million tonnes, inclusive of departmental traffic. Shortfall also occurred in passenger traffic due to suspension of some train services. Thus, when the accounts for the year were finally compiled, gross traffic receipts were found to be Rs. 32.11 crores less than the Revised Estimates. A silver lining in the cloud was that the working expenses also went down by about Rs. 18 crores. While the appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund and to the Pension Fund were maintained at Rs. 115 crores and Rs. 16 crores respectively, the dividend liability to General Revenues on actual computation, came to Rs. 170.92 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 168.60 crores. The year-end deficit which was assessed at Rs. 99.75 crores in the Revised Estimates rose to Rs. 115.51 crores. The Railways could not discharge in full their dividend liability as the balance in Revenue Reserve Fund, after borrowing from General Revenues, fell short of actual requirements by Rs. 15.79 crores. The liquidation of this liability was carried over to 1974-75. Excluding this sum of Rs. 15.79 crores the indebtdness of the Railways on 31st March, 1974, rose to Rs. 208.02 crores, 1973-74 was truly, in all respects, a depressing year in the financial history of the Railways.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1974-75

Right from the beginning, 1974-75 was seen as a year of stress and strain. The Budget Estimates for 1974-75 projected a deficit of Rs. 52.79 crores. Hon'ble Members are fully aware that the gathering storm of the previous year finally broke in May last, culminating in a country-wide railway strike. The House was kept fully informed of the earnest efforts made by the administration to prevent the agitation which impaired our transport capability in the first quarter of the year.

Mid-Year Appraisal

Shortly after the strike was called off, a rapid reappraisal revealed that in the three months of April to June, 11.8 million tonnes of freight traffic had been lost. It was realised that the originating traffic during the year would not exceed 197 million tonnes, made up of 173 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic and 23.8 million tonnes of departmental traffic. Passenger traffic had also declined as the number of passengers carried was nearly 150 million less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Other Coaching earnings had also suffered. Consequently, in the first quarter railway earnings dropped by Rs. 92.45 crores as compared with the Budget proportion. The trend of earnings foreshadowed a shortfall of approximately Rs. 140 crores during the year. In this situation, fares and freight rates had to be raised to recoup the anticipated deficiency of Rs. 140 crores in earnings. Hon'ble Members will recall that the introduction of the revised tariff was deferred by a week to chable consideration of the proposals by Parliament. This postponement reduced the current year's effect of adjustments by about Rs. 5 crores.

At the same time, working expenses were rapidly mounting up. Railways are a labour intensive organisation and the wage bill of million and a half employees constitutes the bulk of their running expenses. Staff costs during 1973-74 had risen steeply for reasons referred to earlier. The year 1974-75 saw no abatement in this trend as three retroactive revisions in the rates of dearness allowance imposed a further burden of Rs. 56.44 crores. Moreover, an additional liability of Rs. 50.37 crores arising out of Labour Tribunal Awards and other concessions to organised labour

(Rs. 28.50 crores) and increase in coal prices (Rs. 9.70 crores) had to be taken in to account. The aggregate financial implication of all the un-budgeted factors was calculated to be Rs. 106.81 crores. However, in September last, supplementary grants for only Rs. 56.44 crores were obtained, which were just sufficient to cover the cost of three increases in dearness allowance. The balance amount of approximately Rs. 50 crores was promised to be saved from working expenses through further intensification of economy measures.

Traffic Revival

In the post-strike period, a variety of measures were adopted to improve our efficiency. A number of special steps were initiate dto rehabiliate rolling stock ; overtake the arrears of maintenance which had accumulated during the two years of labour unrest; step up operations through increased block-rake movements and ensure more intensive utilisation of assets. Efforts were simultaneously directed to achieve higher productivity through better supervision and administrative guidance; and economy in consumption of stores and fuel through management techniques. Faster disposal of scrap and reclamation of waste were also attempted. It was recognised that the revised traffic projection for the current year could be reached only if the monthly level of traffic carried in the remaining months was approximately 15 million tonnes, gradually rising to 16 million tonnes. Our transportation performance has been eminently succesful as the Railways during Nov. and Dec. have lifted over 15 million tonnes each month. The offerings of foodgrains, fertilizers, POL products and cement have been fully moved. Raw materials to steel plants have been carried as required and transport of finished steel products stepped up to reduce their accumulated stocks. The House will be glad to know that in the movement of coal, marked improvement has been achieved. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Mines, loading records have been created during the last few months, particularly from the outlying coalfields. The daily coal loading in November, 1974 averaged 8516 wagons against 7300 only six months ago. This performance was raised further in December last with an average of 8638 wagons per day. Even this record was surpassed in January, 1975 when an average daily loading of 8901 wagons was attained. This achievement is of particular significance in the context of the oil crisis which has led to a greater country-wide dependence on the availability of coal. There has been some curtailment in the volume of departmental traffic in the wake of squeeze on Plan outlay. In the result, the total originating freight traffic during the current year is now anticipated at about 192 million tonnes despite the loss of 11.8 million tonnes in the strike-affected period. The revenue earning content is estimated at about the same level as assessed in August last. This target connotes an increase of about 7 million tonnes over the achievement of last year. If departmental traffic is excluded and only revenue earning traffic is compared, the increase over the last year's level would be nearly 10 million.

Concerted efforts to work to our potential have produced results on the Broad Gauge system which, to use a mechanical metaphor, is now working on all the cylinders. On the other hand, movement on the Metre Gauge is a bit sluggish and has not picked up as well. Operational fluidity on the Metre Gauge system is yet to be restored so that traffic traversing that area, particularly to and from stations in the North-eastern part of the country, can move freely. The problems inhibiting the growth of traffic in this area have been studied and pin-pointed and remedial steps devised. I am hopeful that the results would be fruitful.

Passenger traffic has belied estimates. The Railways during the first eight months of this year have carried 220 million passengers less than the corresponding period of last year. Half the shortfall is attributable to the May strike and the other half to the unavoidable cancellation of a number of passenger trains due to shortage of loco coal.

The Revised Estimates of passenger earnings have, in the circumstances, been placed at Rs. 405.85 crores or Rs. 15 crores less than the Budget Estimates. Following cancellation of passenger trains, the associated coaching traffic has also fallen. The revised estimate of 'Other Coaching' traffic has had to be scaled down to Rs. 68.58 crores. Goods earnings have been retained at Rs. 899.82 crores, which was the budget anticipation. Sundry earnings as estimated are likely to be realised. Consequentially, gross traffic earnings are now estimated at Rs. 1413.15 crores or Rs 20 crores less than the budgeted figure.

An Unsatisfactory Development

We had provided that cash realisation would be six crores short of the value of our physical output. This amount is likely to go up to Rs. 12 crores, as the payment of our dues is not so prompt. Special drive, however, is being made to collect our outstanding, before the close of the financial year.

In the aggregate, gross traffic receipts are, therefore, expected to be Rs. 1401.15 crores—Rs. 26 crores less than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1427.15 crores.

Economy in Working Expenses

I am conscious that economy in expenditure is essential so that the burden of rising prices and mounting staff costs may, to some extent, be mitigated. As mentioned earlier, the Railways were set an economy target of Rs. 50 crores in working expenses. I am happy to inform the House that the promised saving of Rs. 50 crores has been fully achieved. The saving has come in handy as our budget for working expenses can absorb the shock of three instalments of dearness allowance recently sanctioned by Government, which will cost the Railways Rs. 39 crores in the current year. The Revised Estimates of working expenses have, therefore, been fixed at Rs. 1191.55 crores or Rs. 13.26 crores less than the extant grants. Appropriations to the Depreciation Reserve Fund of Rs. 115 crores and to the Pension Fund of Rs. 16 crores, as provided in the original budget, remain unchanged. The dividend liabilit yto eneral Revenues, for the current year, is expected to be Rs. 189.33 crores. The drop in gross traffic receipts, payment of enhanced dearness allowance and variations in the amount of dividend liability to General Revenues have altered the financial results at the year-end. The mid-year appraisal had shown that the deficit of Rs. 52.79 crores projected in the budget estimate would rise to Rs. 109 crores. After allowing for Rs. 5 crores on account of deferred introduction of the revised tariff, a drop of Rs. 26 crores in gross traffic receipts and after adding Rs. 39 crores for payment of dearness allowance, the deficit should have gone up to Rs. 179 crores. The saving of over Rs. 50 crores in the working expenses, to which I have referred, would help to bring it down to Rs. 128.19 crores.

PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1974-75

After a re-appraisal of Plan resources in August last year, we were advised that the allocation for investment on Railways would have to be curtailed. A review of ground balances and materials in the pipeline was urgently undertaken. Deliveries of materials on order, which were not urgently required, were staggered, where possible, in consultation with suppliers. Further purchases were limited to the minimum quantities considered essential for maintenance and operation. The value of work-in-progress in workshops was reduced by increased productivity and speedier financail adjustments. These measures particulrly the curb on purchases, secured a reduction of Rs. 0.94 crore in inventories as against the budgeted increase of Rs. 7.00 crores. As a total saving of about Rs. 25 crores had to be achieved in the Plan outlay for the current year, the outlays on approved projects were also reviewed. While ensuring that no sanctioned scheme suffered, the **inter-se** priorities of works were re-arranged in the changed context and the expenditure regulated accordingly.

Plan Resources for 1975-76

For Plan outlay in 1975-76, the Railways have been allotted Rs. 308 crores, excluding Rs. 10 crores for Metropolitan Transport Projects outside the Railway Plan and Rs. 10 crores for investment in State Road Transport Undertakings. The allocation is even less than the reduced allotment for the current year and, in the background of appreciable increase in material prices and wage rates, the physical content of the development plan will naturally be compressed.

In these circumstances, it is only correct that in distributing the resources, the proper maintenance of existing assets should receive paramount attention. My predecessor had brought to the notice of the House the backlog of maintenance and repair schedules and the need to overtake them speedily. Consistent with this objective, expansion schemes already sanctioned for increasing repair and overhaul facilities in railway workshops are being expedited. Construction of some new, as well as extension of existing, loco sheds are also proposed. The possibility diversifying production units to undertake repair and rehabilitation of sick rolling stock will be explored. Heavy corrosion of steel-body coaches, in the tropical climate of the country requiring extensive repairs, has come to notice. Facilities for this type of work are also proposed to be set up.

LIGHT RAILWAYS

Honourable Members will recall that construction of a broad gauge line in the area served by the erstwhile Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway was approved on the basis of equal participation by the Railways and the U.P. State Government in its construction and operation. A Joint Corporation was to be set up for this purpose. Construction is proceeding apace within the funds made available by the Government of U.P. and the allocation found possible by the Railways.

Approval of Parliament was obtained for the construction and operation of new broad gauge lines in area covered by the Howrah-Amta, including Bargachia-Champadanga branch and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways. It was visualised that it will be possible for the State Government of West Bengal to participate equally in the construction and operation of these lines. The Government of West Bengal has, however, now intimated that in view of its serious financial position it is unable to accept this burden and that it will be able to contribute only land, free of cost, for the Howrah-Amta broad gauge line. As the inability of the State Government stems from its difficult financial position. I am bringing this change in the financial arrangements to the notice of the House.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

The Railway Convention Committee, in its latest report in December, 1974, has recommended, and the Parliament has approved, that, in addition to continuing the various concessions given earlier, the remission limit for dividend payable on Capital work-in-progress should be raised from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. This additional relief has, for the present, been allowed for 1974-75 and 1975-76 and amounts to Rs. 1.40 crores and Rs. 3.91 crores respectively. I am grateful to the Chairman and other Members of the Convention Committee for this benefit and their sympathetic consideration of the Railways' problems.

Metropolitan Transport Projects

Metropolitan Transport Project Organisation, which have been placed temporarily under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways pending the constitution of a separate authority, have continued to make progress in the preparation of techno-economic feasibility studies in Madras, Bombay and Delhi. Actual construction has started in Calcutta area. Construction of the Dum Dum-Tollygunge Rapid Transit Line—the first underground railway in India—was sanctioned in 1972 at an estimated cost of Rs. 140 crores. On re-assessment, which takes into account the recent increase in labour costs and material prices, but excludes escalation of prices and interest charges during the period of construction, the estimated cost has risen to Rs. 250 crores. The financing of higher costs has necessitated a review of its construction programme.

In the Bombay area, feasibility studies for Corridor 7 and detailed designing in respect of Corridor 6 are in hand. Similarly, detailed designing for rapid transit corridors in Delhi and Madras which have been identified in consultation with the Planning Commission will be undertaken in 1975-76.

SEARCH FOR NEW MODELS

Looking ahead, traffic projections of the Fifth Five Year Plan and their extension to a time horizon of 15 years indicate that our trains will have to consist of much heavier trailing loads than at present, particularly in respect of movement on the ghat sections and for the carriage of coal and iron ore traffic. It is envisaged that if the Railways' investment on line capacity is to be optimised, trains of 4,500 tonnes, rising to 7200 and, in some areas, possibly to 9000 tonnes may have to be run. It is not possible for the existing locomotives and wagons to reach this level of line haul capacity. We are, therefore, already in search of appropriate models for future use. Higher capacity wagons would have to be designed and produced indigenously and heavy duty locomotives manufactured indigenously or obtained from abroad. Provision for the import, if necessary, of such heavy duty electric locomotives has been made in the third Czech credit agreement signed in December 1973. The need for a new type of coach with much larged carrying capacity has also been felt so that the pay-load of passenger trains can be improved and larger number of passengers transported per train. These requirements necessitate prolonged studies, detailed designing, prototype production and successful trials before they are produced in commercial quantities for use on line. Our Research, Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow, is presently engaged on this important long-term assignment.

LABOUR RELATIONS

Labour relations have shown considerable improvement after the unhappy events of May last. In the last few months, railwaymen have displayed keener sense of responsibility and greater devotion to duty. In appreciation of all-round increase in productivity which has lately taken place, I have decided to condone the break in service of all railway employees except those who are charged with sabotage or violence. I firmly believe that only an enlightened management evokes the best response from its employees. Apart from augmentation of personnel cadres, I except senior railway officers to establish direct contacts with the staff working under them, so as to maintain good industrial relations. It is only by fostering the spirit of mutual understanding and confidence that agitations can be avoided. We aim at making all railwaymen feel that there is an identity of interests between them and the Management and both strive for a common national and corporate goal. Well-being of the staff forms a corner stone of this policy.

I have directed the Zonal Railway Administrations to deal with all service matters speedily and sympathetically, wherever employees are not charged with sabotage or violence. The Railway Board are giving finishing touches to a comprehensive scheme to upgrade a number of posts at all levels in the non-gazetted cadres. This should improve the career prospects of employees as well as give them greater job satisfactiton.

Effective from 1975-76, the level of Government contribution to the Staff Benefit Fund has also been doubled i.e., from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 9.00 per employee, so that welfare activities and relief measures to the staff in times of distress do not suffer for want of funds.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1975-76

In the first half of the current year, as well as in the previous year, the Railways' physical and financial performance reeled under near-stagnation in industrial economy, inflation in costs, disturbed staff relations and the impact of new scales of pay and rates of dearness allowance. The staff relations have since established at a happier note and the scales of pay recommended by the Pay Commission have been fully implemented. The prospects for the next year, therefore, depend on the health of our industrial and agricultural economy as also on the cost-of-living index. There is a general apprehension amongst economic analysts that recession-cum-inflation will deepen and economy in the highly developed countries will be worse before it gets better in 1975-76. On the other hand, our economic outlook is less gloomy, if not positively better. Indications are already visible that the various measures taken by the Government, for containing prices and for giving a fillip to industrial and agricultural activity, are beginning to bear fruit. The winter rains have been timely and adequate with the result that a good rabi crop is expected. Let us hope Nature will be equally kind during the months of monsoon. In the mining sector, the production of iron ore is showing signs of picking up. The output of coal has already been stepped up and significant growth is planned for 1975-76. Heavy snowfall during this winter should improve the availability of water for hydel generation. With better power supply the industrial sector is bound to perform at a higher level of production. Against this agricultural and industrial background, one could legitimately be optimistic about higher offering of traffic to railways. Since the railways are also working at higher efficiency, a target of 210 million tonnes of originating freight traffic seems realistic and within our reach. Of this target, 20 million tonnes are attributable to departmental non-revenue traffic which has been kept at the same level as in the current year. The Railways hope to carry revenue traffic of 190 million tonnes, up by 18 million tonnes over the current year's tonnage.

Passenger traffic has lately been showing a mixed trend. While the total number of passengers carried in 1973-74 was almost the same as in the previous year, the suburban traffic continued to grow but the non-suburban traffic showed negative growth and fell by 51 million passengers. In the current year, this trend has further accentuated. The fall in non-suburban passenger traffic beyond the strike-affected period is mainly due to cancellation of trains. The Hon'ble Members know that faced with shortage of loco coal the railway administration had to curtail some of their branch line passenger train services. Now that the production of coal has begun to gather momentum, it should be possible for us to build up our stocks. Subject to this contingency, restoration of cancelled trains will be commenced from the First of March, and progressively increased in the next few months.

Gross Traffic Receipts

Taking these prospects of goods and passenger traffic into account, gross traffic receipts at the existing level of fares and freight rates have been estimated at Rs. 1631.86 crores. Goods earnings have been assessed at Rs. 1045.50 crores, as against the expected earnings of Rs. 899.82 crores in the current year. We have estimated our passenger earnings at Rs. 477.06 crores, up by Rs. 71.21 crores over the Revised Estimates. 'Other Coaching' earnings are also expected to improve in sympathy with passenger earnings and have been raised from Rs. 68.58 crores in 1974-75 to Rs. 76.10 crores. Sundry earnings have been marginally increased from Rs. 38.90 crores in the current year to Rs. 39.20 crores in the next year.

WORKING EXPENSES

Working Expenses for 1975-76 are estimated to be Rs. 1298.28 crores, which include Rs. 54 crores for accommodating the full-year cost of three dearness allowance instalments recently sanctioned. There is also a provision of Rs. 42.74 crores for additional expenditure on repairs and maintenance of various assets in sheds and shops. The estimates also include nearly Rs. 23 crores to meet the higher fuel bill for larger volume of traffic assumed for the next year.

The appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund has been maintained, in accordance with the wishes of the Railway Convention Committee, at Rs. 115 crores, but contribution to Pension Fund has been marginally raised by one crore to Rs. 17 crores. Expenditure on Open Line Works Revenue and other miscellaneous items will go up by nearly Rs. 2 crores. The dividend liability, after taking credit for the relief granted by the Railway Convention Committee in its last Interim Report, is calculated to be Rs. 197.88 crores. Counting all these items of anticipated revenue and expenditure, the year is expected to end with a deficit of Rs. 15.97 crores.

BUDGET PROPOSALS

Hon'ble Members will recall that railway tariff was comprehensively adjusted from 1st April, 1974. Supplementary charges were levied effective from the 15th of September, 1974. I see the next year generally as a period of stabilisation in the rate structure of rail-borne traffic, both passenger and goods. I would expect the Railways to concentrate and improve upon their financial performance and public image by enhancing the volume of their business and bettering the quality of their service. The House and the railway users will be glad to know that I do not propose to make any changes whatsoever for passenger travel in any class. Likewise, the freight rates already in force will continue undisturbed except for minor rationalisation in the tariff of foodgrains (including pulses) and iron ore and manganese ore for export. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, foodgrains and pulses are carried at rates below the bare operating cost. Approximately half the quantity is carried on Government account for public distribution and the balance is consigned by private parties. In the current year, the Railways will suffer a loss of Rs. 34.5 crores in lifting 14.5 million tonnes of these commodities. In 1975-76 this loss is expected to go up to Rs. 35 crores on the movement of 15.5 million tonnes. It is proposed to bring the commodities, generally described as foodgrains, within the framework of standard tariff and place the bulk of them, i.e. wheat, rice and jawar in the second lowest classification of goods. The proposal will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 35.5 crores, which will just about neutralise the loss. On an average, incidence of this proposal on prices will be as low as 2.5 paise per kg. I am sure that the good rabi crop will easily absorb this marginal expenditure.

Iron ore and manganese ore for domestic consumption pay a different charge from consignments meant for export. In terms of transport effort on the part of the Railways, there is no valid reason for this differential tariff. I, therefore, propose to treat them alike and place them in the same common classification. This rationalisation would fetch the Railways an earning of Rs. 3.5 crores.

A memorandum is being circulated to the Hon'ble Members describing the proposals in detail. These two modifications, which will come into force from 1-4-1975, will yield Rs. 39 crores during 1975-76. With this additional revenue, the deficit of Rs. 15.97 crores will be converted into a surplus of Rs. 23.03 crores, of which Rs. 18 crores will be utilised on defraying expenditure chargeable to Development Fund and the balance of Rs. 5.03 crores will be credited to Revenue Reserve Fund.

Looking ahead

It will be my endeavour to improve the efficiency of Railways in all respects with the twin objective of ensuring better service to the public and healthy finances for the Undertaking. Observance of punctuality, in which lapses cause serious inconvenience to passengers, will be closely watched. More satisfactory service will be sought to be provided to rail users, both in passenger travel and movement of goods. Special consideration will be given to the economically backward areas while deciding laying of new railway lines or gauge conversions. Similarly, the present policy of the Government to give special encouragement to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment and promotion will continue to be followed with vigour. Fulfilment of reserved quotas will be systematically monitored in Board's office. It is high time that the educated youth are more closely associated with the biggest national Undertaking in the country. It is proposed to give representation to educational institutions in Divisional and Zonal Consultative Committees. The feasibility of setting up facilities for reservations at the University Campus before the commencement of vacations will also be examined. Greater impetus will be given to our policy to allocate bookstall and catering and vending contracts, cycle-stands, booking agencies, etc. to groups or co-operatives of genuine unemployed educated youth.

Sir, I have come to the end of my exercise, which requires me to lay before the Parliament an annual statement of estimated receipts and expenditure, but before I sit down, I would like to sum up the three years of Indian Railways with which I have dealt with to-day. 1973-74 was predominantly a year of staff unrest. Year 1974-75 has been a veritable watershed, marking the end of cheap sources of energy and the emergence of rising staff costs. I look upon 1975-76 as the year of promise, stabilisation and steady growth all round. It appears that the Railways are seeing the end of the tunnel. I am sure, taking new bearings, the Railwaymen will march forward in pursuit of higher physical performance and better financial results.

BUDGET OF THE RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR 1975-76

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF REVENUE	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget, Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
LXIV-A & LXV-A—Indian Railways—					
Revenue Receipts					
Passenger Earnings—					
Upper	43,42,13	42,25,00	38,88,51	—3,36,49	**46,68,08**
Second	323,72,50	378,60,00	366,96,49	—11,63,51	**430,37,92**
TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	367,14,63	420,85,00	405,85,00	—15,00,00	**477,06,00**
Other Coaching Earnings	59,34,98	73,58,00	68 58,00	—5,00,00	**76,10,00**
Goods Earnings	680,49,99	899,82,00	899,82,00	..	**1084,50,00**
Sundry Other Earnings	40,08,65	38,90,00	38,90,00	..	**39,20,00**
TOTAL—EARNINGS	1146,99,25	1433,15,00	1413,15,00	—20,00,00	**1676,86,00**
Suspense	—9,10,74	—6,00,00	—12,00,00	—6,00,00	**—6,00,00**
†Gross Receipts of Indian Railways . .	1137,88,51	1427,15,00	1401,15,00	—26,00,00	**1670,86,00**
LXIV-B & LXV-B—Other Miscellaneous Receipts—					
Miscellaneous receipts	27,66	19,65	38,25	+18,60	**21,75**
Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic . .	1,60,79	8,00,00	7,31,00	—69,00	**7,53,20**
Deduct amount transferred to 'Deposits Miscellaneous' LXVI—Subsidised Companies	—1,60,79	..	..	..	..
Government share of surplus profits etc. . .	2,65	3,70	4,33	+63	**3,89**
LXVII—Transfer from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1138,18,82	1435,38,35	1408,88,58	—2649,77	**1678,64,84**
*Includes earnings of worked lines	24,85	56,89	60,82	+3,93	61,30

BUDGET OF THE RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR 1975-76

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
83-A & 84-A—Working Expenses—					
(*i*) Ordinary Working Expenses . . .	935,32,93	1148,37,40	1191,55,35	+43,17,95	**1298,27,77**
(*ii*) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	115,00,00	115,00,00	115,00,00	..	**115,00,00**
(*iii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund . .	15 85,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	..	**16,80,00**
83-C—Payments to Worked Lines					
(*i*) Net earnings	13,32	13,39	13,39	..	**15,65**
(*ii*) Rebate etc.	1,79	1,79	1,79	..	**1,79**
*83-B & 84-B—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure .	9,68,05	11,61,57	11,73,86	+12,29	**12,43,15**
Appropriation to Accident Compenation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	8,00,00	7,31,00	—69,00	**7,53,20**
85.—Payments to General Revenues—					
I. Dividend to General Revenues	@136,98,22	163,47,68	†186,71,74	+23,24,06	**179,49,12**
Deduct—Amount met from Revenue Reserve Fund	—99,72,04	—52,78,68	—143,97,27	—91,18,59	..
II. Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax . .	16,25,00	16,25,00	16,25,00	..	**16,25,00**
III. Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	1,90,08	1,94,00	2,14,06	+20,06	**2,14,37**
86. Subsidised Companies—					
Land		..	..	..	..
Subsidy	91	1,20	1,20	..	**2,00**
88.—Open Lines Works—Revenue	6,75,56	7,50,00	6,13,46	—1,36,54	**7,50,00**
87.—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(*i*) Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	**5,02,79**
(*ii*) Appropriation to Railway Development Fund .	..	..	..	..	**18,00,00**
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1138,18,82	1435,38,35	1408,88,58	—26,49,77	**1678,64,84**
*Includes—					
Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	15,00	15,00	15,00	..	

@Actual amount of dividend for 1973-74 worked out to Rs. 170,91,63—balance amount of Rs. 15,78,33 paid in 1974-75.

*Includes Rs. 15,78,33 pertaining to 1973-74 adjusted in 1974-75.

3. Distribution of Railway's Surplus

(In thousands of rupees)

	Account, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-1975	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
Surplus	..	..	..	**23,02,79**
Railway Development Fund	..	..	..	**18,00,00**
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	**5,02,79**

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(In thousands of rupes)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Etimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Incrhase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Cudget 1974-75	**Eugdət Est 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
MM—Capital—					
*Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
131 & 132—Contruction of Railways	166,98,30	209,00,00	205,32,22	—3,67,78	**172,50,00**
T—Deposits and advances—					
Works expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
Depreciation Reserxe Fund	125,13,41	115,00,00	107,02,00	—7 98,00	**120,00,00**
Development Fund	19,38,38	18,50,00	16,65 00	—1,85 00	**18,00,00**
M—Revenue—					
88—Oped Line Works Revedue	6,75,56	7 50,00	6,13,46	1,36,54	**7,50,00**
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	13,60	8,91	—4,62	**14,12**
GRAND TOTAL	318,26,15	350,13,60	335,21,59	—14,92,01	**313,14,12**
Excludes expenditure on Metropylition transport paoject	4,64,68	18,00 00	7,67,32	—10,32,68	**10,00,00**

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**		Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*Opening Balance . . .	†174,85,48 (a)	169,82,39 (b)	175,74,41 (c)	**195,74,42** **(d)**	Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	125,13,41	115,00,00	107,02,00	**120,00,00**
Appropriation Depreciation Reserve Fund	117,60,57	117,65,03	117,69,44	**117,73,14**	Closing Balance . . .	175,74,41	181,04,88	195,74,42	**203,59,53**
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	8,41,77	8,57,46	9,32,57	**10,11,97**					
. . . . .	300,87,82	296,04,88	302,76,42	**323,59,53**	TOTAL	300,87,82	296,04,88	302,76,42	**323,59,53**

TOTAL .,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

†Includes 39,88 transferred from Capital and 30 04 from Development Fund.

(a) Includes 260,57debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (1,24,62), DLW (86,25) and ICF (49,70)
(b) „ 2,65,03 „ „ „ „ „ (1,26,72), (86,50) „ „ (51,81)
(c) „ 2,69,44 „ „ „ „ „ (1,28,24), „ (88,50) „ „ (52,70)
(d) „ 2,73,14 „ „ „ „ „ (1,29,92), „ (88,75) „ „ (54,47)

B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*Opening Balance . . .	(a)33,10	(a)31,33	(a)41,76	(a)31,33
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(*i*) Revenue Surplus . .	. .	. .	. .	5,02,79
(*ii*) Loan from General Revenues	99,72,04	90,55,50	183,07,31	104,06,76
Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund . .	(b) 8,66	(c) 95,65	(d) 1,86	(e) 14,22
TOTAL	100,13,80	91,82,48	183,50,93	109,55,10

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(*i*) For Amortising Capital .	. .	. .	. .	. .
(*ii*) For making good the shortfall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend				
(a) For current year . .	99,72,04	52,78,68	128,18,94	. .
(b) Throwforward of previous year . . .	. .	. .	15,78,33	. .
(*iii*) Repayment of loans . .	. .	33,24,01	33,24,01	94,26,45
(*iv*) Interest on loans . . .	. .	5,48,46	5,98,32	14,97,32
Closing Balance	(a)41,76	(a) 31,33	(a) 31,33	(a) 31,33
TOTAL	100,13,80	91,82,48	183,50,93	109,55,10

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*Includes 172.29 lakhs (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*a*) Includes 31.33 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

(*b*) „ 8.37 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc., on investments.

(*c*) „ 1.02 lakhs „ „ „

(*d*) „ 1.29 lakhs „ „ „

(*e*) „ 1.14 lakhs „ „ „

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**		Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance . . .	*1,65,96	..	31,11	..	Appropriation from Development Fund . . .	19,38,88	18,50,00	16,65,00	**18,00,00**
Appropriation to Development Fund—									
(*i*) Revenue Surplus . .	..	..	..	**18,00,00**	Repayment of Loans . .	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Loan from General Revenues	22,64,95	24,38,91	21,90,02	**6,77,02**	Interest on loans . . .	4,69,08	6,03,66	5,57,73	**6,77,02**
Interest on Development Fund .	8,16	14,75	1,60	..	Closing Balance . . .	31,11	..	..	..
TOTAL	24,39,07	24,53,66	22,22,73	**24,77,02**	TOTAL	24,39,07	24,53,66	22,22,73	**24,77,02**

*Excludes Rs. 30.04 lakhs due to transfer to Capital.

D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(In thousands of rupees

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**		Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance . . .	*130,10,69	137,91,12	*143,12,84	**149,80,21**	Appropriation from Pension Fund	12,32,63	14,41,93	19,38,84	**17,93,08**
Appropriation to Pension Fund	(a) **17,88,74	(b) 16,60,00	** (c) 18,70,85	**(d) 17,80,00**					
Interest on Pension Fund . .	6,53,81	6,96,40	7,35,36	**7,78,63**	Closing Balance . . .	142,20,61	147,05,59	149,80,21	**157,45,76**
TOTAL	154,53,24	161,47,52	169,19,05	**175,38,84**	TOTAL	154,53,24	161,47,52	169,19,05	175,38,84

* Includes Rs. 504.69 lakhs in 1973-74 and 92.23 lakhs proposed in 1974-75 by transfers from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government Contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

** Includes Rs. 128.74 lakhs in 1973-74 and 210.85 lakhs proposed in 1974-75 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government Contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial years.

(a) Includes 60,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (21,51) DLW (14,40) and ICF (24,09)
(b) „ 60,00 „ „ „ „ (21,18) „ (14,17) „ (24,65)
(c) „ 60,00 „ „ „ „ (20,53) „ (15,47) „ (24,00)
(d) „ 80,00 „ „ „ „ (27,56) „ (20,50) „ (31,94)

E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
Opening Balance	..	*2,00,00	*1,60,79	**7,59,01**
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	..	8,00,00	7,31,00	**7,53,20**
Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	..	23,46	23,09	**53,41**
TOTAL	..	10,23,46	9,14,88	**15,65,62**

	Accounts, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	**Budget Estimate, 1975-76**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund—				
(*i*) Accident Compensation .	..	2,50,00	1,46,96	**2,00,00**
(*ii*) Safety works	..	10,45	7,26	**14,05**
(*iii*) Passenger amenities . .	..	3,15	1,65	**7**
Closing Balance	..	7,59,86	7,59,01	**13,51,50**
TOTAL	..	10,23,46	9,14,88	**15,65,62**

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*Proforma adjustment from "Deposits Miscellaneous" 1973-74 Accounts.

APPENDIX I

(a) **The new open line works costing 20 lakhs and more for which Funds have been provided in 1975-76 are :—**

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY			
1.	Construction of a third line on North East Ghat section between Kasara and Igatpuri including augmentation of power supply and distribution system	17,50	1.48	16,02
2.	Itarsi—Provision of route relay interlocking . .	1,50	3	1.47
	EASTERN RAILWAY			
3.	Katrasgarh—Remodelling of yard and ancillary line capacity works	51	20	31
4.	Bandel—Burdwan section.—Provision of additional loops at two-stations—Rasulpur and Debipur . . .	51	6	45
5.	Garhwa Road—Sonnagar section.—Augmentation of sectional capacity under phase I *viz*;			
	(*a*) One crossing station between Sigsigi and Untari Road.			
	(*b*) One addl. loop each at Sigsigi, Untari Road, Muhammadaganj, Haidarnagar, Japla, Nabinagar, Ankorah and two Addl. loops at Bagha Bishunpur.			
	(*c*) Simultaneous reception and despatch facilities.			
	(*d*) Tokenless block working	1,18	75	43
	NORTHERN RAILWAY			
6.	Bhagat-ki-Kothi—Expansion of Diesel Shed from 40 to 80 diesel locos	60	13	47
	NORTH EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY			
7.	New Bongaigaon—(Carriage and Wagon Shop)—Development of facilities for corrosion repairs and rehabilitation of steel bodied coaches (ICF coaches)	52	15	37
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
8.	Tondiarpet Marshalling yard—Development of maintenance and servicing facilities for 30 WDS4 Diesel shunters . .	25.00	0.01	24.99
9.	Golden Rock Workshops.—Setting up of facilities for reclamation of Diesel loco cylinder liners	73	23	50
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY			
10.	Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutments of Katjuri Br. No. 553(18-150,G) at km. 441/3-21 between Cuttack-Balikuda in Bhadrak-Khurda Road section . .	1,79 R. 42	17	1,62
	WESTERN RAILWAY			
11.	Bandra Marshalling Yard—Providing Diesel Loco Shed for homing 45 Diesel Shunters.	60	9	51
12.	Replacement of feeder HSCBs at Kandivli sub-station, Bassein Road sub-station and Bombay Central Carshed (South) track cabin on age-*cum*-condition basis. . .	23	1	22

(b) The important open line works in progress costing 20 lakhs and more for which funds have been provided in 1975-76:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balnce to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1.	Agra-Jhansi section :—				
	(*a*) Sank--Raiiu-Doubling of section between (15.76 K Ms.) . .	1,18	1,17	1	
	(*b*) Dabra-Sonagir—Doubling of section between (19.93 KMs.) .	1,98	1,97	1	..
2.	Jhansi-Bina Section :—				
	Dhaura-Karonda.—Doubling of section between (14.97 KMs.).	1.67	1,62	5	..
3.	Bina-Katni Section :—				
	(*a*) Baghora-Khurai.—Doubling of section between(11.85 KMs.) .	78	62	9	
	(*b*) Nariaoli-Ratona.—Doubling of section between (11.38 KMs.)	70	67	3	..
	(*c*) Patharia-Damoh.—Doubling of section between (26.59)KMs. .	2,13	2,01	6	6
	(*d*) Rithi-Hardua.—Doubling of section between (15.13)KMs. .	1.20	1,02	11	7
4.	Wardha-Balharshah Section.—Doubling between.				
	(*a*) Nagri-Hinganghat	1,00	75	25	..
	(*b*) Bhugaon-Hinganghat	1,89	1,54	35	.
5.	Bina-Katni section.—Doubling of remaining Single Line between. :—				
	(*i*) Khurai.—Sumeri (8.64 KMs.)				
	(*ii*) Jeruwakhera.;Nariaoli (16.30 KMs.)				
	(*iii*) Ratona-Sagar (7.15 KMs.)				
	(*iv*) Damoh-Bandukpur (14.94 KMs.)				
	(*v*) Salaia-Bakhleta (11.72 KMs.)				
	(*vi*) Bakhleta-Rirthi (6.82 KMs.)	5,42	1,77	1,53	2,12
6.	Karjat.—(*i*) Extension of existing 4 Dn. and 2 Up loop lines to 686 m. and proivsion of one additional loop line of 686 m.				
	(*ii*) Provision of separate passenger platform for EMU locals and				
	(*iii*) Khopoli shuttles on Up side	52	48	2	2
7.	Kamshet.—Provision of Up and Dn. loop lines of 686 m. CRS .	27	24	2	1
8.	Kasara.—Provision of an additional down loop and extension of loop line to 686 m. CSR	60	54	6	..
9.	Dehu Road—Provision of a additional Up and Down loops . .	26	12	8	6
10.	Chinchwad—Provision of additional loop line of 686 m. CSR . .	20	17	1	2
11.	Mathura-Tuglakabad section—Provision of third line between Ballabgarh and Tuglakabad (18.80 KMs.) including Flyover at Tuglakabad	3,61	2,98	21	42
12.	Balharshah—Remelling of Yard	33	32	1	..
13.	Provision of a Third Line between Ballabgarh and Palwal . .	1,58 R 1	1,39	9	10
14.	Itarsi Yard—Provision of additional facilities to reduce cross movements in Yard complex	99 R. 3	36	29	34
15.	—Bina Provision of Fly over across Bina-Jhansi main line to Bina-Kota and Bina-Jhansi Lines	1,06	66	40	..

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
16.—	Trombay Yard.—Proivision of additional facilities for dealing of traffic, in POL and fertiliser	54	46	7	1
17.	Pune & Ghorpuri.—Remodelling of yards	2,55	2,53	2	. .
18.	Ajni Yard.—(1) Provision of 4 Dn. departure lines (2) Diversion of Main Up line (3) Extension of Dn. sorting lines (4)Provision of 3 Up Departure lines (5) Other Minor Alternations . .	1,29 R 1	1,27	2	. .
19.	South-East and North East-sections.—				
	(1) Construction of Precedence Loop in the Up direction at Thakurwadi.				
	(2) Construction of Precedence station in the Up direction at TGR 3	88	6	67	15
20.	Romodelling of Yard-Junerdeo	41.96	0.01	27.00	14.95
21.	Provision of an additional platform at Bombay Victoria Terminus and Remodelling of Mazgaon Yard	1,33.00	0.01	0.01	1,32.98
22.	New Katni-Yard Remodelling	79	30	41	8
23.	Bhusawal Up Goods Yard—Provision of 3 additional Up Departure Lines of 686 m.	35,00	0,01	14,00	20,99
24.	Bhandup-Muland—Acquisition of land for Goods shed 73.41 acres (29.71 Hectares).	50	44	6	. .
25.	Kalyan-Igatpuri-Section—Strengthening of power distribution system in connection with extension of loop lines	174	1,61	4	9
26.	Strengthening of power distribution system for heavy Goods Train loads on Kalyan-Pune section	3.20	2,47	50	23
27.	Vikhroli-Trombay-Wadala—Provision of Goods line—Acquisition of land for	1,40	2	40	98
28.	Mathura-Palwal section —Provision of automatic block signalling with axle counters (for increasing line capacity)	1,65	20	20	1,25
29.	Itarsi-Agra section—Provision of MAUQ signalling at 18 stations .	48	44	4	. .
30.	Lonavla-Pune section —Provision of colour light signalling . .	47	44	3	. .
31.	Byculla—Replacement of aged electrical signalling by route relay interlocking	28	27	1	. .
32.	Pune—Provision of route relay interlocking	69 1	69	2	—2
33.	Nagpur.—Provision of Route Relay interlocking	R 1,28	40	35	53
34.	Kalyan-Igatpuri Section—Provision of departmental under-ground communication cables for control block and telegraph circuits .	45	25	20	. .
35.	Kalyan-Lonavla section—Provision of departmental under ground cables for block control and telegraph circuits . .	62	25	37	. .
36.	Itarsi-Nagpur section—Provision of Microwave Link . . .	71	55	15	1
37.	Balharshah-Nagpur section —Provision of Microwave Link . .	45	27	16	2
38.	Jhansi—Kanpur—Banda section—Provision of ACSR wire . .	50	47	2	1
39.	Bombay-Bhausawal section—Provision of Microwave Link . .	58	33	23	2
40.	Bhusawal-Nagpur Section—Provision of Microwave Link . .	53	32	20	1
41.	Itarsi-Agra-Tundla section—Provision of Microwave Link . .	1,18	59	53	6
42.	Kasara Sub-station—Replacement of rotary converter sets by rectifier units	43	31	8	4

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
43.	South East section—Replacement of rotary converters and H.T. switchgear in traction sub-station	382	2.72	28	82
44.	North East section—Replacement of rotary converters and H.T. Switchgear in traction Sub-station	228	2.16	5	7
45.	N.E. & S.E. District—Replacement of 50 K Ms. of 1.93 sq. cm. of contact wire	24	18	2	4
46.	Bombay Division—Replacement of 48 K Ms. of contact wire .	26	1	6	19
47.	Bombay Division—Repalcement of 48 K Ms. of contact wire on North-East and South East sections	26	1	8	17
48.	Pune—Provision of 1x3000 KW rectifier sub-station . . .	46.00	1.00	0.01	44.99
49.	Bombay Division—Suburban and S.E. District —Replacement of 48 K Ms. of 1.93 sq. cm. copper contact wire	30.80	0.02	0.75	30.03
50.	Bombay Area—Provision of 32 units type IV M/s. quarters for Junior Scale officers at Mazagaon	25	24	1	..
51.	Bombay area—Provision of 14 units types V M/S. quarters for Senior scale officers at Grey Land Marine Drive	22	21	1	..
52.	Byculla (Bombay area) Construction of 80 units type III/S. at Berkley Place	35	40	1	—6
53.	Bina-Katni-section.—Replacement of 8/30—48 'M' through girders on Sonar Bridge at K Ms. 1105/8	28	7	8	13
54.	Wadi Bunder-Viaduct on Harbour branch line—Replacement of ballasted deck and changing of flooring system of the viaduct at K Ms. 1/18 to 2/12 Bombay Division of Central Railway . .	52.57	1.00	0.01	51,56
55.	Kalwa—Acquisition of land for setting up new facilities for inspection and stabling of 50 additional EMU units	56	7	42	7
56.	Kalwa Car Shed—Provision of wagon Repairs facilities for EMU coaches	2.20	7	12	2,01
57.	Jhansi Workshop—Expansion of wagon repair workshop to increase P.O. H. out turn to 21000 F.W. units per year	3.55	20	85	2,50
58.	Bhusawal—Provision of P.O.H. and other ancillary facilities of A.C. Locomotives	3.52	1,94	90	68
59.	Itarsi—Diesel Loco Shed—Expansion of increased holding . .	59	49	7	3
60.	New Katni Junction—Expension of Diesel Loco shed to home 100 locos	36	33	3	..
61.	Kalyan Loco shed—Provision of additional facilities . . .	50	16	18	16
62.	Lonavla—Provision of yard and cylinders repair facilities for balanced vacuum test and provision of 105 quarters for C & W staff	51	15	21	15
63.	Parel workshop—Development of facilities and heavy repairs to Diesel locos by suitable conversions	30	4	11	15
64.	Jhansi—3rd Diesel Loco shed to home 60 locos	1.43	25	70	48
65.	Kalyan Power House—Replacement of stockers of boiler Nos. 15 & 16	50	23	8	19
66.	Pulgaon—Provision of rail facilities for the Central Ammunition Depot	54.59 Deposit 54	0.01	0.01	54.57
67.	Doubling of Gher and Retanpur section including doubling of Chambal bridge	2,50.00	0.01	0.01	249.98
68.	Doubling of Badai-Matatila section including doubling of Beta Bridge	56.00	0.01	0.01	55.98

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	—CENTRAL RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
69.	Mathura—Faridabad—Provision of multiple aspect upper quadrant signalling at 13 stations (Mathura exclusive) and one level crossing gate	41	1	1	39
70.	Bombay Area—Provision of 28 units type IV (Spl) M/S. quarters for Officers (ground) plus 13 upper floor	23.18	0.01	0.01	23.16
71.	Nasik Road—Setting up of a factory for manufacture of electrict traction equipment	9,38	5.00	0.01	9,32.99
72.	Bhandup-Mulund—Provision of a large size goods shed between .	77	57	1	19
73.	Bombay-Kalyan Section—Strengthening of power district distribution system for running additional 9 car rakes	1,37	3	30	1,04
74.	Vikhroli—Provision of a duplicate 22 K.V. feeder	22	1	3	18
75.	Bombay Sub-Dist.—Provision of supervisory remote control System for traction Sub-station and track cabins	43	1	1	41
76.	Govandi—Provision of rectifier sub-station of 1x3000 KW on Kurla—Mankhurd section	39	2	1	36
77.	Kurla—Modification of structures of inspection shop and provision of EOT cranes	37	18	11	8
78.	Kurla Car Shed—Provision of increased stabling facilities . .	55	47	8	..
79.	Byculla-Berkley Place—Construction of 60 units type III quarters in 15 storeyed building	32.15	0.01	0.01	32.13
80.	Birlanagar—Construction of Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 424 near Gwalior	23.53 Deposit 26	0.60	0.10	22.83
81.	Sagar—Construction of road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 24 at K. Ms. 1049/1	24.53 Deposit 26	0.60	0.10	23.83
	EASTERN RAILWAY				
82.	Doubling of Barwadih-Garhwa Road section	5,34	4,07	57	70
83.	Doubling of Tori-Kumandih section	4,19	2,59	1,20	40
84.	Mughalsarai.—Remodelling and Mechanisation of Down Yard .	2,78 R 6	1,31	50	97
85.	Gomoh.—Barkakana section—Extension of loops at 3 crossing stations between Amlo and Barkakana stations	20 R 1	18	2	..
86.	Dankuni.—Provision of a goods terminal yard	1,10	70	10	30
87.	Gomoh—Remodelling of yard	63	3	25	35
88.	Howrah—Acquisition of 1.3 acres of land near Howrah general Goods for future expansion of the terminal facilities . . .	25	1	2	22
89.	Patna Jn.—Provision of additional coaching terminal facilities (Phase I)	55	3	5	47
90.	Kusunda.—Tetulmari link—(i) Provision of an additional line to serve Chandore Branch				
	(*ii*) Kusunda provision of additional line in empty stabling yard .	38	1	5	32
91.	Andul.—Calcutta Chord link project (MD link project) . .	5,61	5,53	7	1
92.	Down Fly.—Over line over the Howrah-Burdwan Chord line between Dankuni Station and Calcutta Chord link	1,01	87	10	4
93.	Khana Jn.—Provision of wired loops (*i*) Two in the Up direction (*ii*) One in the down direction	20	6	3	11

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
94.	Provision of 8 nos. intermediate Block signalling with Axile counters on the Grand Chord between Gomoh and Gaya Stations in the following sections:— 1. Chaudhuribandh-Chichaki. 2. Chichaki-Hazaribagh Road. 3. Hazaribagh Road-Chaube 4. Parsabad-Sarmatand. 5. Hirodih-Koderma. 6. Koderma-Gujhandi. 7. Gurpa-Paharpur. 8. Paharpur-Tankuppa	38	31	7	..
95.	Asansol.—Provision of Route Relay interlocking	1,32	55	13	64
96.	Provision of colour light signalling between Dum Dum Jn. and Habra Stations	22.31	21.91	0.40	..
97.	Gomoh—Sone East Bank section and coal area via Barkakana and Garhwa Road—Provision of Railway alignment for control and other circuits with ACSR wires	69	68	1	..
98.	Provision of Microwave communication between Calcutta-Asansol-Jhaja-Kiul-Garhara-Danapur-Mughalsarai	2,65	88	1,19	58
99.	Sahibaganj loop.—Provision of Railway Alignment for control and other circuits with ACSR wire from Rajgaon to Kiul	62	42	20	..
100.	Mughalsari—Extension of Electric Loco shed for holding 100 locos	64.60	64.59	0.01	..
101.	Sonarpur—(*a*) Proposed EMU shed with Inspection pit and office (*b*) proposed washing platform and Hyderants etc.	47	27	7	13
102.	New Alipur.—Acquisition of 0.700 acres of land at New Alipur and 6.39 acres of land at Gholsapur for construction of Officers' quarters	24.48	4.87	0.03	19.58
103.	Alipure.—Calcutta construction of 27 units type IV special multi-storeyed quarters for officers	26.43	0.06	0.01	26.36
104.	Kanchrapara work shop—facilities for rewinding of Traction Machinery	93.05	80.09	0.01	12.96
105.	Andal.—Addition and alteration to the Exchange Yard for Durgapur steel plant to provide Marshalling facilities for 1.6 million tonnes . .	30 Deposit 32	4	9	17
106.	Howrah.—Re-building of Buckland Bridge	200 R 3 Deposit 324	24	32	1,44
107.	Howrah.—Provision of additional facilities for dealing with suburban and non-suburban traffic phase-I. (*i*) Replacement of structure of General stores and signalling at Howrah and shifting them to Belur. . . . . (*ii*) Replacement of strcuture of Belur scrap Yard and shifting to Dankuni	1,48	5	10	1,33
108.	Sealdah.—Remodelling of yard including Route Relay Interlocking-phase-II	1,01 R 4	87	6	8
109.	Dhanbad.—Provision of integrated coaching facilities—phase I .	47	1	1	45
110.	Gaya—Mughalsarai section—Provision of 2nd Approach signals at a distance of 2 km. from the existing Home signal at 28 stations .	48	31	1	16
111.	Provision of automatic train control on Burdwan—Gaya section .	20	14	3	3

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to compeelt work
	EASTERN RAILWAY—Contd				
112.	Sasaram—Construction of road—over-bridge in replacement of existing 'B' class level crossing No. 42/1 on the Grand Chord	24 Deposit 25	1	1	22
113.	Paraj-Waria and Rajbandh.—Provision of fully wired down loop with hot axle siding at each of the station	34	12	10	12
114.	Kalipahari-Chhattar Pathar—Level Crossing No. 129 'A' Class Over Grand Trunk Road at No. 208.—Replacement by road—over-bridge	22 Deposit 23	5	1	16
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
115.	—Shakurbasti-Rohtak section—Doubling of	3,87 R. 3 Deposit 9	3,68	13	6
116.	Ghaziabad-Saharanpur.—Doubling of Sections (1) Ghaziabad-Muradnagar. (2) Meerut City-Durala. (3) Nagal-Saharanpur	3,99	17	55	3,27
117.	Subzimandi-Ganaur section.—Doubling of	4,48	10	6	4,32
118.	Ludhiana.—Additions and alterations in the goods yard	43	41	2	..
119.	Tughlakabad.—Remodelling of yard (phase I)	4,70 R. 1 Deposit 99	4,30	21	19
120.	Ambala Cantt.—Remodelling of coaching and marshalling yard	1,38	1,18	20	..
121.	Khurja-Meerut City Section.— (*i*) Extension of loops at 4 stations—Khurja City, Bulandshahar, Gulaothi and Kharkhauda. (*ii*) Conversion of Baral (DK) and Hafizpur (D) into crossing stations. (*iii*) Provision of panel inter locking	45	13	20	12
122.	Ambala Cantt.—Replacement of lever frames, interlocking and block equipments by route relay interlocking (inclusive of provision for remodelled Ambala Yard).	44	33	6	5
123.	Juhi.—Provision of Route relay interlocking	82	62	10	10
124.	Kanpur.—Provision of Route relay interlocking	49	37	7	5
125.	Firozpur Division.—Replacement of signalling gears and providing centralized operation at 4 stations *viz.* Manawala, Butari, Beas and Hamira	34	28	3	3
126.	Lohta. Pratapgarh Section.—Provision of tokenless block instruments	26	10	4	12
127.	Ghaziabad-Saharanpur Section.—Provision of panel interlocking at Deoband, Talheri, Buzurg and Rohana Kalan in replacement of old and worn out signalling gears and M.A.C.L. signalling at Tapri, Bamanheri and Nagal	41	2	5	34
128.	Ghaziabad-Tundla Section.—Provision of panel interlocking at 15 stations	42	2	3	37
129.	Provision of automatic signalling between Ambala Cantt. and Rajpura with additional loops at Ambala City and Rajpura.	61	49	10	2
130.	Provision of multi-channel microwave communication system between Mughalsarai and New Delhi.	1,58	1,35	22	1
131.	Provision of stand by equipment for Delhi-Mughalsarai Microwave Scheme	33	15	16	2

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
132.	Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Pratapgarh-Phaphamau.—Provision of Departmental line wires	39	26	12	1
133.	—Provision of multichannel microwave communication system between New Delhi Firozpur *via* Jullundur	1,97	1,67	24	6
134.	Microwave Channel New Delhi.—Provision of multichannel microwave communication system between New Delhi and Bikaner.	1 16	67	20	29
135.	Lucknow Division Departmental Line Wires.—Provision of departmental line wires on section (*i*) Lucknow-Faizabad. (*ii*) Faizabad-Varanasi. (*iii*) Pratapgarh-Mughalsarai.	66	62	4	..
136.	Uttaratia-Sultanpur-Zafrabad-Section.—Provision of departmental line wires	39	26	10	3
137.	Kanpur.—Provision of motor repair-shop and setting up of Armature re-winding facilities for traction motors of Electric locos	44	5	14	25
138	Jagadhari.—Expansion of workshop	97	33	50	14
139	Tughalakabad.—Expansion of diesel shed to cater for increase in the holding of diesel locos from 48 to 100.	25	20		..
140.	Lucknow (Charbagh Shops).—Conversion of steam locomotive repair shops to take up petty and heavy repairs off diesel/electric locomotives and rail cars	76	13	20	43
141	Shakurbasti.—Remodelling and expansion of Diesel Shed	44	12	8	24
142	Ludhiana.—Provision of a diesel shed for 60 locomotives	1,20	1	5	1,14
143	Tundla-Delhi Section (including Delhi Area).—Electrification of track colour light signalling works	2,05	1,07	50	48
144	Kanpur-Tundla Section.—Electrification of colour light signalling works with approach signals	1,13	97	2	14
145	Lucknow.—Replacement of existing standby reciprocating steam generation sets by 1 No. of 1750 Kw Diesel Generating sets at the Central Power House	32	1	1	30
146	Delhi Area.—Provision of 32 units type IV special multistoreyed flats	30	23	7	..
147	Delhi Area.—Providing 40 units Type IV special multistoreyed quarters for officers	36	13	23	..
148	Delhi Area (Paharganj & Punjabi Bagh).—Replacement of old and dilapidated 16 units type II and 96 units type I single storeyed quarters with 16 units type II and 96 units type I multi-storeyed quarters	26	14	11	1
149	Varanasi.—Replacement of old and worn out dilapidated 84 units type I and 24 units type II single storeyed with 84 units type I and 24 units type II three storeyed quarters	22	1	12	9
150	Delhi Area.—Providing 64 units type I, 48 units type II, 16 units Type III multi-storeyed quarters (4 storeyed)	22	14	1	7
151	Lucknow (RDSO).—Provision of office and residential accommodation 4 units type V, 8 units type IV, 16 units type III, 28 units type II, 24 units type I in connection with shifting of Metallurgical & Chemical Wing of RDSO from Chittaranjan to Luckonw	29	24	3	2
152	Lucknow (RDSO).—Provision of 80 units type II multi-storeyed quarters for Class II staff	21.80	0.03	0.01	21.76
153	Dehradun.—Provision of :— (*i*) An island platform 1158 ft. long with only one face.				

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
	(*ii*) Two washing lines of 1320 ft. each.				
	(*iii*) One coach stabling line 600 ft. long.				
	(*iv*) Conversion of stabling line No. 6 into goods running line in lieu of goods running line No. 4 being dismantled . .				
	(*v*) Provision of two goods spurs, 500 ft. and 480 ft. long in lieu of stabling line No. 6				
	(*vi*) Resiting of mineral siding No. 23 and extension from 200 ft. to 400 ft.	33.11	0.51	0.10	32.50
154	Delhi Bhatinda Section.—Provision of departmental line wires with 4 ACSR and 6 iron wires	47	5	5	37
155	Delhi-Mughalsarai Section.—Provision of automatic train control of Delhi--Mughalsarai Section (for Mail and Express Trains) .	31	4	3	24
156	Allahabad-Kanpur Section.—Provision of additional approach signals at all stations	39	35	1	3
157	Delhi.—Transport Museum	27	15	8	4
158	Varanasi.—Proposed station building with Parcel and Claims Office	65	12	21	32
	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
159	Conversion of Barabanki.—Samastipur MG section *via* Muzaffarpur into BG and proivision of new MG link between Katarnianghat and Kauriyalaghat stations	47,12	12,00	6,73	28,39
160	Conversion of Samastipur Darbhanga MG section into BG . .	4,75	1,10	5	3,60
161	Mailani-Pilibhit section.—Replacement of existing signalling equipment by multiple aspect standard I through panels in SM's office at 6 stations	22	8	1	13
162	Sitapur-Mailani section.—Replacement of existing signalling equipments by multiple aspect standard III Signalling through panels in SM's office at 8 stations	34	16	5	13
163	Daliganj-Sitapur section.—Replacement of existing signalling equipment by multiple aspect Standard I interlocking through panel in SM's office at 8 stations (four for 3 lines stations namely Ataria, Sidhauli, Baraijalapur, Khairabad and four 2 lines stations *viz* Mohibullapur, Bakshi-ka-Talab, Itaunja & Kamlapur) . .	30	2	1	27
164	Hajipur-Bachwara section.—Replacement of existing singalling equipment by multiple aspect signalling worked from Panel at 8 stations	33	25	8	..
165	Varanasi Division.—Provision of multichannel microwave communication with radio patching of control circuits in Gorakhpur-Ahalyapur-Varanasi section in the existing Gorakhpur-Ahalyapur-Samastipur microwave radio relay system	47	36	11	..
166	Augmentation of channel capacity of Microwave system on Gorakhpur-Lucknow, Gorkhpur-Katihar and Gorkhpur-Varanasi sections	53	3	11	39
167	Barauni-Katihar section—(Including Sahebpur Kamal Jn. Monghyrghat and Thanabihpur—Lattipur.—Provision of Railway owned over-head ACSR alignment	21	15	6	..
168	Barauni-Katihar section—Regirdering of Kosi Bridge No. 2 (15 × 200') at Km. 41/6-42/1 between Katareah and Kursela. .	1,62 R 22	41	30	91
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
169	Malda Town.—Provision of additional facilities in Malda Town Marshalling Yard.	85	73	2	10

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to comple te work
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY—*Contd.*					
170	NewBongaigaon-Gauhati.—Conversion of MG section to BG .		24,79	50	1,00	23,29
171	New Bongaigaon.—Carriage & Wagon Workshop-Expansion for creation of additional P.O.H. facilities for MG coaching stock .		92	49	1	42
172	New Gauhati.—Development of Diesel Shed to home 30 M.G. diesel Locomotives		28	2	6	20
173	New Bongaigaon.—Extension of existing GER Shop to create facilities for rewinding of traction machines and control equipment coils of Diesel Electrical Locomotives		28	5	6	
174	Increasing waterway under BG Teesta Bridge (13 spans of 150' each) near Jalpaiguri by adding 7 spans of 150' each and ancillary works of river training and protection	R.	1,16 34	1,10	6	—..
175	Alipurduar Junction.—Construction of 96 unit s type II (Double Storeyed) quarters and 48 units type III (Double Storeyed) quarters for staff of all departments		28	11	3	14
176	Provision of 7GC/S Multichannel Microwave UHF link between Pandu & Katihar.		57	50	1	6
177	Chamagram-Old Malda-Katihar (BG) Section.—Provision of departmental erection of ACSR and iron wires		23	2	3	18
178	Provision of Departmental alignment withACSR between Siliguri Junction-Alipurduar Junction, New Mal-Ramsahi, Chalsa-Mittali and Rajabhatkhawa-Jainti Branches		29	19	1	9
179	Siliguri-Bongaigaon-Section.—Provision of standard III interlocking at 28 stations		66.82	63.51	0.10	3.21
180.	Pandu-Lumding-Badarpur.—Provision of 7 GC/S Multichannel microwave/UHF Link		37.68	36.57	0.10	1.01
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY.					
181	Jolarpettai.—Provision of a Hump Yard and Retarders . .	R.	4,92 2	3,54	82	56
182	Doubling of track between Jolarpettai and Mulanur (33.81 Kms.)		3,25	1,50	1,18	57
183	Proposed ancillary traffic facilities at Madras Central for the level of traffic upto the year 1975 (Land acquisition only) . .		268.76	0.20	10.00	258.56
184	Doubling of track between Kanjikode and Olavakkot	R.	1,21 1	1,18	3	..
185	Doubling of track between Erode and Uttukuli	R.	3,93 2	3,32	61	..
186	Doubling of track between Uttukuli and Irugur (46.20 kms.) .	R.	3,70 2	2,06	90	74
187	Shoransur-Alwaye section.—Patch doubling of graded sections-Mulurcari-Wadakancheri and Pudukad-Irrinjalkuda (18.42 kms.)	R.	2,22 1	1,07	60	55
188	Renigunta-Guntakal section.—Patch doubling and line capacity works for the movement of 5 million tonnes of iron ore annually from Bellary-Hospet area to Madras Harbour.					
	(a) Doubling between Bhakarapeta and Cuddapah (16.53 kms.) .					
	(b) Doubling between Renigunta and Balapalle (24.07 kms.)					
	(c) Doubling between Gooty and Guntakal (28.55 kms).					
	(d) Providing crossing station between Razampeta and Nandalur ; and					

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure end of of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
	(e) Automatic signalling on Trivellore-Arkonam Section	6,51 R. 2	2,87	2,80	84
189	Parallel BG line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram and conversion of the Dharmavaram-Bangalore City (Metre Gauge section into Broad Gauge)	13,71 R. 10	6,09	1,75	5,87
190	Conversion of Ernakulam.—Trivandrum Central metre gauge section into broad gauge	13,29 R. 30	8,31	1,75	3,23
191	Madras-Gudur Electrification.—Colour light signalling work in connection with	1,22	4	5	1,13
192	Arkonam Jn.—Replacing the existing two aspect signalling by route relay interlocking	70	63	7	..
193	Chingleput-Villupuram section.—Replacing the existing wornout standard III DW-MAUQ rignalling by multiple aspect signalling with centralised operation of points and signalling (6 stations and 2 level crossings)	32 R. 1	27	1	4
194	Podanur Signal Workshops—Development for manufacture of sophisticated signalling equipment	34	29	2	3
195	Expansion of S & T workshops at Podanur for manufacture of plug-initype vital safety signalling—relayes-Stage II	29	12	3	14
196	Tiruchirappalli Junction.—Replacing the existing wornout signalling panel interlocking	43	20	10	13
197	Ariyalur (excluding) Golden Rock (including) section.—Replacing the existing wornout two aspect L.Q. signalling by multiple aspect signalling with signals and points worked electrically through SM's control (11 stations + 7 level crossings)	62	19	6	37
198	Vriddhachalam Junction.—Replacing the existing wornout 2 aspect Standard III lower quadrant signalling by multiple aspect electro mechanical colour light signalling operated from two end cabins	22.68	1.00	0.01	21.67
199	Vellanur (incl.) Karaikkudi Junction.—(Excl.) Section.—Replacing the existing wornout standard III two aspect lower quadrant signalling by MAUQ signalling (6 stations + 4 level crossing.)	35.49	2.50	0.01	32.98
200	Gooty Diesel loco shed.—Proposed expansion to accommodate 100 locos.	30	2	8	20
201	Golden Rock.—Provision of facilities for maintenance and servicing of 50 diesel locomotives (New Metre Gauge Diesel shed.)	1,06	92	4	10
202	Madras (Nungambakkam) Construction of 36 units Type IV special quarters (Three storeyed type) for Junior scale officers	25.28	0.01	0.01	25.26
203	Shoranur-Mangalore section.—Regirdering of Bridge No. 1274 (16×45.72m) across Netravathi River at Km. 881/10-882/9 with BG/ML standard girders	67	17	14	36
204	Preambur.—Provision of 1 × 1750 Kw Diesel generating set to ensure restricted and uninterrupted electric power supply to meet the loads of Railway Workshops at Perambur and at Integral Coach Factory	24.00	0.10	0.10	23.80
205	Golden Rock.—Provision of 1 × 1705 Kw. Diesel generating set to enrure unrestricted and uninterrupted electric power supply to meet the loads of Railway workshop at Golden Rock	24.00	0.10	0.10	23.80

(Figures in lakh of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
206	Colour light signalling work in connection with electrification of Vijayawada-Madras section	2,44	32	36	1,76
207	Doubling between Balharshah-Manikgarh Stations (9.56 Kms.) .	1,74	1,59	11	4
208	Doubling of track between Mancheral and Peddampet stations .	1,44	87	40	17
209	Patch doubling of track between Kolnur and Raghavapuram stations	1,65	1,50	9	6
210	Doubling between Bibinagar Bhongir 13.26 kms. and provision of crossing stations between (1) Ghanpur-Pindial and (2) Jangaon-Raghunathpalli .	1,23	10	15	98
211	Doubling of track between Chintalpalli and Nekonda stations (17.17 Kms.)	1,21	1.17	3	1
212	Patch doubling of 51 Kms. on the Vijayawada-Nidadavole Section between (1) Vijayawada-Mustabada (12.90 Kms.) (2) Vatlur-Denduluru (18.40 Kms.) (3) Tadepallegudem-Nidadavole (19.70 Kms.)	4,08 R. 3	4,19	8	—19
213	Vijayawada-Nidadavole section.—Doubling of track for 76 Kms. between (1) Mustabada-Vatlur (38 Kms.) (2) Denduluru-Tadepallegudem (38. Kms.)	5,22 R. 5	5,07	1	14
214	Pune-Daund section.—Doubling of section between Hadapsar and Patas stations (58.29 Kms')	3,42	3,28	24	—10
215	Guntur-Macherla section.—Convertion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge for 130.22 Kms.)	8,14 R. 2	23	6	7,85
216	Secunderabad.—Additional facilties in the Metre Gauge area (Phase I)	59	28	33	—2
217	Land acquisition for provision of additional facilities at Hyderabad and Khairathabad stations (Phase I)	35	4	20	11
218	Ramgundam.—Provision of 5 additional lines in the yard (60 wagons capacity each)	21	2	19	..
219	Mandamari.—Additional facilities in the Yard	30	2	9	19
220	Line capacity Works on Daund-Wadi Section (Phase I) . .	43	31	12	..
221	Line capacity works on Daund-Wadi Section (Phase) II) . .	44	32	36	24
222	Daund.—Wadi Section Additional line capacity works. (a) Simultaneous reception facilities at Dhavlas, Angar and Madha. (b) Twin approaches to Daund Yard. (c) Connecting 4 dead end sidings at Wadi Yard.	63	7	4	52
223	Provision of Microwave link between Balharshah, Kazipet with facilities for Radio patching at selected wayside stations . .	49	43	5	1
224	Provision of Microwave net work in section between Secunderabad and Vijayawada	66	66	2	—2

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY—*contd.*				
225	Kazipet-Vijayawada section.—Provision of departmental line wires with ACSR conductors	35	20	12	3
226	Vijayawada.—Provision of route relay inter-locking	62	61	5	—4
227	Daund-Kurduvadi section.—Replacing worn out signalling by multiple aspect signals at 8 stations.	36	10	20	6
228	Sholapur-Kurduvadi section.—Replacing the wornout signalling by multiple aspect signalling at 7 stations	38	3	2	33
229	Secunderabad-Wadi section.—Provision of departmental communication with ACSR wires on Secunderabad-Wadi section . .	25	7	5	13
230	Provision of Microwave link on Secunderabad-Sholapur Section .	89	14	13	62
231	Provison of Microwave link between Pune and Sholapur . .	66	36	22	8
232	Rayanapadu.—New Broad Gauge Wagon Repair Shop . .	14,83	1,31	3,30	10,22
233	Kazipet.—Provision of Diesel Loco shed	1,71	1,24	15	32
234	Kazipet.—Extension to Diesel Loco Shed to home 100 diesel locomotive in increasing homing capacity from 60 to 100 diesel locomotives	60	4	6	50
235	Bhima Irrigation Project.—Diversion of railway line between Bhigwan and Pophlaj	1,23 Deposit 5,68	83	16	24
236	Conversion of Manmad-Parbhani-Purli Baijnath section to Broad Gauge	28,00	12	50	27,38
237	Vijayawada-Waltair Section.—Doubling of track between Kovvur and Rajahmundry including construction of 2nd bridge across the Godavari river	7,47 Deposit 3,46	6,50	15	82
238	Development of terminal facilities in Hyderabad Secunderabad area Phase-I.	42	5	2	35
239	.—Maula Ali.—Provision of Zonal Training School for South Central Railway	40	33	4	3
240	Provision of Microwave link on Vijayawada-Waltair Section . . .	88	8	8	72
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
241	Garden Reach.—Construction of one 4 storeyed building and one 3 storyed building in replacement of office accommodation in hutments	85.13	0.60	0.01	84.52
242	Santragachi.—Provision of route relay interlocking	47	31	7	9
243	Kharagpur.—Provision of route relay interlocking. . . .	94	28	25	41
244	Kharagpur.—Bhadrak section.—Provision of Departmental ACSR alignment	30	9	9	12
245	Marapahari.—(i) Provison of a new Marshalling yard for the proposed steel plant at Bokaro. (ii) An exchange yard to serve the proposed steel plant at Bokaro including acquisition of land	4,95 R. 2 Deposit 80	4,74	11	10

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Latest anticipated cost	Approximate Expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*					
246	Tatanagar :—Provision of additional facilities for inspection and normal preventive maintenance in accordance with RDSO's latest recommendations for traction motors, bogies, auxiliary machines etc. and provision of facilities for rewinding rapairs to traction motors at Electric Loco shed		25	9	2	14
247	Provision of VHF Multichannel communication on Adra-Ranchi-Bokaro steel city section		21	3	10	8
248	Additional facilities required in the Bokaro Marshalling and exchange yards		1,93	88	38	67
		R.	15			
249	Doubling of Muri-Hatia section (67.46 Kms.)		5,77	5,48	29	..
		R.	2			
250	Adra.—Replacement of existing lever machines and signal gears by electrically operated points and signal from a central cabin		31	4	4	23
251	Provision of 4 full length loops in the classification grid of Bhilai Marshalling yard		31	15	2	14
252	Provision of departmental ACSR alignment on Cuttack-Bhadrak section		23	21	2	..
253	Raipur.—Extension of wagon repair shop to increase the POH out turn to 1500oF.W. units per year		4,08	5	45	3,58
254	Rail facilities at Bacheli to serve Iron Ore Deposit No. 5 . .		4,15	1,13	76	2,26
		Deposit	1,64			
255	Extension of Directional Radio multichannel communication (Micro-wave) from Khurda Road-Waltair section with drop channel facilities at Palasa.		57	11	10	36
256	Kottavalasa-Kirandul section.—Opening of 3 additional crossing stations and provision of tokenless block working on 7 block stations		35	27	4	4
257	Provision of multi-aspect colour light signalling at 34 stations from shimliguda to Kirandul and at S. Kota and Mallividu on Waltair Kirandul section		1,12	18	40	54
258	Panel interlocking at 29 way side stations on Kottavalasa-Kirandul line		77	5	6	66
259	Provision of a third line between santragachi and Panskura (71.6 Kms.) including New Rupnarayan Bridge		12,82	12,18	14	50
		R.	5			
260	Extension of directional radio multichannel communication (Provision of microwave link) on Garden Reach-Chakradharpur section.		68	67	7	—6
261	Extension of Directional multichannel communication system (microwave) from Kharagpur-Khurda Road		45	23	15	7
262	Regirdering of Mahanadi Bridge No. 544 (64×100 ft. spans) at Km. 406.29 between kendrapara Road and Cuttack on Khurda Road division		3,33	2,42	85	6
263	Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutments of Berupa Br. No. 539 (16-100'G) at Km. 402/15-14 between Nergundi-Kendrapara Road in Bhadrak-Khurda Road section . .		1,47	5	2	1,40
264	Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutments of Br. No. 557 Koa Khai (20-150' G) at Km. 414-2-415/3 between Balikunda-Barang in Bhadrak-Khurda Road section . . .		2,42	7	13	2,22
265	Rebuilding of the Up line Bridge No. 434 (6-40' G and 1-80'G) at Km. 340—357 between Jaipur-Keonjahar Road Jakhapura in Bhadrak-Palasa section and conversion of the same into 8-40 ft.		23	3	5	15
		R.	4			
266	Bhilai Marshalling Yard.—Construction of 100 units type I and 100 units type II quarters		45	37	8	..

(Figures in lakhs of rupees

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
267	Vadodara-Godhra (Balance)—Doubling the line between Broad Gauge length 37.45 Kms.	3,20	2,93	26	1
268	Shahibag-Viramgam (BG).—Doubling the line (phase I) between Sabarmati and Charodi (34.57 Kms.)	2,63	49	46	1,68
269	Nagda-Kota section—(Phase II) Doubling of Nagda-Ramganjmandi	12,58	31	46	11,81
270	Partial Doubling between (i) Gurla Lakheri and (ii) Alnia-Ramganjmandi (Total 104.139 kms.) on Nagda-Lakheri section	9,31	2,15	1,05	6,11
271	Kota-Mathura section—Doubling the line between Bayana and Mathura (75.43 Kms.)	5,78	4,11	1,66	1
	Viramgam-Okha-Porbander section—Conversion of Metre Gauge section into Board Gauge (556.97 kms.)	42,93	8,90	4,00	30,03
273	Ratlam.—Providing two bye-pass lines in the UP yard	25	4	20	1
274	Ratlam-Ajmer section.—Providing four crossing stations between Neemuch and Ratlam				
	(1) Dhodhar-Dalauda				
	(2) Dhodhar-Jaora				
	(3) Mandsour-Piplia				
	(4) Namli-Ratlam	36	15	18	3
275	Ratlam-Ajmer section.—Provision of additional 4 crossing stations, additional loops at 3 stations and extension of loops at 3 stations	56	48	7	1
276	Mhow—Remodelling the yard	29	24	5	..
277	Chitorgarh—Remodelling the yard	46	15	3	28
278	Works required in connection with the movement of rock phosphate traffic from Jhamar Kotra mines in Udaipur area to various destinations	60	2	58	..
279	Virar-Sabarmati section—Provision of panel inter-locking at 10 wayside stations *viz.* Saphala, Vangaon, Gholvad, Sanjan, Bhilad, Dungri, Pardi, Amalsad, Sayan and Gothej	85	42	12	31
280	Virar-Sabarmati section—Providing panel interlocking at 6 wayside stations— (1) Kelva Road (2) Boisar (3) Palej (4) Boriavi (5) Uttarsanda and (6) Kanij	60	19	13	28
281	Surat—Provison of route relay interlocking including goods cabin	24	17	4	3
282	Abv Road-Marwar section—Replacing the existing wornout standard signalling by standard III MAUQ signalling at 12 stations : (1) Kiverli (2) Bhimania (3) Keshavganj (4) Nana (5) Kotar (6) Moribera (7) Jawaibandh (8) Falna (9) Rani (10) Bhagwanpura (11) Someswar and (12) Auwa	31	26	4	1
283	Bandikui-Rewari section.—Replacing of wornout standard I/II signalling gear by standard III MAUQ signalling at 11 stations— (1) Baswa (2) Rajgarh (3) Dhigwara (4) Malakhera (5) Mahuwa (6) Alwar (7) Parisal (8) Khairthal (9) Harsauli (10) Ajerka and (11) Bawal	28	24	3	1
284	Mehsana—Replacing wornout signalling and interlocking equipments by route relay interlocking.	37	34	1	2
	R.	I			
285	Bombay-Ahmedabad—Providing directional Radio multichannel micro wave link	92	90	1	1

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
286	Kandivli—Acquisition of land for providing additional stabling shed depot and running room facilities	48	3	1	44
287	Kota—Expansion of wagon repair workshop to take 1000 POH wagon units per month	1,40	5	64	71
288	Vatva—Providing a diesel loco shed for homing 50 main line diesel Electric Locomotives	1,00	2	8	90
289	Ratlam—Extension to the existing diesel loco shed for homing 100 diesel locos	40	38	2	..
290	Sabarmati—Providing a diesel loco shed for homing 40 MG main line diesel electric locomotives	65.13	0.01	0.01	65.11
291	Matunga Road and Bandr—Providing a traction sub-station of 3000 KW capacity of silicon rectifiers	50	5	9	36
292	Bandra Sub-station—Replacement of existing rotary conventors by 3 x 3000 KW silicon rectifiers	38	1	15	22
293	Goregaon—Augmentation of sub-station capacity of Jogeshwari-Kandivli section by converting existing track cabin at Goregaon into sub-station	50	1	22	27
294	Kandivli—Replacement of rotary convertor sets by silicon rectifier sets	31	2	6	2
295	Bassein Road—Replacement of 1 x 2000 KW glass bulb rectifier by 1 No. of silicon type rectifier of 4000 KW capacity	20.51	12.10	0.10	8.31
296	Bombay area—Providing 21 units type IV special quarters .	24.07	0.01	0.01	24.05
297	Bombay Area—Providing 15 units type IV special quarters and 16 units type V special quarters (inclusive of 12 units in Imperial Mansion and 4 units in East Villa on replacement account)	36.51	0.01	0.01	36.49
298	Bombay Central—Providing one block of 40 flats for officer and shopping centre	50	43	4	3
299	Vilar-Saphala—Raising the track on the approaches of bridge No. 92 (20 x 18.2m girder bridge) and bridge No. 93 (23 x 48.29 m girder bridge) Vaitarna and rebuilding of screw pile of bridge No. 88 (21 x 8.29 m), 90(6 x 9.14 m), 92(20 x 18.29 m) and 93 (23 x 18.29 m) and minor bridges No. 95 to 98	3,58 R 83	64	1,14	1,80
300	Umbergaon Road-Sanjan.—Raising the track on sanjan bridge No. 228 (6 x 18.3) and both approaches from km. 147/7 to km. 149/3 by a maximum of 2.75 m and increasing the water way of Sanjan bridge by 2 spans of 18.3 m	40 R 31	23	3	14
301	Vapi-Udwada.—Raising the track between km. 177 & 179 and rebuilding of Kolak bridge No. 287 (8 x 18.3 m) and bridge No. 288 (1 x 18.3 m) with one additional span of 18.3 m each .	41 R 17	29	3	9
302	Bulsar-Dungri.—Rebuilding of Auranga bridge No. 332 (16 x 18.3 m) as (15 x 18.3 m) new RCC piers and abutments founded on 1 metre dia bored piles and providing guide bunds on the north bank upstream as river training measure	80 R 11	78	2	..
303	Navsari-Marolli (Purna Basin).—Rebuilding bridge No. 405 (3 x 18.3m) as (4 x 18.3m) including raising of track on the bridge and its approaches by maximum of 1.22 m	51 R 4	41	1	9
304	Rebuilding of bridge No. 733 over river Sabarmati between Ahmedabad and Sabarmati with provision for an additional (BG) track	2,64 R 1	1,00	20	144

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*				
305	Permanent restoration work on Gangapur-Mathura Junction and Bayana-Agra Fort section . . . . R	2,13 1,56	1,16	15	82
306	Bombay Suburban section.—Quadrupling the line between Churchgate and Grand Road	6,22	5,37	60	25
307	Vadodara-Ahmedabad-Sabarmati Section.—Providing side tacking facilities at a way side stations *viz.* Borivai, Uttarsanda, Mehmadabad and Marshalling Yard at Vatva (Phase I)	4,58	2,32	49	1,77
308	Mahalaxmi Shops.—Providing additional facilities for the centralised POH of EMU stock at Mahalaxmi and increasing the POH capacity of Mahalaxmi Shop	1,13	26	3	84
309	Bombay Central.—Providing additional facilities for the maintenance of EMU stock	35	24	3	8
310	Arrangements for intensification of suburban service ex. Churchgate such as power supply and back-up facilities for sub-station cables and overhead equipments . . . . . . R	5,01 2	26	1,10	3,65
311	Churchgate.—providing a traction sub-station of 1×3000 KW capacity	33	16	1	
312	Augmentation of sub station-capacity of Bandra-Jogeshwari section by converting the existing track cabin at Vile Parle into a sub-station	68	8	22	38
313	Virar.—Providing a traction sub-station of 2×2000 KW capacity	51	48	3	..
	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS				
314	Second extension of Traction Motor Shop for Bay No. 5 to 9 towards Fatehpur end	20.00	0.56	0.01	19.43
	DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS				
315	Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi	19,87.33	19,31.34	0.01	55.98
316	Facilities for manufacture of MG Diesel locomotives	33.03	15.42	0.01	17.60
317	Facilities for manufacture of Diesel loco Spares	87.40	44.71	0.01	42.68
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY				
318	Addition facilities to meet the increased production of 750 coaches	61.73	59.07	0.01	2.65
319	Constructionof 80 units of Staff quarters-type II	22.84	0.31	16.70	5.83
	WHEEL AND AXLE PLANT				
320	Setting up of Wheel and axle Plant at Yelahanak-Karnataka. .	21,00	1,25	1,00	18,75

(C) Works costing over 20 lakhs approved in the earlier years which have not been actually commenced and no expenditure incurred thereon till the previous year.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
1	Doubling of track between Olavakkot and Shoranur (44.20 KMs.)	3,30 R 3	40	2,90
2	Doubling of track between Shoranur and Alwaye . . .			
	(a) Shoranur-Mullurcarai (8.07 kms.)			
	(b) Wadakkancheri-Pudukad (30.0 kms)			
	(c) Alwaye-Irinjalakuda (30.78 kms)	7,95.00	0.01	7,94.99
3	Gooty-Nandalur section.—			
	(a) Doubling of track between :			
	(i) Gooty and Rayala-cheruvu (23.65 kms)			
	(ii) Kondapuram and Muddanuru (23.65 kms) and			
	(b) Crossing Station between Rayalacheruvu and Juturu . . .	4,85 R 16	50	4,35
4	Doubling of track between Bangalore City and Krishnarajapuram (13.87 kms)	106	45	61
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY			
5	Vijayawada-Krishna Canal section—Provision of absolute permissible block working	22,00	0.10	21.90
6	Kazipet-Balharshah section—Provision of Railway owned and line communication system with Aluminium conductors (ACSR) .	45	1	44
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY			
7	Garden Reach—Construction of 28 units type IV special multistoreyed quarters for officers	21.00	0.01	20.99
8	Tikiapara—Replacement of existing temporary cabins, lever frames and S & T gears by electrically operated points and signals from a Central cabin.	28	2	26
	DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS			
9	Production of 7 Nos. Diesel Generating Sets for Railway Workshop/Production Units	1,75	1,30	45

APPENDIX

Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities : The Statement

various categories of Passenger and

RAILWAYS	Provision of overhead and/or ground level arrangements at stations for filling water in carriages, water supply at stations for the use of passengers, including not only general water supply arrangements which are used for providing water for use of Railway users in carriages, stations, parcel offices and goods shed premises, but also purification plants installed, water coolers, electric or otherwise, water trollies etc., provided for use of Railway users.	Provision of waiting accommodation including reinforced cement concrete and other types of benches at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc., including extension or improvements to existing waiting arrangements to meet the requirements of Railway users.	Refreshment Rooms, Retiring Rooms and vendors' stalls of all descriptions at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc., provided for catering to Railway users, except those which the vendors are required by contract to provide at their own cost.	Provision or improvement of latrines provided for Railway users at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc.	Miscellaneous improvements *viz.*, provision of seats, hedges, shade-trees on platforms at stations, parcel offices and goods shed etc., to cater to the needs of Railway users.	Raising, extending, widening, surfacing, covering or other improvements on platforms at stations except when such works are required for other than passenger amenity reasons *e.g.*, extension of platform at big stations to accommodate full length trains, carrying additional coaches provided to relieve over-crowding, provision of additional platforms to facilitate crossing of trains.	Provision of additional foot-over-bridges, improvements and covering of existing foot-over-bridges or subways within station premises to connect platforms or offices at stations, parcel offices, goods shed, etc., to serve the needs of Railway users.	Provision of bathing facilities at station for use of passengers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Central	98	50	1,50	1,00	50	11,56	1,98	. .
Eastern . .	1,92	20	15	18	65	9,27	50	. .
Northern . . .	5,62	37	. .	. .	. .	22,30	3,25	. .
Northeastern . . .	2,37	1,45	55	32	. .	42,55	9	8
Northeast Frontier .	2	1,09	. .	2	. .	1,26	8	. .
Southern . . .	99	83	28	28	19	20,05	1	2
South Central . .	3,26	5	76	12	4	4,27	24	. .
Southeastern . . .	1,13	22	18	19	10	7,25	1,41	. .
Western . . .	26	1,86	5	89	19	8,86	1,25	3
Railway Board . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
TOTAL . . .	16,58	6,57	3,47	3,00	1,67	1,27,37	8,81	13

II

below shows against each railway the expenditure proposed on

other Railway Users' Amenities in 1975-76

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Provision or improvement of approaches and circulating areas at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc., including improved lighting, Tonga-car-taxi-cycle-rickshaw stands, sheds for bullock and other carts, water troughs, etc., to cater to the requirements of Railway users.	Improvements to existing carriages such as provision of fans, improved lighting and lavatories, special insulations in roofs, bigger water tanks in carriages, better fittings, etc., intended to provide improved facilities for passengers and provision of additional coaches to replace the capacity lost due to more comfortable seating arrangements in new II class coaches.	Improved lighting and provision of fans on platforms or in waiting halls and sheds or vendors stalls at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc., to cater to the requirements of Railway users.	Opening of new flag stations or conversion of halts into flag stations, as a passenger facility where there is no financial justification.	Exhibition of sheet time tables in glass fronted frames at stations, to serve the requirements of passengers.	Works under all the above heads meant to cater to Railway users provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	Provision of washable aprons on passenger platform lines.	Any other works considered essential for meeting the requirements of Railway users at any station, *e. g.*, provision of information offices or Kiosks, provision of public announcement systems, etc.	TOTAL
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2,87	1,54	50	..	..	..	1,10	1,20	25,23
18	..	12	1,06	..	..	..	8	14,31
4,92	..	3,55	..	..	..	8,84	8,65	57,50
93	10	2,01	52	1	..	96	2,73	54,67
37	..	77	..	..	..	..	2,12	5,73
84	..	59	1,41	2	..	..	1,08	26,59
21	10	12	1	18	..	51	5,33	15,20
48	2	1,06	22	..	..	84	81	13,91
58	5	2,60	11	3	..	..	40	17,19
..	70,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,00
11,38	71,81	11,32	3,33	24	..	12,25	22,40	3,00,33

APPENDIX

Amenities for Staff

RAILWAYS	WORKS							
	New Hospitals, dispensaries and additions and improvement to existing ones.	New Schools and additions, alterations and improvements to existing ones.	New Institutes, Rest Houses, Sports Grounds and Reading Rooms and improvements and additions to existing ones.	Provision and improvement of health and welfare works, child welfare and maternity centres.	Cooling arrangements for workshops, canteens and Rest Rooms for workmen.	Provision and Improvement of sanitation, water supply, road lighting and marketing facilities in Railway Colonies.	Provision for Officers Quarters.	Improvements and alterations to existing quarters of whatever type.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central . . .	1,45	..	16	1	..	6,13	1,54	15.89
Eastern . . .	5,56	30	35	50	45	26,76	3,01	13,89
Northern . . .	..	50	..	..	..	10,77	34,03	28,66
Northeastern . .	5	1,00	..	..	..	5,46	1	26,90
Northeast Frontier .	54	..	..	9	..	4,86	1,35	3,16
Southern . . .	8,34	10	23	6	42	22,51	8,96	10,36
South Central . .	4,42	45	80	..	50	3,72	4	12,02
Southeastern . .	5,31	10	..	10	17	27,51	3	5,55
Western . . .	28	12	13	15	45	2,75	4,09	19,66
Integral Coach Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..
W.M.S. (Overheads) .	..	30	30	..	99	1,50	..	..
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works . .	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	2
W.M.S. (Overheads) .	..	..	..	..	..	2,04	..	15
Diesel Locomotive Works . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W.M.S. (Overheads) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	25,95	2,57	1,67	91	1,99	1,10,84	53,88	1,36,11
W.M.S. (Overheads) .	..	30	30	..	99	3,54	..	15

III
in 1975-76

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

				OTHER SERVICES						
Quarters for Class III Staff	Quarters for Class IV Staff	Other Works	Total	Medical expenses	Health & Welfare services	Education	Staff Training	Canteens and other staff Amenities	Total	Grand Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14,89	23,54	..	63,61	2,24,34	2,01,36	33,89	1,65,92	29,45	6,54,96	7,18,57
18,27	20,83	1,49	91,41	2,66,66	1,83,71	72,02	52,34	27,11	6,01,84	6,93,25
1,17,81	1,09,47	1,80	3,03,04	2,58,57	2,47,34	44,65	90,29	26,33	6,67,18	9,70,22
22,41	16,61	4,07	76,51	1,24,99	91,50	25,62	31,80	14,91	2,88,82	3,65,33
15,26	18,14	1,84	45,24	1,42,89	1,33,23	35,36	50,32	10,06	3,71,86	4,17,10
33,73	9,40	1,97	96,08	1,91,84	1,32,38	36,64	57,39	20,05	4,38,30	5,34,38
34,70	28,59	4,75	89,99	1,33,91	90,19	52,52	46,32	14,04	3,36,98	4,26,97
69,09	52,37	5,76	1,65,99	2,65,38	2,36,92	1,30,13	60,13	24,09	7,16,65	8,82,64
49,83	24,67	36	1,02,49	2,52,41	1,45,35	58,12	96,45	28,67	5,81,00	6,83,49
22,58	..	..	23,40	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,40
2,00	..	..	5,09	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,09
1,51	1,50	..	3,40	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,40
..	..	5	2,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,00,08	3,05,12	22,04	10,61,16	18,60,99	14,61,98	4,88,95	6,50,96	1,94,71	46,57,59	57,18,75
2,00	..	5	7,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,33

APPENDIX IV

CAPITAL AND DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND EXPENDITURE ON OPEN LINES AND NEW CONSTRUCTIONS DURING 1975-76

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	OPEN LINES						NEW CONSTRUCTIONS					
	Rolling Stock		Other items		Total		Lines on Progress		New Lines		Total	
	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund
Central	55,45	19,36	16,82,87	9,07,23	17,38,32	9,26,59	3,50,00	..	50,00	..	4,00,00	..
Eastern	1,32,33	34,65	4,97,24	6,21,82	6,29,57	6,56,47	1,50	..	..	..	1,50	..
Northern	1,69,38	11,90	7,01,85	8,84 56	8,71 23	8,96 46	8,51,84	1,70,00	..	..	8,51,84	1,70,00
Northeastern	9,18	23,61	6,77,12	2,25,24	6,86,30	2,48,85	83,92	72,08	..	..	83,92	72,08
Northeast Frontier	30,94	..	2,09,68	2,13,56	2,40,62	2,13,56	..	13,11	..	..	..	13,11
Southern	1,39,72	78,31	15,20,10	5,91,12	16,59,82	6,69,43	7,94,43	..	..	..	7,94,43	..
South Central	25,89	7,62	10,77,42	4,08,15	11,03,31	4,15,77	3,40,00	..	..	..	3,40 00	..
Southeastern	8,57	13,35	3,30,91	6 93,42	3,39 48	7,06,77	7,73,35	..	..	..	7,73,35	..
Western	17,89	15,23	13,63,20	7,45,68	13,81,09	7,60,91	1,92,00	..	..	..	1,92,00	..
Chittranjan Locomotive Works	..	..	1,05,82	36,42	1,05,82	36,42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diesel Locomotive Works	..	..	1,63,44	1,92	1,63,44	1,92	..	..	..	..	..	..
Integral Coach Factory	..	..	—2,43,37	40,55	—2,43,37	40,55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheel and Axle Plant	..	..	1,00,00	..	1,00,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Board (Rolling Stock)	52,88,89	61,71,11	6,58,41	..	59,47,30	61,71,11	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	58,78,24	63,75,14	88,44,69	53,69,67	147,22,93	117,44,81	33,87,04	2,55,19	50,00	..	34,37,04	2,55,19

Metropolitan Transport Project Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,23	..	40,00	..	81,23	..
Metropolitian Transport Project, Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,41,27	..	..	..	8,41,27	..
Metropolitian Transport Project, Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,00	..	10,00	..	45,00	..
Metropolitan Transport Project Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,50	..	25,00	..	32,50	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,25,00	..	75,00	..	10,00,00	..
GRAND TOTAL	58,78,24	63,75,14	88,44,69	53,69,67	147,22,93	117,44,81	43,12,04	2,55,19	1,25,00	..	44,37,04	2,55,19
PROBABLE SAVINGS	..	..		..	-9,09,97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NET—OPEN LINES AND NEW CONSTRUCTION	..	..		..	138,12,96	117,44,81	43,12,04	3,55,19	1,25,00	..	44,37,04	2,55,19

APPENDIX VI

Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Administration	1973-74 (Actuals)	1974-75 (R.E.)	1975-76 (B.E.)
1. Central	5,06,61	5,42,26	5,61,71
2. Eastern	4,68,62	4,77,90	4,83,31
3. Northern	5,29,51	5,53,08	5,69,65
4. Northeastern	1,23,39	1,32,38	1,39,11
5. Northeast Frontier	2,16,18	2,17,56	2,19,75
6. Southern	3,90,82	4,28,13	4,51,05
7. South Central	2,48,31	2,65,32	2,78,78
8. Southeastern	7,93,53	8,21,72	8,32,36
9. Western	4,53,83	4,92,96	5,07,30
10. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	72,87	74,06	75,12
11. Diesel Locomotive Works	60,37	58,01	59,65
12. Integral Coach Factory	26,58	31,36	28,93
13. Railway Board and other Miscellaneous items	2,76	*4,01	*64,48
TOTAL—Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways	38,93,38	40,98,70	42,71,20
14. Metropolitan Transport Project, Bombay	99	1,41	2,22
—do— Calcutta	6,38	13,00	21,42
—do— Delhi	79	1,22	1,67
—do— Madras	49	70	1,02
TOTAL	8,65	16,33	26,33
Total Capital-at-charge including outlay on Metropolitan Transport Project	39,02,03	41,15,03	42,97,53

*Includes 1,25 lakhs for 1974-75 and 1,00 lakhs for 1975-76 on account of Wheel and Axle Plant

NOTE

1. The figures against the Eastern, Northern, Northeastern and Northeast Frontier Railways include the estimated Capital-at-charge of the portions of ex-Assam Railway, ex-Eastern Punjab Railway and ex-Bengal Assam Railway.

2. The Capital-at-charge of ex-States lines amalgamated with Government Railways during 1949-50 and of worked lines which vested in the Centre from 1-4-1950, amounting to about 63.76 crores, which has been added to the Capital of the respective Railways of which they now form part, is still provisional.

3. The Capital-at-charge to end of 1973-74 excludes an amount of 30.04 lakhs transferred to Development Fund, and includes 69.92 lakhs transferred from Depreciation Reserve Fund.

APPENDIX VII

Total value of Railways assets, under various categories, whether financed from Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund or Development Fund as on 31st March, 1974

The Capital-at-charge of the Indian Government Railways as set out in the accounts is the sum made available by the General Revenues for investment in the railways ; it does not include the cost of assets created out of the Depreciation Reserve Fund or Development Fund or Revenue. On the other hand, the Block Account—forming an annexure to the annual Appropriation Account for the Indian Railways—indicates the total including the value of assets financed from the Development Fund and Revenue as also the 'improvement element' of the cost of assets financed from the Depreciation Reserve Fund. The following table shows the total value of railway assets as on 31st March, 1974 under broad categories from the Block Account (excluding only the value of assets created from Revenue as their replacement will be financed currently from Revenue) :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Capital-at-charge (comprising loan account)	Value of assets including those created out of D.F. as also of the improvement element in assets created out of D.R.F. as shown in block Account†
*1. Land	66,38	66,38
2. Structural Engineering Works—		
(a) Station and Offices	1,01,51	2,04,01
(*b*) Workshop and Store buildings	46,06	84,16
(*c*) Residential Buildings	80,46	2,25,80
(*d*) Track—		
*(*i*) Formation etc	3,27,61	2,51,06
(*ii*) Permanent way materials	11,48,24	13,93,92
3. Rolling Stock—		
(*a*) Locomotives and spare boilers	4,17,55	4,56,96
(*b*) Carriages including Rail Cars and E.M.U. stock	4,53,10	4,90,53
(*c*) Wagons	6,38,73	6,69,74
(*d*) Ferries	3,65	4,31
4. Equipment (Machinery and Plant etc.) other than Rolling stock	1,70,15	2,08,43
@*5. Suspense (Floating assets like inventories or stores holdings)	2,85,24	2,85,47
*6. Investments in shares of Government and other Commercial Undertakings	36,46	36,67
*7. Miscellaneous (including value of intangible assets like premium on purchase of guaranteed lines and of un-remunerative assets etc.)	1,18,23	1,18,23
@TOTAL	38,93,37	45,95,67

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*Represents non-wasting assets

†Excludes minor assets financed from Revenue for the reasons explained in the note above.

@This excludes 8,66 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Rlys.) up to March 1974.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the percentage of (i) Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts, (ii) Net Revenue to Capital-at-charge and (iii) Net Surplus to Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railway

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Capital-at-charge	Gross Traffic Receipts	†Working expenses (including depreciation provision)	Net Revenue	Net Surplus(+) Shortfall(—)	Percentage of		
						Working Expenses Col. (4) to Gross Traffic Receipt Col. (3)	Net Revenue Col. (5) to Capital-at-charge Col. (2)	Net Surplus/ Shortfall (Col. (6) to Capital-at-charge Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
51-52 . . .	850,11	290,82	224,35	61,75	28,34	77.0	7.3	3.3
52-53 . . .	857,38	270,56	218,17	47,18	13,19	80.6	5.5	1.5
53-54 . . .	869,30	274,29	231,75	36,92	2,56	84.4	4.2	0.3
54-55 . . .	901,58	286,78	236,09	44,06	9,10	82.3	4.9	1.0
55-56 . . .	968,98	316,29	258,22	50,34	14,22	81.6	5.2	1.5
56-57 . . .	1071,71	347,57	279,27	58,38	20,22	80.3	5.4	1.9
57-58 . . .	1222,44	379,78	309,44	57,78	13,38	81.5	4.7	1.1
58-59 . . .	1356,59	390,21	321,44	59,32	8,93	82.4	4.4	0.7
59-60 . . .	1432.28	422,33	334,62	74,55	20,12	79.2	5.2	1.4
60-61 . . .	1520,87	456,80	358,24	87,87	32,01	78.4	5.8	2.1
61-62 . . .	1682,98	500,50	390,51	99,75	24,40	78.0	5.9	1.5
62-63 . . .	1896,81	566,79	429,52	123,32	42,06	75.8	6.5	2.2
63-64 . . .	2159,63	632,21	472,27	145,19	49,24	74.7	6.7	2.3
64-65 . . .	2435,12	660,85	528,11	118,11	13,18	79.9	4.9	0.5
65-66 . . .	2680,32	733,57	583,04	134,84	18,56	79.5	5.0	0.7
66-67 . . .	2841 ,57	768,78	639,25	114,12	—18,27	83.2	4.0	—0.6
67-68 . . .	2978,03	818,14	693,30	110,00	—31,53	84.7	3.7	—1.1
68-69 . . .	3101,27	898,84	741,93	142,81	—71,86	82.5	4.6	—0.3
69-70 . . .	3195,51	951,28	790.02	146,56	—9,83	83.0	4.6	—0.3
70-71 . . .	3330,78	1006,69	847,34	144,73	—19,84	84.2	4.3	—0.6
71-72 . . .	3520,99	1096,59	911,85	169,08	+17,84	83.1	4.8	0.5
72-73 . . .	3725,81	1162,42	982,62	164,43	+2,92	84.5	4.4	0.1
73-74 . . .	3902,03	1137,89	1066,33	54,41	—115.51	93.7	1.4	—2.9
74-75 (R.E.) . . .	4098,70	1401,15	1322,55	61,14	—128,19	94.4	1.5	—3.1
1975-76 (B.E.) . . .	4271,20	1670,86	1430,25	220,291	+23,03	85.6	5.2	+0.5

†Includes also appropriation to Pension Fund from Revenue from 1964-65.

NOTES :—(1) Col. (5).—Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend.

(2) Col. (6).—Net Surplus represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges including the payment of dividend.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Period	Average Capital-at-charge	Percentage of the average net Revenue—before payment to General Revenues-on the average Capital-at-charge		Percentage of the average net surplus/Shortfall after payment to General Revenues—on the average Capital-at-charge	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
(*a*) I Plan period (1951—56)	889,47	48,05	5.4	13,48	1.5
(*b*) II Plan period (1956—61)	1,320,78	65,85	5.1	18,93	1.4
(*c*) III Plan period (1961—66)	2,170,97	124,24	5.7	29,49	1.4
(*d*) 1966-67 to 1968-69	2,973.62	122,31	4.1	—19,22	—0.6
(*e*) IV Plan period (1969—74)	3,535,02	136,04	3.9	—21,32	—0.6
(*f*) V Plan period (1974—79)					
(*i*) 1974-75 (R.E.)	4,098,70	61,14	1.5	—128,19	—3.1
(*ii*) 1975-76 (B.E.)	4,271,20	220,91	5.2	+23,03	+0.5

APPENDIX IX

Railway-wise figures of Percentage of net Revenue to Capital-at-charge

Railway	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (R.E.)	1975-76 (B.E.)
Central	5.9	6.8	6.6	8.8	9.6	10.6	8.9	8.7	9.0
Eastern	4.9	6.3	5.9	1.5	—0.8	0.3	—5.3	—7.6	—5.4
Northern	2.3	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.9	5.6	0.6	—0.1	4.2
North-Eastern	—4.4	—4.5	—3.0	—1.3	0.4	0.9	—7.7	—11.6	—2.2
Northeast Frontier	—6.1	—6.9	—6.6	—7.5	—8.2	—8.3	—12.9	—14.5	—13.2
Southern	0.3	—0.2	—0.8	..	1.0	0.4	—0.7	—0.8	1.1
South Central	7.9	7.9	4.5	7.5	7.2	6.0	6.1	7.2	14.6
South Eastern	9.0	9.0	8.8	7.0	7.7	6.4	3.0	6.4	11.7
Western	8.8	9.1	9.0	10.0	11.9	11.0	7.6	8.2	14.5

NOTE—Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

APPENDIX X

Statement showing the Sources and Application of Funds in the Five-year Plans for Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

I Plan 1951-56	II Plan 1956-61	III Plan 1961-66	1966-67 to 1968-69	IV Plan	Description	V Plan	
				1969-74		1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					SOURCES		
					A. Railways Funds :		
182,89	236,90	386,12	299,44	559,06	I. (1) Appropriation from Revenue to Depreciation Reserve Fund including interest on balances	124,33	125,12
. .	. .	19,97	24,18	42,50	(2) †Net Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund including interest on balances.	3,96	6,86
43,98	93,38	153,04	—3	—2,90	(3) Appropriation from Revenue Surplus to Development Fund including interest on balances.	—5,56	11,23
23,29	52,55	53,36	27,02	35,25	(4) Open Line Works (Revenue)	6,13	7,50
32,21	7,97	10,38	—59,71	—136,57	(5) Appropriation from Revenue Surplus to Revenue Reserve Fund including interest on balances.	—183,17	—104,07
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	(6) Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund including interest on balances.	6,07	6,06
282,37	390,80	622,87	290,90	497,34	TOTAL	—48,24	52,70
					B. Government Funds :		
143,16	549,27	1,140,78	418,10	794,55	II. (1) Increase in Capital-at-Charge . . .	205,32	172,50
. .	29,40	. .	25,30	99,71	(2) Loans for Development Fund . . .	21,90	6,77
. .	. .	. .	. .	133,49	(3) Loans for Revenue Reserve Fund . .	183,07	104,07
143,16	578,67	1,140,78	443,40	1,027,75	TOTAL . .	410,29	283,34
425,53	969,47	1,763,65	734,30	1,525,09	GRAND TOTAL SOURCES	362,05	336,04

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

I Plan 1951-56	II Plan 1956-61	III Plan 1961-66	1966-67 to 1968-69	IV Plan 1969-74	Description	V Plan 1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					APPLICATION		
					III Expenditure :		
143,16	549,27	1,140,78	418,10	794,55	††(1) Capital	205,32	172,50
206,49	320,42	360,30	253,90	494,07	(2) Depreciation Reserve Fund	107,02	120,00
50,53	121,45	131,41	63,69	97,01	(3) Development Fund	16,65	18,00
—24	..	..	..	1	(4) Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..
23,29	52,55	53,36	27,02	35,25	(5) Open Line Works (Revenue) . . .	6,13	7,50
				..	(d) Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	9	14
423,23	1,043,69	1,685,85	762,71	1,420,89	TOTAL—INVESTMENT . .	335,21	318,14
					IV. Net increase (+) or decrease (—) to the Railway Fund balances :		
—23,60	—83,52	+25,82	+45,54	+64,98	*(1) Depreciation Reserve Fund	+17,31	+5,12
—6,55	+1,33	+21,63	—38,42	—20	(2) Development Fund	—31	..
+32,45	+7,97	+10,38	—59,71	3,08	@(3) Revenue Reserve Fund	—10	..
..	..	+19,97	+24,18	+42,50	(4) Pension Fund	+3,96	+6,86
..	..	..	..	..	(5) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities fund. . . .	+5,98	+5,92
+2,30	—74,22	+77,80	—28,41	+104,20	TOTAL . . .	+26,84	+17,90
425,53	969,47	1,763,65	734,30	1,525,09	GRAND TOTAL . .	362,05	336,04
1,68	4,38	7,28	6,59	12,75	*Exclusive Appropriation from Capital (CLW. I.C.F. & DLW) to Depreciation Reserve Fund	2,69	2,73
..	..	80	1,00	2,63	†Exclusive Appropriation Capital (C.L.W., I.C.F. & DLW to Pension Fund	60	80

††Also takes note of actual Withdrawal of 2.39 crores in 1966-67, 2.15 crores in 1967-68, 1.18 crores in 1968-69 and 0.33 crore in 1969-70 from the Revenue Reserve Fund for amortisation of the unproductive capital in the Railway Undertaking in terms of the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1965 extended by Railway Convention Committee, 1973.

@Includes amounts with drawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund for non-plan expenditure of 18.27 crores in 1966-67 31,53 crore in 1967-68, 7.86 crores in 1968-69, 9.83 crores in 1969-70, 19,84 crores in 1970-71, 99 27 crores in 1973-74, 143,97 crores in 1974-75 in which includes throw forward dividend liabilities pertaining to 1973-74.

APPENDIX XI

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Indian Government Railway, 1975-76

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Capital-at Charge@	**3195,51,16**	**3330,78,02**	**3520,99,34**	**37,25,81,49**	**3893,37,58**	**4095,41,36**	**40,9869,80**	**4271,19,80**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper	31,53,33	35,70,73	39,09,06	41,38,88	43,42,13	42,25,00	38,88,51	46,68,08
Second	247,32,88	259,78,65	281,03,74	302,41,82	323,72,50,	378,60,00	366,96,49	430,37,92
TOTAL PASSENGERS	278,86,21	295,49,38	320,12,80	343,80,70	367,14,63	420,85,00	405,85,00	477,06,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching	48,07,30	62,11,09	6 9,43,11	65,64,54	59,34,98	73,58,00	68,58,00	76,10,00
(*b*) Goods	594,28,17	618,22,46	675,29,96	720,68,47	680,40,99	899,82,00	899,82,00	1084,50,00
(*c*) Sundry Other earnings)	34,16,10	33,40,06	36,83,72	35,59,60	40,08,65	38,90,00	38,90,00	39,90,00
TOTAL	955,37,78	1009,22,99	1101,69,59	1165,73,31	1146,99,25	1433,15,00	1413,15,00	1676,86,00
Suspense	—4,09,92	—2,54,20	—5,10,23	—3,31,10	—9,10,74	—6,00,00	—12,00,00	—6,00,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts	951,27,86	1006,68,79	1096,59,36	1162,42,21	1137,88,51	1427,15,00	1401,15,00	1670,86,00
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration	75,16,68	83,04,89	87,64,50	91,96,74	102,29,82	121,64,42	132,38,01	137,56,83
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	223,77,20	248,53,05	272,73,59	309,89,55	356,11,21	432,78,62	445,72,69	485,99,49
(*iii*) Operating Staff	141,37,83	157,38,81	175,74,97	183,48,48	205,29,91	253,19,19	270,53,83	280,34,84
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel)	151,17,03	146,93,00	155,92,57	162,36,64	158,88,31	207,86,94	193,11,82	235,20,50
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	36,53,75	37,99,20	41,94,95	44,69,57	46,70,11	52,44,59	60,31,85	66,68,68
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	33,08,71	33,99,19	36,73,83	36,22,58	37,20,77	40,14,52	48,31,36	50,02,92
(*vii*) Staff Welfare	23,76,11	26,28,81	28,44,70	30,22,09	33,73,97	42,52,90	44,91,94	46,57,59
TOTAL	684,87,31	734,16,95	799,19,11	858,85,65	940,24,10	1150,61,18	1195,31,50	1302,40,85
Suspense	+6,70	—1,83,58	—3,87,27	—2,22,76	—4,91,17	—2,23,78	—3,76,15	—4,13,08
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	684,94,01	732,33,37	795,31,84	856,62,89	935,32,93	1148,37,40	1191,55,35	1298,27,77
*Includes Receipts of worked lines	61,86	25,47	56,77	55,70	24,85	56,89	60,82	61,30

@ Excludes Capital-at-Charge on MTP

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	95,00,00	100,00,00	105,00,00	110,00,00	115,00,00	115,00,00	115,00,00	115,00,00
Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	9,90,00	14,85,00	11,38,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	16,80,00
Payment to Worked Lines—								
(*a*) Net earning . .	15,72	13,50	13,53	12,57	13,32	13,39	13,39	15,65
(*b*) Rebate . . .	1,79	1,80	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79
Total Working Expenses .	790,01,52	847,33,67	911,85,16	982,62,25	1066,33,04	1279,37,58	1322,55,53	1430,25,21
Net Traffic Receipts .	161,26,34	159,35,12	184,74,20	179,79,96	71,55,47	147,77,42	78,59,47	240,60,79
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies .	3,86	2,48	2,68	6,63	2,65	3,70	4,33	3,89
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts .	27,74	24,02	34,85	28,34	27,66	19,65	38,25	21,75
(iii) Receipts from surcharge on passengers . .	..	..	..	..	..	8,00,00	7,31,00	7,53,20
Total Receipts . .	31,60	26,50	37,53	34,97	30,31	8,23,35	7,73,58	7,78,84
Expenditure—								
(i) Land . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Subsidy . .	43	..	75	..	91	1,20	1,20	2,00
(*iii*) Surveys . .	81,89	73,04	69,72	31,70	74,99	1,35,67	96,15	92,20
(*iv*) Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	6,79,19	7,19,18	7,91,02	8,17,75	8,78,06	10,10,90	10,62,71	11,30,95
(*v*) Open Line works —Revenue .	7,30,22	6,81,11	7,29,78	7,07,87	6,75,56	7,50,00	6,13,46	7,50,00
(*vi*) Appropriation to Pension Funds .	10,00	15,00	12,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	20,20
(*vii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	8,00,00	7,31,00	7,53,00
Total Expenditure . .	15,01,73	14,88,33	16,03,27	15,72,32	16,44,52	77,12,77	25,19,52	27,48,35
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—14,70,13	—14,61,83	—15,65,74	—15,37,35	—16,14,21	—18,89,42	—17,45,94	—19,69,51
Net Revenue . . .	146,56,21	144,73,29	169,08,46	164,42,61	55,41,26	128,88,00	61,13,53	220,91,28
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax . (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	156,38,96	164,57,66	151,24,46	161,50,58	170,91,63 (155,13,30)*	181,66,78	189,32,47 (205,10,80)@@	197,88,49
Surplus (+) or shortfall (—) for the year . .	—9,82,75	—19,84,37	+17,84,00	+2,92,03	—115,50,37 (—99,72,04)@	—52,78,68	—128,18,94 —(143,97,27)@@	+23,02,79
Operating Ratio** . .	83.0%	84.2%	83.1%	84.5%	93.7%	89.7%	94.4%	85.6%
Ratio of net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge . .	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%	4.4%	1.4%	3.2%	1.5%	5.2%

*Represents actual payment of dividend to General Revenues as per Accounts.

@Deficit as shown in Accounts, c.f. explanation under paragraph 2 on page 1.

@@Includes unpaid dividend of Rs. 15,78,33 thousands pertaining to 1973-74.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate 1974-75	Revised Estimate 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
Capital-at-Charge . .	**420,58,91**	**439,99,95**	**462,52,41**	**480,28,74**	**506,60,68**	**521,01,18**	**542,26,28**	**561,71,55**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers								
Upper . .	6,07,97	7,43,12	7,67,82	8,82,35	9,25,85	9,37,58	8,63,43	9,60,92
Second . .	35,01,26	37,40,36	41,80,47	46,04,08	51,33,43	57,91,59	57,59,21	65,86,81
Total Passengers	41,09,23	41,83,48	49,48,28	54,86,43	60,59,28	67,29,17	66,22,64	75,47,73
(*ii*) Other coaching .	10,80,90	14,16,57	15,25,55	14,27,34	14,02,72	17,09,71	16,39,80	17,25,90
(*b*) Goods . . .	77,20,96	85,38,17	93,83,79	102,96,10	102,57,31	126,96,64	133,49,15	146,01,94
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings . . .	6,21,04	5,71,01	5,50,25	5,82,60	6,63,67	6,58,06	6,70,51	7,24,40
TOTAL . . .	135,32,13	150,09,23	164,07,88	177,92,47	183,92,98	217,93,58	222,82,10	245,99,97
SUSPENCE . . .	—20,11	+93	—19,01	—27,81	—48,47	—40,54	—90,87	—40,54
*Gross Traffic Receipts .	135,12,02	150,10,16	163,88,87	177,64,66	183,34,51	217,53,04	221,91,23	245,59,43
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	8,84,32	9,73,48	10,17,58	10,69,85	11,74,08	14,06,51	15,64,11	16,02,38
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance .	30,11,22	32,38,54	36,29,41	40,77,86	44,27,75	56,94,27	57,21,43	65,24,84
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	18,40,74	19,78,73	22,18,84	23,20,98	25,66,80	31,87,70	33,68,09	35,09,06
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel)	22,78,86	21,14,45	23,19,50	23,57,50	24,61,34	34,43,56	31,63,13	38,73,90
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel . .	4,55,18	2,61,65	1,57,16	2,20,99	3,55,01	3,29,09	5,33,20	7,21,93
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	4,80,44	5,06,97	5,16,57	5,02,70	5,49,30	5,89,75	7,28,33	7,86,84
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	2,99,26	3,29,52	3,49,52	3,70,77	4,59,64	6,23,07	6,01,71	6,54,96
TOTAL . . .	92,50,02	94,03,34	102,07,58	109,20,65	119,93,92	152,73,95	156,80,00	176,73,91
Suspense . . .	—38,74	—27,65	—3,58	—38,94	—28,59	—10,44	—80,82	—68,74
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKINC EXPENSES .	92,11,28	93,75,69	102,04,00	108,81,71	119,65,33	152,63,51	155,99,18	176,05,17
****Includes receipts of Worked Lines . . .**	20,69	15,30	16,25	15,89	17,80	18,00	20,35	20,35

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate 1974-75	Revised Estimate 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	12,85,51	13,62,46	14,36,86	14,97,90	15,45,62	15,62,02	15,61,59	15,86,27
Appropriation to Pension Fund . . .	1,39,17	2,18,54	1,61,61	2,22,56	2,26,20	2,24,38	2,29,14	2,40,73
Payment to Worked times—								
(i) Net earnings .	11,49	8,41	9,04	8,74	9,79	9.90	9,90	11,19
(ii) Rebate, etc. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES . . .	106,47,45	109,65,10	118,11,51	126,10,91	137,46,94	170,59,81	173,99,81	194,43,36
Net Traffic Receipts .	28,67,57	40,45,06	45,77,36	51,53,75	45,87,57	46,93,23	47,91,42	51,16,07
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies .	3,25	1,68	1,98	1,84	2,36	2,41	3,06	3,06
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts .	3,47	20	13,56	2,33	4,49	52	1,52	1,35
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers .	..	..	..	..	..	1,27,80	1,57,00	1,62,00
TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	6,72	1,88	15,54	4,22	6,85	1,30,73	1,61,58	1,66,41
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Surveys . .	6,18	18,82	38,45	—1,63	9,16	30,95	29,25	17,36
(*iii*) Open Line Works Revenue . .	96,77	88,36	94,14	78,08	77,40	57,15	49,05	55,52
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensaion, Satety and Passenger Amenities Fund.	..	..	..	..	..	1,27,80	1,57,00	1,62,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	1,02,95	1,07,18	1,32,59	76,45	86,56	2,15,90	2,35,30	2,34,88
Net Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	—96,23	—1,05,30	—1,17,05	—72,23	—79,71	—85,17	—73,72	—68,47
Net Revenue . . .	27,68,34	39,39,76	44,60,31	50,81,52	45,07,86	46,08,06	47,17,70	50,47,60
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues .	21,88,50	22,86,35	21,82,64	22,99,75	24,84,94	25,54,64	26,01,40	26,99,25
(*ii*) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax . . .								
(*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .								
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . .	+5,79,84	+16,53,41	+22,77,67	+27,81,77	+20,22,92	+20,53,42	+21,16,30	+23,48,35
** **Operating ratio** . .	78.8 %	73%	72.1%	71.0%	74.9%	78.4%	78.4 %	79.2%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	6.6%	8.8%	9.6%	10.6%	8.9%	8.8%	8.7%	9.0%

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts

24M of Fin/75—96

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
Capital-at Charge . .	**417,37,75**	**447,53,01**	**441,24,87**	**464,17,62**	**468,62,25**	**485,83,18**	**4,77,89,37**	**488,3141**
Traffic Earnings								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . . .	2,93,17	3,08,56	3,15,85	3,38,82	3,15,79	2,97,10	2,54,02	2,91,35
Second . . .	31,60,89	31,93,96	35,28,88	40,52,29	41,44,59	51,81,22	46,17,52	52,51,24
Total Passenger . .	34,54,06	35,02,52	38,44,71	43,91,11	44,60,38	54,78,32	48,71,54	55,42,59
(*ii*) Other Coaching	4,25,50	5,38,98	6,17,73	5,52,08	4,90,12	6,38,85	5,15,94	5,70,17
(*b*) Goods . . .	85,83,59	79,82,36	79,95,55	87,50,37	78,46,19	104,51,05	102,40,70	123,56,55
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings . . .	4,40,77	4,21,27	4,60,98	4,75,55	4,39,80	5,10,24	4,58,84	4,49,09
TOTAL . . .	129,03,92	124,45,13	129,18,97	141,69,11	132,36,49	170,78,46	160,87,02	189,18,40
Suspense . . .	—77,00	—1,59,46	—1,15,91	—1,32,62	—1,02,18	—1,46,96	—1,46,90	—1,02,18
Gross Traffic Receipts .	128,26,92	122,85,67	128,03,06	140,36,49	131,34,31	169,31,50	159,40,12	188,16,22
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses								
(i) Administration	12,46,34	13,75,22	14,64,19	15,08,50	17,19,17	19,96,31	20,88,51	21,86,26
(ii) Repairs and Maintenance .	29,30,62	35,06,10	38,63,02	48,01,25	55,44,31	69,24,88	72,91,69	81,08,04
(iii) Operating Staff .	19,48,15	23,45,35	26,61,05	28,30,63	33,37,09	41,20,66	43,71,98	46,21,74
(iv) Operation (Fuel)	13,13,90	13,47,42	14,48,53	17,57,73	16,23,76	19,33,60	20,75,64	25,94,97
(v) Operation other than Staff and Fuel . .	4,46,84	5,60,64	11,42,56	6,16,64	6,00,75	6,88,62	7,82,49	8,76,29
(vi) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	5,01,88	5,04,37	5,28,46	5,41,21	5,64,97	5,85,17	6,71,41	7,25,29
(vii) Staff Welfare .	3,46,00	3,74,49	3,91,90	4,38,84	4,66,03	5,50,76	5,78,06	6,01,84
TOTAL . . .	87,33,73	100,13,59	114,99,71	124,94,80	138,56,08	168,00,00	178,59,78	197,14,43
Suspense . . .	—37,40	—59,80	– 67,97	—58,96	—89,37	—76,12	—88,17	—80,52
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES .	86,96,33	99,53,79	114,31,74	124,35,84	137,66,71	167,23,88	177,71,61	196,33,91

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Eunimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	14,13,29	13,52,19	14,61,45	14,29,06	14,93,77	14,62,70	14,44,50	13,97,79
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,38,15	2,06,03	1,58,37	2,18,64	2,69,80	2,71,14	2,60,45	2,77,98
Payment to Worked lines—Rebate . . .	60	60	60	59	60	60	60	60
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	102,48,37	115,12,61	130,52,16	140,84,13	155,30,88	184,58,32	194,77,16	213,10,46
Net Traffic Receipts .	25,78,55	7,73,06	—2,49,10	—47,64	—23,96,57	—15,26,82	—35,37,04	—24,94,24
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts . .	28	13	15	21	13	3,55	4,45	4,66
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,04,25	80,00	82,00
TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	28	13	15	21	13	1,07,80	85,20	86,66
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Subsidy . .	..	..	..	..	91	1,20	1,20	2,00
(*iii*) Surveys . .	1,38	2,15	1,63	2,16	11,02	34,78	21,68	17,83
(*iv*) Open Line Works—Revenue . .	1,16,89	92,33	88,73	80,42	70,61	80,89	65,69	98,90
(*v*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,04,25	80,00	82,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	1,18,27	94,48	90,36	82,58	82,54	2,21'12	1,68,57	2,00,73
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—1,17,99	—94,35	—90,21	—82,37	—82,41	—1,13,32	—83,37	—1,14,07
Net Revenue . . .	24,60,56	6,78,71	—3,39,31	—1,30,01	—24,78,98	—16,40,14	—36,20,41	—26,08,31
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues . . . . (*ii*) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	23,24,97*	24,77,00*	22,57,79	23,98,08	23,77,75	24,68,33	24,37,76	24,79,81
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year .	+1,35,59	—17,98,29	—25,97,10	—25,28,09	—48,56,73	—41,08,47	—60,58,17	—50,88,12
Operating Ratio** . .	79.9%	93.8%	101.9%	100.3%	118.2%	109.0%	122.2%	113.3%
Ratio to net Revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	5.9%	1.5%	—0.8%	0.3%	—5.3%	—3.4%	—7.6%	—5.4%

*Includes from 1966-67 to 1969-70 proportionate dividend on the Capital cost of electrified sections.

**Ratio of Total Working Expensəs to Gross Traffic Receipts

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Capital-charge . . .	**431,19,44**	**453,51,65**	**578,86,08**	**507,43,57**	**529,50,93**	**547,39,81**	**553,07,61**	**569,64,68**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	6,33,28	6,71,44	7,26,07	7,99,61	8,24,92	7,14,46	6,50,78	7,78,27
Second . .	44,23,68	48,67,34	52,52,18	59,04,34	60,83,61	73,61,35	69,44,00	81,63,72
Total Passengers .	50,56,96	55,38,78	59,78,25	67,03,95	69,08,53	80,75,81	75,94,78	89,41,99
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	6,44,90	8,08,35	9,07,79	8,90,22	6,34,80	8,38,20	8,35,28	9,27,76
(*b*) Goods . . .	79,19,41	78,32,40	88,81,83	97,37,31	84,61,80	124,62,53	116,63,21	142,65,03
(*c*) Sundry other Earnings	5,76,05	5,00,34	5,70,01	5,04,59	5,57,47	5,64,12	5,01,11	5,50,62
TOTAL . . .	141,97,32	146,79,87	163,37,91	178,36,07	165,62,60	219,40,66	205,94,38	246,8540
Suspense . . .	—46,16	+24,66	—97,41	—3,90	—93,04	—50,17	—3,64,06	—95,38
Gross Traffic Receipts .	141,51,16	147,04,53	162,40,50	1 78,32,17	164,69,56	218,90,49	202,30,32	245,90,02
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	10,76,50	11,75,97	12,38,86	12,92,36	14,33,55	16,80,30	18,39,23	19,50,97
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . .	31,44,90	34,83,97	38,86,31	45,09,31	54,20,46	63,23,56	66,94,42	73,57,08
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	22,63,72	24,92,25	27,92,61	29,19,49	32,65,84	39,37,30	42,99,70	44,52,69
(*iv*) Operation (Feul)	26,30,01	24,64,11	25,69,20	27,58,03	26,50,64	34,70,09	33,43,38	41,94,81
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	3,55,64	3,28,88	3,14,97	6,28,57	5,17,23	5,26,54	7,33,49	8,65,63
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	5,59,66	5,26,99	5,89,37	5,90,70	5,73,17	6,22,24	7,61,07	7,64,83
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	3,59,01	3,99,34	4,24,04	4,34,70	4,87,82	5,83,46	6,41,67	6,67,18
TOTAL . . .	103,89,44	108,71,51	118,15,36	131,33,16	143,48,71	171,43,49	183,13,00	202,53,19
Suspense . . .	—1,30	—39,94	—82,51	+2,53	—1,08,55	—3,99	+35,41	—3,09
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	103,88,14	108,31,57	117,32,85	131,35,69	142,40,16	17,139,50	183,48,41	202,50,10

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actual , 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	13,23,70	13,96,78	14,81,00	15,50,53	16,32,98	16,31,68	16,32,18	16,17,90
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,35,15	1,94,70	1,42,68	1,93,50	1,99,18	2,03,30	2,00,34	2,18,13
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSE	118,46,99	124,23,05	133,56,53	148,79,72	160,72,32	189,74,48	201,80,93	220,86,13
Net Traffic Receipts .	23,04,17	22,81,48	28,83,97	29,52,45	3,97,24	29,16,01	49,39	25,03,89
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from Subsidised companies . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts . .	—5	14,18	9,73	12,60	20,68	2,47	2,64	2,64
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,53,66	1,10,00	1,13,00
TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	—5	14,18	9,73	12,60	20,68	1,56,13	1,12,64	1,15,64
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Surveys . .	7,04	4,38	—2,36	—1,23	5,15	1,77	—1,66	8,17
(*iii*) Open Line Works-Revenue . .	80,72	75,06	92,96	1,17,92	1,02,93	1,26,60	1,07,09	1,36,43
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,53,66	1,10,00	1,13,00
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	87,76	79,44	90,60	1,16,69	1,08,08	2,82,03	2,15,43	2,57,60
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—87,81	—65,26	—80,87	—1,04,09	—87,40	—1,25,90	—1,02,79	—1,41,96
Net Revenue . . .	22,16,36	22,16,22	28,03,10	28,48,36	3,09,84	27,90,11	—53,40	23,61,93
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to Genreal Revenues . (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund . . .	21,76,83*	22,68,21*	21,40,97+	23,15,13	24,73,09	25,48,88	26,04,97	27,02,03
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year .	+39,53	+51,99	+6,62,13	—5,33,23	—21,63,25	+2,41,23	—26,58,37	—3,40,10
Operating ratio** . .	**83.7%**	**84.5%**	**82.2%**	**83.4%**	**97.6%**	**86.7%**	**99.8%**	**89.8%**
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	5.1%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	0.6%	5.1%	—0.1%	4.2%

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*Includes proportionate share of dividend on Capital cost of Electrified sections borne on the books of Railway Electrification.

**Ratio of Total (Working Expenses) to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Capital at charge	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget, Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Capital-at-charge . .	**108,02,59**	**110,23,16**	**115,77,87**	**119,28,80**	**123,39,49**	**131,34,04**	**132,33,34**	**139,10,79**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	1,28,53	1,43,71	1,53,99	1,52,34	1,17,81	99,41	1,09,86	1,45,76
(*ii*) Second . .	21,65,65	22,28,70	23,33,45	25,24,50	24,91,90	31,03,51	28,79,93	37,99,05
Total passengers .	22,94,18	23,72,41	24,87,44	26,76,84	26,09,71	32,02,92	29,89,79	39,44,81
(*iii*) Other Coaching .	2,52,57	3,02,54	3,54,09	3,41,03	3,08,63	3,52,26	3,13,56	3,43,30
(*iv*) Goods . .	17,63,36	21,93,55	23,02,87	24,02,07	20,44,66	28,72,53	24,16,68	32,73,74
(*v*) Sundry Other Earnings	2,31,66	1,79,34	1,71,95	2,04,57	1,98,66	2,24,82	2,08,55	2,00,71
TOTAL	45,4177	50,47,84	53,16,35	56,24,51	51,61,66	66,52,53	59,28,58	77,62,56
Suspense . . .	—85,03	—13,89	—3,81	—4,75	—71,07	—25,84	—25,90	—12,00
Gross Traffic Receipts .	44,56,74	50,33,95	53,12,54	56,19,76	50,90,59	66,26,69	59,02,68	77,50,56
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	5,93,15	6,55,38	6,83,86	7,02,92	7,79,82	9,09,81	9,97,57	10,10,25
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . .	14,60,69	16,03,38	16,37,53	16,71,26	19,65,86	22,97,13	24,53,12	26,78,71
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	10,01,11	11,11,44	11,81,26	12,37,55	13,69,31	16,26,35	17,67,13	18,17,83
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	6,68,04	6,90,14	7,26,53	7,13,97	6,83.92	8,25,60	8,66,08	10,49,58
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel .	2,26,68	2,24,00	1,45,94	2,19,46	2,86,25	3,58,61	3,03,32	3,70,67
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	2,34,21	2,29,22	2,53,31	2,49,72	2,21,24	2,67,62	3,12,70	3,21,03
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	1,61,46	1,78,65	1,82,68	2,04,27	2,17,13	2,72,71	2,93,18	2,88,82
TOTAL	43,45,34	46,92,21	48,11,11	49,99,15	55,23,53	65,57,83	69,93,10	75,36,89
Suspense . . .	—25,73	—30,29	—40,03	—5,64	—7,24	—5,27	—23,95	—28,39
ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	43,19,61	46,61,62	47,71,08	49,93,51	55,16,29	65,52,56	69,69,15	75,08,50

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget, Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget, Estimate, 1975-76
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	3,35,22	3,49,94	3,59,96	3,74,97	3,83,88	3,81,12	3,80,36	3,87,11
Appropriation to Pension Fund	65,41	96,34	73,62	1,01,19	86,73	84,56	85,95	89,42
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	47,20,24	51,08,20	52,04,66	54,69,67	59,86,90	70,18,24	74,35,46	79,85,03
Net Traffic Receipts .	—2,63,50	—74,25	1,07,88	1,50,09	—8,96,31	—3,91,55	—15,32,78	—2,34,47
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies . . .	..	..	..	4,36	..	1,00	..	31
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts .	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers . . .	..	..	..	..	..	61,01	50,00	52,00
TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	..	1	1	4,38	2	62,02	50,01	52,32
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys . .	8,89	8,90	2,40	37	4,65	8,32	7,90	7,67
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue . .	51,35	57,40	56,75	49,92	44,45	47,58	40,43	56,95
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	..	..	..	..	..	61,01	50,00	52,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . .	60,24	66,30	59,15	50,29	49,10	1,16,91	98,33	1,16,62
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—60,24	—66,29	—59,14	—45,91	—49,08	—54,89	—48,32	—64,30
Net Revenue	—3,23,74	—1,40,54	48,74	1,04,18	—9,45,39	—4,46,44	—15,81,10	—2,98,77
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues . .	5,96,41	6,10,89	6,78,61	6,99,43	7,13,05	6,89,85	6,84,44	7,09,68
(*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax								
(*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund . .								
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year .	—9,20,15	—7,51,43	—6,29,87	—5,95,25	—16,58,44	—11,36,29	—22,65,54	—10,08,45
Operating Ratio** . .	**105.9%**	**101.5%**	**98.0%**	**97.3%**	**117.6%**	**105.9%**	**126.0%**	**103.0%**
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	**—3.0%**	**—1.3%**	**0.4%**	**0.9%**	**—7.7%**	**—3.4%**	**—11.6%**	**—2.2%**

**One of the significant features of the Northeastern Railway is the expenditure on the maintenance and operation of the large transhipment points at Garhara and Manduadih, for which the Railway does not get a proporationate shares, under the present basis of appointment of through traffic. Though the similar fact affect all the Railways, the financial effect of the special features adversely affecting the Northeastern Railway is as much as Rs. one crore.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
Capital-at-charge . .	201,46,72	201,62,30	209,41,31	213,65,49	216,18,06	218,47,03	217,56,20	**219,75,15**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers								
Upper . .	1,24,97	1,24,07	1,45,04	1,39,33	1,49,62	1,20,91	1,21,21	2,27,88
Second . .	8,87,15	8,77,34	10,32,03	10,36,96	10,14,82	11,93,42	12,49,86	14,70,14
Total passangers	10,12,12	10,01,41	11,77,07	11,76,29	11,64,44	13,14,33	13,71,07	16,98,02
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	1,82,45	2,91,30	2,67,64	2,13,61	1,62,80	2,31,35	2,20,23	2,08,82
(*b*) Goods . .	21,72,25	21,27,04	21,21,87	23,53,00	19,39,63	27,64,79	25,11,86	29,85,36
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	1,81,26	1,80,02	2,32,56	2,08,46	5,53,59	2,14,35	2,02,88	1,95,26
TOTAL . . .	35,48,08	35,99,77	37,99,14	39,51,36	38,20,46	45,24,82	43,06,04	50,87,46
Suspense . . .	—27,75	—25,91	—23,54	+15,47	—5,08	—32,43	—32,00	—12,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts .	35,20,33	35,73,86	37,75,60	39,66,83	38,15,38	44,92,39	42,74,04	50,75,46
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses								
(*i*) Administration .	4,52,87	5,09,19	5,51,61	5,75,71	6,36,33	7,90,57	8,42,44	8,80,47
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . .	14,67,62	15,30,82	16,46,69	17,66,11	19,54,87	24,53,81	25,17,33	27,16,92
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	8,25,06	9,20,42	10,14,13	10,57,07	11,54,02	14,83,11	15,46,38	16,20,70
(*iv*) Operation (Feul) .	5,88,27	5,31,65	6,03,27	6,08,66	4,95,75	7,94,06	5,49,12	7,90,29
(*v*) Operation Other than Staff and Fuel .	3,45,89	3,83,71	4,68,31	4,52,08	3,40,08	4,86,89	5,74,78	5,43,05
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expesnses . .	1,92,88	2,00,40	2,28,24	2,15,02	1,76,51	2,34,49	2,71,83	3,01,75
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	1,81,77	2,02,02	2,37,57	2,35,24	2,59,36	3,49,76	3,55,38	3,71,86
TOTAL . .	40,54,36	42,78,21	47,49,82	49,09,89	50,16,92	65,92,69	66,57,26	72,25,04
Suspense . . .	+53,72	+21,96	—8,91	+6,23	—23,60	+25,94	—25,97	—30,05
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	41,08,08	43,00,17	47,40,91	49,16,12	49,93,32	66,18,63	66,31,29	71,94,99
*Includes receipts of worked lines . . .	8,44	10,17	9,18	7,65	7,05	6,98	8,92	8,92

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	6,32,57	6,52,62	6,58,41	6,78,22	6,87,57	6,66,22	6,66,36	6,36,43
Appropriation to Pension Fund	60,69	90,58	58,01	94,62	85,75	86,10	94,87	1,00,59
Payment to Worked Lines.								
(*i*) Net earnings .	4,23	5,09	4,49	3,83	3,52	3,49	3,49	4,46
(*ii*) Rebate . .	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
TOTAL—Working expenses . .	48,05, 57	50,48,46	54,71,82	56,92,79	57,70,16	73,74,44	73,96,01	79,36,47
Net Traffic Receipts .	—12,85,24	—14,74,60	—16,96,22	—17,25,96	—19,54,78	—28,82,05	—31,21,97	—28,61,01
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Othe receipts from subsidised companies . . .	61	80	70	43	29	29	52	52
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts. .	2	3	2	1	..	1	2	2
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	25,04	11,00	11,30
TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	63	83	72	44	29	25,34	11,54	11,84
(*b*) Expenditure								
(*i*) Land . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Surveys . .	8,71	6,22	—35	1,14	1,95	..	—14	..
(*iii*) Open Line Works—Revenue . .	35,60	39,81	29,18	40,37	39,86	38,84	30,48	39,10
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .		..	..	..	..	25,04	11,00	11,30
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE . .	44,31	46,03	28,83	41,51	41,81	63,88	41,34	50,40
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—43,68	—45,20	—28,11	—41,07	—41,52	—38,54	—29,80	—38,56
Net Revenue . . .	—13,28,92	—15,19,80	—17,24,33	—17,67,03	—19,96,30	—29,20,59	—31,51,77	—28,99,57
†Payment to General Revenue—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues .								
(*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax	2,46,78	1,92,29	†—6,04,95	†—6,,35,28	†—6,41,86	—7,68,94	†—5,79,66	†—5,37,90
(*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety, Works Fund . . .								
Surplus (+)-or Shortfall-(—) for the year . .	—15,75,70	—17,12,09	—11,19,38	—1,131,74	—13,54,44	—21,51,65	—25,72,11	—23,61,67
Operating Ratio . .	**136.5%**	**141.3%**	**144.9%**	**143.5%**	**151.23%**	**164.2%**	**173.0%**	**156.4%**
Ratio of net revenue to capital at-charge	**—6.6%**	**—7.5%**	**—8.2%**	**—8.3%**	**—12.9%**	**—13.4%**	**—14.5%**	**—13.2%**

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

†No dividend liability. This represents loss in the working of strategic lines.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actual, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Capital-at-charge . .	**310,44,52**	**322,90,68**	**338,31,30**	**363,09,52**	**390,81,80**	**418,67,08**	428,12,96	451,04,93
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching..								
(*i*) Passengers . .								
Upper . .	2,82,56	3,59,01	4,06,45	4,04,31	4,23,74	5,30,95	4,08,91	4,70,23
Second . .	25,38,36	27,02,32	29,05,80	30,75,14	34,13,51	39,59,38	35,73,34	40,42,27
Total passengers .	28,20,92	30,61,33	33,12,25	34,79,45	38,37,25	44,90,33	39,82,25	45,12,50
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	5,92,96	7,79,97	9,16,36	7,98,17	7,04,25	8,96,50	7,45,00	8,24,84
(*b*) Goods . . .	43,68,03	48,72,46	54,46,49	53,90,89	56,94,77	71,02,18	72,48,91	87,22,18
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	3,73,87	3,64,01	4,06,08	4,01,61	4,72,52	4,82,29	5,23,43	5,12,55
TOTAL . .	81,55,78	90,77,77	100,81,18	100,70,12	107,08,79	129,71,30	124,99,59	125,72,07
Suspense	—11,38	—65,79	—58,09	—40,12	—41,80	—40,54	—50,50	—40,54
*Gross Traffic Receipts .	81,44,40	90,11,98	100,23,09	100,30,00	106,66,99	129,30,76	124,49,09	145,31,53
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	8,02,18	8,84,37	9,20,32	9,69,46	10,42,24	12,21,01	13,56,68	13,75,27
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . .	22,39,31	24,11,03	26,22,07	28,84,28	34,51,50	42,58,95	41,34,17	45,20,80
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	15,78,00	17,12,36	18,97,03	19,21,32	20,91,75	25,65,87	26,46,42	27,14,63
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	18,24,12	18,49,03	19,69,48	18,72,41	18,84,49	23,48,47	18,42,99	24,20,18
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel .	2,01,90	2,94,90	2,81,79	2,58,38	3,35,65	2,71,28	3,84,88	5,05,33
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . .	3,65,03	3,93,30	4,18,59	4,11,26	4,53,91	4,56,00	5,95,97	5,94,59
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	2,11,60	2,38,52	2,62,55	2,73,79	3,25,42	4,10,84	4,37,02	4,38,30
TOTAL . .	72,22,14	77,83,51	83,71,83	85,90,90	95,84,96	115,32,42	113,98,13	125,69,10
Suspense . . .	+28,59	—13,84	—57,76	—61,85	—59,93	—56,44	—55,34	—35,12
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	72,50,73	77,69,67	83,14,07	85,29,05	95,25,03	114,75,98	113,42,79	125,33,98
*Includes receipts of Worked Lines	19,93	..	22,53	23,54	..	24,00	24,09	24,57

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	9,52,44	10,05,63	10,54,48	10,95,48	11,68,48	12,14,08	12,04,68	12,52,40
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,07,06	1,47,37	1,25,90	1,71,76	1,75,24	1,77,13	1,76,56	1,86,51
Payment to Worked Lines								
(*a*) Net earnings . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Rebate etc. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	83,10,23	89,22,67	94,94,45	97,96,23	108,68,75	128,67,79	127,24,03	139,72,89
Net Traffic Receipts . .	—1,65,83	89,31	5,28,64	2,33,77	—2,01,76	62,97	—2,74,94	5,58,64
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
a) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts.	8	6	1,74	9	5	4	17	6
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers . . .	..	..	..	..	..	85,28	57,00	59,00
TOTAL RECEIPTS . .	8	6	1,74	9	5	85,32	57,17	59,06
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys . . .	10,05	9,96	10,54	13,46	7,85	3,34	4,54	3,73
(*ii*) Open Line Works–Revenue . .	83,71	74,33	76,73	77,36	81,28	98,16	78,47	78.89
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	..	..	..	..	..	85,28	57,00	59,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE. .	93,76	84,29	87,27	90,82	89,13	1,86,78	1,40,01	1,41,62
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—93,68	—84,23	—85,53	—90,73	—89,08	—1,01,46	—28,84	—82,56
Net Revenues . . .	—2,59,51	5,08	4,43,11	1,43,04	—2,90,84	—38,49	—3,57,78	4,76,08
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues— (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax. (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund.	15,61,05	16,43,59	15,91,49	16,93,64	17,99,28	19,16,21	19,12,28	20,14,87
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . .	—18,20,56	—16,39,24	—11,48,38	—15,50,60	—20,90,12	—19,54,70	—22,70,06	—15,38,79
Operating Ratio** . .	102.0%	99.0%	94.7%	97.7%	101.9%	99.5 %	102.2%	92.2%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	—0.8 %	..	1.0%	0.4%	—0.7%	—9.1%	—0.8 %	1.1%

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget, Estimate, 1975-76
Capital-at Charges	**183,14,09**	**199,88,45**	**2 23,48,38**	**238,53,10**	**2 248,31,13**	**260,03,86**	**265,31,52**	**278,77,58**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper	1,82,29	2,20,31	2,87,21	2,46,88	3,13,88	2,45,78	2,95,27	2,34,28
Second	21,35,87	22,87,99	23,12,03	23,25,46	27,26,90	29,88,33	33,51,08	39,18,74
Total passengers	23,18,16	25,08,30	25,99,24	25,72,34	30,40,78	32,34,11	36,46,35	42,53,02
(*ii*) Other Coaching	4,67,40	5,74,50	6,61,95	6,37,44	5,97,06	6,70,77	6.68,15	7,63,48
(*b*) Goods	48,36,73	54,10,34	59,37,34	60,99,76	61,98,86	75,68,82	81,39,21	102,15,30
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	2,14,69	2,55,05	2,90,81	3,06,80	2,46,10	2,60,60	3,11,74	2,82,77
TOTAL	78,36,98	87,48,19	94,89,34	96,16,34	100,82,80	117,34,30	127,65,45	155,14,57
Suspense	45,63	22,19	—2,97	—43,18	—12,71	—35,47	—35,50	—35,47
Gross Traffic Receipts	78,82,61	87,70,38	95,86,37	95,73,16	100,70,09	116,98,83	127,29,95	154,79,10
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration	5,21,43	5,70,38	5,95,89	6,27,49	6,87,40	8,31,26	9,40,32	9,52,75
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	18,88,79	20,09,81	21,00,20	22,17,73	25,35,57	30,95,93	32,15,17	34,37,92
(*iii*) Operating Staff	11,42,11	12,24,11	13,72,29	14,15,92	15,80,59	20,08,19	21,67,01	22,52,95
(iv) Operation (Fuel)	15,68,77	15,19,38	16,79,87	15,66,54	16,46,26	21,35,68	18,98,77	22,03,70
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	8,49,08	8,22,40	9,22,14	10,12,76	7,61,96	12,33,86	10,59,60	10,11,81
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	1,99,04	2,11,12	2,21,49	2,15,07	2,38,90	2,39,35	2,82,88	2,82,60
(*vii*) Staff Welfare	1,50,27	1,68,25	1,84,49	1,90,10	2,37,99	2,86,69	3,33,08	3,36,98
TOTAL	63,19,49	65,25,45	70,76,37	72,45,61	76,88,67	98,30,96	99,32,83	104,78,71
Suspense	—2,73	—26,11	—23,42	—12,74	—70,60	—18,14	—26,12	—63,12
Total Ordinary Working Expenses	63,16,76	65,99,34	70,52,95	72,32,87	76,18,07	98,12,82	99,06,71	104,15,59

APPENDIX XI—*Contd,*

(Figures in thousands of rupees

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1973-74	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Etsimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	5,66,95	6,09,45	6,52,73	7,23,79	7,67,62	7,66,79	7,65,41	7,76,12
Appropriation to Pension Fund	64,61	95,65	75,36	1,03,19	96,99	94.24	94,86	99,17
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	69,48,32	72,04,44	77,81,04	80,59,85	84,81,68	106,73,85	107,66,98	112,90,88
Net Traffic Receipts .	9,34,29	15,65,94	17,05,33	15,13,31	15,88,41	10,24,98	19,62,97	41,88,22
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other Receipts from subsidised companies . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts. .	5	89	7	14	11	12	8	8
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers . .	..	..	..	..	..	61,52	54,00	55,00
TOTAL RECEIPTS . .	5	89	7	14	11	61,64	54,08	55,08
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys . .	11,33	4,14	1,26	2,07	9,63	22,91	11,12	10,54
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue . .	68,11	68,24	81,66	72,26	68,26	67,43	50.25	1,09,61
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	..	..	..	..	..	61,52	54,00	55,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	79,44	72,38	82,92	74,33	77,89	1,51,86	1,15,37	1,75,15
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—79,39	— 71,49	—82,85	—74,19	+77,78	—90,22	—61,29	—1,20,07
Net Revenue . . .	8,45,90	14,94,45	16,22,48	14,39,12	15,10,63	9,34,76	19,10,68	40,68,15
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues . . (*ii*) payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*ii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	10,36,19	10,95,26	10,92,31	11,93,55	12,67,34	13,35,93	13,36,92	14,04,64
Surplus(+) or Shortfall(—) for the year . . .	—1,81,29	+3,99,19	+5,30,17	+2,45,57	+2,43,29	—4,01,17	+5,64,76	26,63,51
Operating ratio** . .	88.1%	82.1%	82.02%	84.2%	84.2%	91.2%	84.6%	73.0%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	4.5%	7.5%	7.2%	6.0%	6.1%	3.6%	7.2%	14.6%

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic-Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Capital-at-charge . .	**660,48,95**	**668,31,91**	**729,18,38**	**756,62,35**	**793,52,75**	**787,74,87**	**821,71,97**	**832,36,60**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	2,55,44	2,58,86	3,01,71	3,17,45	3,26,78	2,96,97	3,20,82	4,34,47
Second . .	16,71,31	17,23,48	19,37,56	19,07,13	21,30,98	23,75,41	24,94,86	29,59,45
Total passengers .	19,26,75	19,82,34	22,39,27	22,24,58	24,57,76	26,72,38	28,15,68	33,93,92
(*ii*) Other Coachings .	5,03,76	5,98,62	7,24,58	6,49,24	6,42,74	8,05,74	7,16,70	8,58,11
(*b*) Goods . . .	134,12,73	138,22,61	149,33,26	156,89,45	148,88,40	196,44,01	201,19,05	245,96,56
(*c*) Sundry other Earnings	3,58,73	3,74,57	5,22,37	4,21,61	3,76,10	4,71,57	4,78,36	5,06,69
TOTAL . .	162,01,97	167,78,14	184,19,48	189,84,88	183,65,00	235,65,00	241,29,79	293,55,28
Suspense . . .	—1,50,86	—58,14	—67,73	—1,06,08	—4,69,03	—1,52,03	—3,45,23	—1,68,95
Gross Traffic Receipts .	160,51,11	167,20,00	183,51,75	188,78,80	178,95,97	234,41,67	237,84,56	291,86,33
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	10,13,08	11,35,48	12,19,97	13,18,63	14,83,61	17,31,25	18,89,05	20,16,91
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	28,85,53	35,40,83	38,95,94	44,98,20	53,75,14	60,97,37	63,23,50	66,74,59
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	14,52,33	17,55,79	19,70,86	20,70,87	23,57,79	28,24,69	30,58,11	31,23,14
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	17,08,94	18,52,05	18,95,78	20,31,42	18,93,18	26,15,23	25,16,02	28,96,98
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel .	3,63,14	5,38,57	4,63,84	6,04,10	7,95,53	7,50,11	9,27,49	9,14,30
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . . .	3,48,00	3,89,84	4,12,82	3,89,37	4,09,17	4,32,79	4,50,63	4,63,43
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	3,33,86	3,87,65	4,33,91	4,76,58	5,04,29	6,33,78	6,79,08	7,16,65
TOTAL . .	81,04,88	96,00,21	102,93,12	113,89,17	128,18,68	150,85,22	158,43.88	168,06,00
Suspense . . .	+14,35	—15,65	—23,67	—26,30	—41,01	—42,99	—62,45	—62,85
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	81,19,23	95,84,56	102,69,45	113,62,87	127,77,67	150,42,23	157,81,43	167,43,15
*Includes receipts of Worked lines	12,80	..	8,81	8,62	..	7,91	6,74	7,46

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	19,12,59	21,39,55	21,82,45	23,61,58	24,34,89	24,18,82	24,46,01	24,03,75
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,28,78	2,06,53	1,62,98	2,33,32	2,10,92	2,11,43	2,03,89	2,17,06
Payment to Worked Lines—Rebate . . .	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	101,61,79	119,31,83	126,16,07	139,58,96	154,24,67	176,73,67	184,32,52	193,65,15
Net Traffic Receipts .	58,89,32	47,88,17	57,35,68	49,19,84	24,17,30	57,68,00	53,52,04	98,21,18
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellenous Receipts . .	1,68	24	30	—6	50	25	25	25
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge of passengers	..	..	..	..	..	50,67	50,00	52,00
TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	1,68	24	30	—6	50	51,01	50,25	52,25
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Surveys . .	14,38	6,37	6,18	8,98	18,25	20,56	19,36	18,08
(*iii*) Open Line Works—Revenue . .	94,77	89,34	88,98	86,03	89,41	78,65	72,04	86,16
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	..	..	..	..	..	50,76	50,00	52,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	1,09,15	95,71	95,16	95,01	1,07,66	1,49,97	1,41,40	1,56,24
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—1,07,47	—95,47	—94,86	—94,95	—1,07,16	—98,96	—91,15	—1,03,99
Net Revenue . . .	57,81,85	46,92,70	56,40,82	48,24,89	23,64,14	56,69,04	52,60,89	97,17,19
Payment to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	†31,28,56	34,11,76	33,62,68	35,42,37	37,22,63	38,78,03	45,82,27	46,53,97
Surplus(+) or Shortfall(—) for the year . . .	+26,53,29	+12,80,94	+22,78,14	+12,82,52	—13,58,49	+17,91,01	+6,78,62	+50,63,22
Operating ratio ** . .	63.3%	71.3%	68.7%	73.8%	86.2%	75.4%	77.5%	66.3%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	8.8%	7.0%	7.7%	6.4%	3.0%	7.2%	6.4%	11.7%

†Includes from 1966-67 proportionate share of dividend on the capital cost of electrified sections.

**Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

WESTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Capital-at-Charge . .	3,49,26,21	3,71,34,60	397,86,08	434,43,48	453,83,08	471,17,12	492,96,27	507,30,16
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper . .	6,51,21	7,41,65	8,04,92	8,57,78	9,43,74	9,81,84	8,64,21	10,24,92
Second . .	42,42,71	43,57,16	46,21,36	48,11,92	52,32,76	59,05,79	58,26,69	68,46,50
Total passengers .	48,93,83	50,98,81	54,26,28	56,69,70	61,76,50	68,87,63	66,90,90	78,71,42
(*ii*) Other Coaching .	6,56,86	9,00,26	9,67,42	10,55,41	9,91,86	12,14,62	12,03,34	13,87,62
(*b*) Goods . . .	86,51,12	90,43,53	105,26,96	113,49,52	107,09,37	142,19,45	142,93,23	174,33,34
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	4,18,03	4,94,45	4,78,68	4,53,81	5,00,74	5,03,95	5,34,58	4,97,91
TOTAL . .	146,19,84	155,37,05	173,99,34	185,28,44	183,78,47	230,25,65	227,22,05	271,90,29
Suspense . . .	—37,26	21,21	—1,21,76	+11,89	—67,36	—76,02	—1,09,04	—92,94
Gross Traffic Receipts .	145,82,58	155,58,26	172,77,58	185,40,33	183,11,11	229,49,63	226,13,01	270,97,35
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration .	9,26,82	10,25,42	10,72,22	11,31,82	12,73,62	15,97,40	17,20,06	17,81,57
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance . . .	33,48,51	35,28,57	39,92,43	45,63,55	49,35,75	61,32,72	61,85,86	65,80,59
(*iii*) Operating Staff .	20,86,61	21,98,36	24,67,72	25,74,65	28,06,75	35,65,32	38,29,01	39,22,10
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel) .	25,36,12	23,24,77	23,80,41	25,70,38	25,48,97	32,20,65	30,56,69	34,96,09
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel .	4,09,39	3,84,45	2,98,24	4,56,60	6,77,65	5,99,59	7,32,60	8,59,67
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses . . .	4,27,58	4,36,98	5,04,97	5,07,53	5,33,60	5,87,11	7,56,54	7,62,56
(*vii*) Staff Welfare .	3,32,87	3,50,37	3,78,23	3,97,80	4,16,29	5,41,83	5,72,76	5,81,00
TOTAL .	100,67,90	102,48,92	11 0,94,22	122,02,23	131,92,63	162,44,62	18,653,22	179,83,58
Suspense . . .	+15,94	+7,74	—79,43	—27,11	—62,28	—36,33	—48,74	—41,20
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	100,83,84	102,56,66	110,14,79	121,75,22	131,30,65	162,08,29	168,04,78	179,42,38

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	10,77,73	11,31,38	12,12,66	12,88,53	13,85,19	13,96,57	13,98,91	14,42,05
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,50,98	2,29,26	1,69,40	2,46,22	2,35,19	2,32,12	2,38,94	2,50,41
Payment to Worked Lines—Net earnings . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES . .	1,13,12,55	1,16,17,30	1,23,96,92	1,37,09,92	1,47,50,73	1,78,36,98	1,84,42,63	1,96,34,84
Net Traffic Receipts .	32,70,03	39,40,96	48,80,66	48,30,36	35,60,38	51,12,65	41,70,38	74,62,51
Miscellaneous transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts . .	18	23	89	2,17	87	67	84	70
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	1,30,68	1,62,00	1,66,90
TOTAL	18	23	89	2,17	87	1,31,35	1,62,84	1,67,60
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Surveys . .	13,93	12,210	11,97	6,39	7,34	13,04	4,10	8,82
(*iii*) Open Line Works—Revenue . .	1,02,30	96,25	1,20,65	1,05,52	1,01,35	1,54,70	1,19,96	88,84
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,30,68	1,62,00	1,66,90
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	1,16,23	1,08,35	1,32,62	1,11,91	108,69	2,98,42	2,86,06	2,64,16
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—1,16,05	—1,08,12	— 1,31,73	—1,09,74	—1,07,82	—1,67,07	—1,23,22	—96,56
Net Revenue . .	31,53,98	38,32,84	47,48,93	47,20,62	34,52,56	49,45,58	40,47,16	73,65,95
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues								
(*ii*) Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax .	17,42,76	18,32,39	18,13,98	19,48,69	20,91,71	24,82,72	24,71,51	26,41,29
(*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .								
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . .	+14,11,22	+20,00,45	+29,34,95	+27,71,93	+13,60,85	+24,62,86	+15,75,65	+47,24,66
Operating ratio* . .	77.6 %	74.6 %	71.8%	74.0%	80.6 %	77.7%	81.6%	72.5%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . .	9.0%	10.0%	11.9%	10.5%	7.6%	10.5%	8.2%	14.5%

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*Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XII

Balance Sheet of Indian Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	As on 31-3-1973	As on 31-3-1974
LIABILITIES		
1. (*a*) Investments financed from :—		
(*i*) Loan Capital (advanced by General exchequer)	3,725,99£	3,890,81
(*ii*) Depreciation Reserve Fund	254,42	272,08
(*iii*) Development Fund	406,52	425,53
(*iv*) Revenue	188,55	195,14
(*b*) Miscellaneous	6,17	6,39
(*c*) TOTAL	4,581,65	4,789,95
2. Railway Reserve Funds:—		
(*i*) Depreciation Reserve Fund	174,16	175,74
(*ii*) Revenue Reserve Fund	33	42
*(*iii*) Development Fund	1,96	31
(*iv*) Pension Fund etc.	125,06	142,21
(*v*) TOTAL	301,51	318,68
3. **Banking** Account:—		
(*i*) Provident Funds etc.	489,26	525,40
(*ii*) Miscellaneous Deposits, advances, etc.	137,81	156,45
(*iii*) TOTAL	627,07	681,85
4. Demands payable (*i.e.* liabilities remaining undischarged at the end of the year)	38,34	45,55
5. Net liability arising out of inter-departmental, etc. transactions	75,67	90,71
GRAND TOTAL	5,624,24	5,926,74
ASSETS		
1. Cash in hand	37,08	43,38
2. Block Assets (Contra item I)	4,581,65	4,789,95
3. Funds with the Central Government (Contra items 2 and 3)	928,58	1,000,53
4. Miscellaneous Advances (sundry debtors) to be recovered or adjusted)	12,60	14,80
5. Traffic earnings (yet to be realised at the end of the year)	54,48	62,19
6. Items awaiting adjustment with Civil Departments, State Governments, etc.	9,85	15,89
TOTAL	5,624,24	5,926,74

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*The figure under Development Fund represents the balance remaining in the Fund after Appropriation of the Net Revenue Surplus and withdrawal from the Fund during the year.

+Difference in total is due to rounding off.

£Excludes Rs. 4.01 lakhs and Rs. 8.66 lakhs pertaining ot M.T.P. (Railways) fo the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

APPENDIX XIII

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawals towards renewals and replacements	Net accretion to Fund during the year	Nominal closing balance	Temporary loans to meet deficit	*Actual closing balance
1924-25	10,35	7,29	3,06	3,06	..	3,06
1925-26	10,67	7,99	2,68	5,74	..	5,74
1926-27	10,89	8,05	2,84	8,58	..	8,58
1927-28	11,38	10,95	43	9,01	..	9,01
1928-29	12,00	9,60	2,40	11,41	..	11,41
1929-30	12,59	11,76	83	12,24	..	12,24
1930-31	13,07	11,39	1,68	13,92	..	13,92
1931-32	13,46	8,26	5,20	19,12	4,25	14,87
1932-33	13,77	6,35	7,42	26,54	10,23	12,06
1933-34	13,56	8,07	5,49	32,03	7,96	9,59
1934-35	13,72	8,66	5,06	37,09	5,06	9,59
1935-36	13,26	9,16	4,10	41,19	4,00	9,69
1936-37	13,17	7,88	5,29	46,48	—1,21	16,19
1937-38	12,59	(*a*)7,69	4,90	(*b*)49,90	..	19,61
1938-39	12,56	7,08	5,48	55,38	..	25,09
1939-40	12,59	6,53	6,06	61,44	..	31,15
1940-41	12,64	7,19	5,45	66,89	..	36,60
1941-42	12,68	5,35	7,33	74,22	—7,91	51,84
1942-43	(*c*)12,80	4,95	7,85	82,07	(*d*)—22,38	82,07
1943-44	16,87	6,64	10,23	92,30	..	92,30
1944-45	17,01	8,18	8,83	(*e*)102,21	..	102,21
1945-46	(*f*)17,25	12,01	5,24	107,45	..	107,45
1946-47	13,21	12,37	84	108,29	..	109,29
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 14-8-1947)	6,86	2,66	4,20	112,49	..	(*g*)112,49
(15-8-47 to 31-3-1948)	6,81	3,27	3,54	(*h*)95,74	..	95,74
1948-49	(*i*)23,11	17,28	5,83	101,57	..	101,57
1949-50	19,17	11,73	7,44	109,01	..	109,01
1950-51	33,59	26,63	6,96	(*j*)123,65	..	123,65

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees

Year	Appropriation to fund from				With-drawal from fund	Net accretion to fund during the year	†Closing Balance
	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance	Total			
1951-52	30,00	21	3,58	33,79	35,87	—2,08	(*k*)122,02*
1952-53	30,00	33	4,09	34,42	40,89	—6,47	(*l*)116,36*
1953-54	30,00	36	3,61	33,97	38,02	—4,05	(*m*)112,79*
1954-55	30,00	37	3,35	33,72	45,82	—12,10	100,69*
1955-56	45,00	41	3,26	48,67	45,89	2,78	103,47*
1956-57	45,00	63	3,27	48,90	43,68	5,22	(*n*)103,14*
1957-58	45,00	1,23	3,15	49,38	63,62	—14,24	(*o*) 88,89*
1958-59	45,00	87	2,53	48,40	80,72	—32,32	(*p*)56,70*
1959-60	45,00	85	2,11	47,96	68,36	—20,40	(*q*)37,30*
1960-61	45,00	79	85	46,64	64,04	—17,40	(*r*)19,79*
1961-62	65,00	1,77	86	67,63	58,23	9,40	29,19*
1962-63	67,00	1,09	93	69,02	75,37	—6,35	22,84*
1963-64	80,00	1,54	1,03	82,57	72,40	10,18	(*s*)32,97*
1964-65	83,00	1,25	1,44	85,69	75,39	10,30	43,27*
1965-66	85,00	1,64	1,85	88,49	78,91	9,58	52,85*
1966-67	100,00	2,01	2,60	104,61	79,69	24,92	(*t*)77,76*
1967-68	95,00	2,18	2,15	100,33	93,82	6,51	(*u*)79,74*
1968-69	95,00	2,40	3,69	101,09	80,39	20,70	(*v*)98,17*
1969-70	95,00	2,48	4,86	102,34	73,78	28,56	(*w*)126,38*
1970-71	100,00	2,53	6,01	108,54	90,68	17,86	(*x*)144,47*
1971-72	105,00	2,55	6,81	114,36	90,87	23,49	(*y*)167,61*
1972-73	110,00	2,58	7,95	120,53	113,60	6,93	(*z*)174,16*
1973-74	115,00	2,60	8,42	126,02	125,14	88	(*aa*)175,74
1974-75 (RE)	115,00	2,69	9,33	127,02	107,02	20,00	195,74
1975-76 (BE)	115,00	2,73	10,12	127,85	120,00	27,85	223,59

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†The closing balances from 1933-34 to 1941-42 include Rs. 9 lakhs on account of loans to Branch Line Companies and those from 1937-38 to 1941-42 also include Rs. 31 lakhs on accout of investments in Branch Line Shares. In 1942-43 these amounts were transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund Investment Account.

*These figures are provisional as the balances of the ex-States Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) Includes 32 lakhs written off capital on account of abandoned assets.

(*b*) Excludes 1,48 lakhs balance for Burma Railway.

(*c*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred from Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways' Renewal suspense.

(*d*) Includes 6,30 lakhs transferred from the Railway Reserve Fund.

(*e*) Includes 1,08 lakhs transferred from Renewal Reserve Fund for permanent way and rolling stock of the Bengal, Nagpur Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways.

(*f*) Includes 20 lakhs recovered from the Bengal and North Western Railway Company on account of over-age rolling stock.

(*g*) Includes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated balance relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*h*) Excludes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated share less 1 lakh on account of abandoned assests relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*i*) Includes 11,80 lakhs appropriated from the surplus.

(*j*) Includes 7,67 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*k*) Includes 45 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*l*) Includes 81 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*m*) Includes 48 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*n*) Excludes 2,76 lakhs on account of differences between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1,62 lakhs due to downward adjustment of D.R.F. balance of ex-Mysore State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 1,17 lakhs interest thereon.

(*o*) Excludes 1 lakh on account of difference between the *ad hoc* balance and further revised balance as on 15-8-1947.

(*p*) Includes 13 lakhs on account of difference between the *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947.

(*q*) Includes 5 lakhs on account of revision of ex-States Railways balances relating to ex-G.B.S. Railways, 97 lakhs due to revision of pre-partition balances on Central Railway and excludes 2 lakhs on account of expenditure met from Developemnt Fund transferred to Depriciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Excludes 30 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 on Western Railway and includes 19 lakhs on account of expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 incurred on quarters for class III and IV staff forming part of a scheme transferred to Development Fund on Central, Northeast Frontier and Southern Railways.

(*s*) Excludes 4 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund and Capital on Central Railway.

(*t*) Excludes 1 lakh due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*u*) Excludes 2,60 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northern (1,37), Southern (78) Southeastern (4) and Western Railways (41). Also excludes 1,93 lakhs due to expenditure from Capital transferred on Eastern (1) Northern (1,85) and Southern(7) Railways.

(*v*) Excludes 30 lakhs due to anticipated write back of the expenditure on the work "Restoration of Bhagalpur-Manadar Hill" from Development Fund and 1,97 lakhs from Capital on Eastern and Southern Railways.

(*w*) Excludes 35 lakhs credits transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*x*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred to Development Fund on Southern Railway.

(*y*) Excludes 35 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*z*) Excludes 38lakhs transferred to capital on Southern Railway.

(*aa*) Includes 40 lakhs and 30 lakhs transferred from Capital and Development Fund respectively.

APPENDIX XIV

Revenue Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balance
1924-25	6,38	(*aa*)—38	6,00	6,00
1925-26	3,79	..	3,79	9,79
1926-27	1,49	..	1,49	11,28
1927-28	4,57	..	3,57	15,85
1928-29	2,59	..	2,58	18,43
1929-30	..	2,08	—2,08	16,35
1930-31	..	10,93	—10,93	5,12
1931-32	..	4,95	—4,95	47
1932-33	..	..	..	47
1933-34	..	..	..	47
1934-35	..	..	..	47
1935-36	..	..	..	47
1936-37	..	..	..	47
1937-38	(*ab*)1	..	1	48
1938-39	..	..	..	48
1939-40	..	..	..	48
1940-41	(*ac*)6,31	90	5,41	5,89
1941-42	..	—90	90	6,79
1942-43	8,86	(*ad*)6,30	2,56	9,35
1943-44	13,20	..	13,20	22,55
1944-45	17,96	2,89	14,93	37,48
1945-46	6,20	5,55	65	38,13
1946-47	(*ab*)13	(*av*)15,25	—15,12	(*af*)23,02
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 14-8-47)	..	(*ag*)13,60	—13,60	9,42
(15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	..	(*ah*)12,58	—2,58	6,84
1948-49	(*ai*)3	5	—2	6,82
1949-50	..	..	..	6,82
1950-51	5,40	—1	5,41	(*aj*)13,58†
1951-52	(*ak*)19,12	—18	19,30	(*al*)33,72†
1952-53	(*am*)2,26	—4	2,30	(*an*)36,05†
1953-54	1,13	..	1,13	37,18†
1954-55	1,18	..	1,18	38,36†

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

Revenue Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawal from fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balance
1955-56	(*ao*)8,51	—2	8,53	46,89†
1956-57	1,52	..	1,52	(*ap*)48,07†
1957-58	1,61	..	1,61	49,68†
1958-59	(*aq*)1,09	..	1,09	(*ar*)49,37†
1959-60	1,90	..	1,90	(*as*)51,60†
1960-61	1,84	..	1,84	53,44
1961-62	1,93	..	1,93	55,37
1962-63	2,02	..	2,02	57,39†
1963-64	(*at*)1,79	..	1,79	(*au*)58,57†
1964-65	2,25	..	2,25	60,82†
1965-66	2,39	..	2,39	(*am*)63,20†
1966-67	2,16	(*av*)20,66	—18,50	44,70†
1967-68	1,18	(*aw*)33,68	—32,50	12,20†
1968-69	33	(*ax*)9,04	—8,71	3,49†
1969-70	(*ay*)8,98	(*az*)10,16	—1,18	2,31
1970-71	(*ba*)25,13	(*bb*)23,20	1,93	4,24†
1971-72	(*bc*)9,02	(*bd*)12,95	—3,93	31†
1972-73	2	..	2	33†
1973-74	(*bc*)99,81	(*bf*)99,72	9	42†
1974-75 (RE)	(*bg*)183,09	(*bh*)183,20	—11	31
1975-76 (B.E.)	(*bi*)109,24	(*bj*)109,24	..	31

†These figures are provisional as the balance of the ex-state Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

*The closing balances including 47 lakhs from 1925-26 to 1936-37, 48 lakhs from 1937-38 to 1939-40, 43 lakhs from 1940-41 to 1941-42, 83 lakhs from 1942-43 to 1943-44, 90 lakhs in 1944-45, 83 lakhs in 1945-46, 52 lakhs in 1946-47, 26 lakhs from 1947-48 to 1950-51, 28 lakhs in 1951-52, 40 lakhs in 1952-53, 46 lakhs in 1953-54, 50 lakhs in 1954-55, 51 lakhs in 1955-56, 57 lakhs in 1956-57, 48 lakhs in 1957-58 to 1959-60, 44 lakhs in 1960-61, 37 lakhs in 1961-62 to 1965-66 and 31 lakhs in 1966-67 to 1974-75 on account of investments in shares of and loans to branch line companies.

(*a*) Represents amount utilised to write down the difference between the book values and the current market price of store.

(*ab*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on investment in branch line shares cancelled.

(*ac*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on a cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*ad*) Transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*ae*) Includes Rs. 12 crores transferred to Betterment Fund (now Development Fund)

(*af*) Difference of 1 is due to rounding off.

(*ag*) To meet Railway deficit.

(*ah*) To meet Railway deficit.

(*ai*) Represents profit accrued on account of cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*aj*) Includes 1,35 lakhs (Provisional) on account of ex-Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*ak*) Includes 18,34 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*al*) Includes 84 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railway balancestaken over from 1-4-1950.

(*am*) Includes 1,19 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*an*) Includes 3 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian State Railway balances taken over on 1-4-1950.

(*ao*) Includes 7,14 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*ap*) Excludes 7 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 21 lakhs representing 25 per cent share of balance in respect of ex-Scindia State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 6 lakhs interest thereon.

(*aq*) Excludes refund of 55 lakhs interest to General Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances *vide* note (*ap*).

(*ar*) Excludes 1,40 lakhs on account of reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947.

(*as*) Includes 33 lakhs on account of revision of State Railway balances of ex-GBS Railway.

(*at*) Excludes refund to General Revenues of 33 lakhs of interest on ex-Scindia State Railway balances.

(*au*) Excludes Rs. 61 lakhs of ex-Scindia State Railway dropped from State Railway balances.

(*auu*) Excludes 1 due to rounding off.

(*av*) Includes 2,39 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 18,27 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*aw*) Includes2,15 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 31.53 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ax*) Includes 1,18 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 7,86 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ay*) Includes 8,86 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*az*) Made up of 9,83 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues and 33 lakhs for amortisation of capital.

(*ba*) Includes 24,92 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bb*) Made up of 19,84 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues, 2,95 lakhs due to one third loan of 1969-70 repaid and 40 lakhs interest on loan.

(*bc*) Includes 8,63 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*bd*) Made up of 11,26 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of first loan taken in 1969-70 and first instalment of second loan taken in 1970-71 and 1,69 lakhs interest on loans.

(*be*) Includes 99,72 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bf*) For equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*bg*) Includes 90,55 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bh*) Made up of 52.79 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of the loan of 99,72 lakhs in 1973-74 and 5,48 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bg*) Includes 183,07 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bh*) Made up of 143,98 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues which includes 1,79 lakhs throwforward dividened lability pertaining to 1973-74, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of loan taken in 1973-74 and 5,98 lakhs linterest on outstanding loan.

(*bi*) Includes 5,03 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus and 104,07 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bj*) Made up of 33,24 lakhs, due to repayment of second instalment of loan taken in 1973-74, proposed repayment of 61,03 lakhs first instalment of second loan taken in 1974-75 and 14,97 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

APPENDIX XV

Development Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund from			Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balance
	Revenue Surplus etc.	Interest on balances	Total			
1946-47	(*a*)15 00	24	15, 24	41	14,83	14,83
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 15-8-47)	..	18	18	34	—16	14, 67
1947-48 (15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	..	30	30	59	—29	14,38
1948-49	84	43	1,27	2,33	—1,06	13,32
1949-50	..	43	43	—5	48	13,80
1950-51	10,00	52	10,52	5,35	5,17	(*b*)19,44
1951-52	10,00	65	10,65	7,70	2,95	(*c*)22,48
1952-53	12,00	76	12,76	8,10	4,66	27,14
1953-54	2,65	73	3,29	9,81	—6,52	20,62
1954-55	9,10	60	9,70	12,78	—3,08	17,54
1955-56	7,08	49	7,57	12,14	—4,57	12,97
1956-57	20,22	43	20,65	19,84	81	(*d*)13,75
1957-58	13,38	25	13,63	25,53	—11,90	1,85
1958-59	(*e*)19,91	—99	18,92	27,87	—8,95	—1,69
1959-60	(*g*)34,97	—50	34,47	24,89	9,58	(*h*) 8,91
1960-61	(*i*)35,59	—50	35,09	23,32	11,77	(*j*) 19,13
1961-62	24,40	31	24,71	21,24	3,57	(*k*) 10,49
1962-63	42,06	70	42,76	23,17	19,59	(l) 29,58
1963-64	49,24	1,54	50,78	29,94	20,84	(*m*) 52,23
1964-65	13,18	1,72	14,90	28,25	—13,35	(*n*) 38,99
1965-66	18,56	1,34	19,90	28,91	—9,01	(*o*) 30,09
1966-67	..	68	68	27,95	—27,27	(*p*) 3,37
1967-68	(*q*)11,24	—5	11,19	19,15	—7,96	(*r*) 46
1968-69	(*q*)14,06	—66	13,40	16,59	—3,19	(*s*) 1,26
1969-70	(*q*)18,14	—1,43	16,71	17,08	—37	(*t*) 1,18
1970-71	(*q*)21,58	—2,37	19,21	18,23	+98	(*u*) 1,34
1971-72	(*v*)30,83	—3,23	27,60	20,82	6,78	8,12
1972-73	(*w*)18,64	—3,39	15,25	21,49	—6,24	(*x*) 19,6
1973-74	(*y*)22,65	—4,61	18,04	19,39	—1,35	(*z*) 31
1974-75 (RE)	(*aa*)21,90	—5,56	16,34	16,65	—31	..
1975-76 (BE)	(*ab*)24,77	—6,77	18,00	18,00	..	..

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*These figures from 1950-51 are provisional, as the balances of the ex-State Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) This is made up of 12 crores transferred from Railway Reserve Fund and 3 crores from the Railway Surplus.

(*b*) Includes 47 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(c) Includes 9 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*d*) Excludes 2 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1 lakh interest thereon.

(*e*) Includes 88 lakhs on account of interest refunded to the General Revenue on reduction of pre-partition balances and 10,98 lakhs loan from the General Revenues.

(*f*) Excludes 2,20 lakhs due to reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947 and includes 7,61 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of Deesa-Gandhidham and Chunar-Robertsganj lines to Capital.

(*g*) Includes 14,85 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*h*) Includes 1,02 lakhs due to the transfer of certain wagon shops at Kotah and Mahalakshmi and of Adipur-Bhuj conversion on Westen Railway to Capital.

(*i*) Includes 3,58 lakhs loan from General Revenes.

(*j*) Includes 3,32 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of the new lines Utraitia-Sultanpur-Zafarabad and Pathankot-Madhopur on Northern Railway to Capital to the extent of their remunerativeness according to assessment made on the basis of actuals 1 lakh due to transfer of expenditure on Howrah Car shed to Capital and also covers 4,88 lakhs due to tranfser from Capital and Depreciation Reserved Fund to Development Fund of the expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 relating to quarters farming part of a scheme for Class III and IV Staff.

(*k*) Includes 16,81 lakhs due to *ad hoc* transfer of the cost of the new lines under construction on 1-4-55, *viz.*, Khandwa-Hingoli on Central Railway and Quilon-Ernakulam on Southern Railway to Capital as per the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 39 lakhs due to erroneous transfer of the cost of the Works Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill restoration to Capital on Eastern Railway and 9 lakhs relating to conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway and excludes 29,41 lakhs loans repaid to General Revenues in terms of the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 9 lakhs on account of write-back of erroneous adjustments relating to quarters for Class III and Class IV staff forming part of a Scheme to Capital and D.R.F.

(*l*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of the new line Bobbili-Saluru on South Eastern Railway since assessed to be remunerative and excludes 48 lakhs due to write-back from Capital of the erroneous adjustments made in 1961-62 relating to the works 'Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill on Eastern Railway' and conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway, and also covers 3 lakhs due to write-back of expenditure on the works providing Crossing Station at Kargada and doubling of the Section Godhra-Ratlam from Capital on Western Railway.

(*m*) Includes 250 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital, 3 lakhs transferred to D.R.F. on Central Railway and excludes 82 lakhs transferred from Capital and O.L.W.R. on western Railway.

(*n*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital on Eastern Railway.

(*o*) Includes 15 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative on Western Railway and excludes 4 lakhs transferred from Capital on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*p*) Includes 54 lakhs due to transfer of cost of certain works on Northeast Frontier (47 lakhs) and Southeastern (7 lakhs) Railways now assessed to be remunrrative justifying their charge to capital and one lakh transferred to OLWR and DRF wrongly charged to this Fund on N.F. Railway.

(*q*) Represents loan from General Revenues.

(*r*) Includes 2,45 lakhs transferred to Capital [Northern (1,49) Northeast Frontier(—12), Southern (90) and Western (18) Railways] and 2,60 lakhs transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund [Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western (41) Railways.]

(*s*) Includes 3,99 lakhs due to expenditure on restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill on Eastern Railway (54), C.T.C. work on N.F. Railway (3,25) and Gorakhpur-Katihar microwave communications on N.E., Rly. (20) written back to Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*t*) Includes 29 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure incurred in connection with Sealdah re-modelling phase I to Capital as it is now assessed to be remunerative.

(*u*) Excludes 82 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure of certain III class coaches from Depreciation Fund on Southern Railway.

(*v*) Includes 9,21 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus and 21,62 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*w*) Includes 2,92 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus and 15,72 lakhs anticipated loan from General Revenues.

(*x*) Includes 7 lakhs transferred from capital. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*y*) Represents loan from General Revenues.

(*z*) Includes Rs. 30 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(aa) Represents loan from General Revenues.

(ab) Represents 18,00lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus and 6,77 lakhs anticipated from General Revenues.

APPENDIX XVI

Railway Pension Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund					Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to fund during the year	Closing Balance
	By transfer from S.R.P.F. (Contributory)	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance	Total			
1964-65 . . .	2,97	11,60	40	27	15,24	2,21	13,03	(*a*)13,82
1965-66 . . .	29	12,10	40	76	13,35	2,25	11,00	(*b*)25,17
1966-67 . . .	6,13	13,60	40	1,40	21,53	3,77	17,76	(*c*)44,09
1967-68 . . .	53	10,00	30	2,10	12,84	5,34	7,50	(*d*)52,37
1968-69 . . .	4,73	10,00	30	2,65	17,68	6,37	11,31	(*e*)67,90
1969-70 . . .	2,13	10,00	30	3,28	15,71	7,69	8,02	(*f*)80,02
1970-71 . . .	87	15,00	50	3,87	20,24	8,65	11,59	(*g*)92,86
1971-72 . . .	37	11,50	50	4,40	16,77	10,40	6,37	(*h*)100,33
1972-73 . . .	4,95	16,00	72	5,44	27,11	10,46	16,65	(*i*)125,06
1973-74 . . .	1,29	16,00	60	6,54	24,43	12,33	21,10	(*j*)142,21
1974-75(RE) . .	2,11	16,00	60	7,35	26,06	19,39	6,67	(*k*)149,80
1975-76 (BE) . .	..	17,00	80	7,79	25,59	17,93	7,66	157,46

Includes (*a*) 79 lakhs (*b*) 35 lakhs, (*c*) 1,16 lakhs, (*d*) 78 lakhs (*e*) 4,22 lakhs (*f*) 4,10 lakhs (*g*) 1,25 lakhs (*h*) 1,10 lakhs (*i*) 8,08 lakhs (*j*) 5,05 lakhs and (*k*) 92 lakhs on account of transfer from Contributory Provident Fund of staff opting for Pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

APPENDIX XVII

Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund			Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	Closing balance
	From surcharge on passengers	Interest	Total			
1974-75 R.E.	7,31	23	7,54	1,56	5,98	(*a*)7,59
1975-76 (B.E.)	7,53	53	8,06	2,17	5,89	13,48

(*a*) Includes 1,61 lakhs proforma adjustment from "Deposits Miscellaneous".

APPENDIX XVIII

Financial effect of Social Burdens on Indian Government Railways—1974-75 (Estimated)

Sl. No.	Items	Rupees in crores
1.	Loss on coaching services (suburban and non-suburban passenger traffic, parcels, luggage etc.)	153.50
2.	Loss on low-rated commodities (e.g. Foodgrains Rs. 34.50 crores, Fodder Rs. 4.31 crores, Fruits and Vegetables Rs. 1.50 crores, Firewood and Charcoal Rs. 1.45 crores, Gur, Shakkar and Jagree Rs. 1.18 crores, Salt Rs. 1.19 crores, Oil-seeds other than ground-nut Rs. 0.71 crore, Ores other than Iron ore Rs. 0.62 crore, Sugarcane Rs. 0.10 crore, Organic manure Rs. 0.05 crore)	45.61
	Loss on freight concessions on export trade relief measures, etc.	4.80
		203.91

The Railways are also spending about Rs. 23.65 crores on Railway, Protection Force, about Rs. 3.97 crores as contribution to State Government for Order Police etc. Rs. 33.53 crores on Health, medical and Welfare Services; R.23 crores on educational assistanc to railway employee's children and Rs. 11.3 crores by way of subsidised housing of employees.

Note :—Assessment on a territorial basis of the financial results of Branch lines indicates that some of them suffered a loss. The aggregate loss on these un-remunerative branch lines amounted to Rs. 14.29 crores.

PART I—REVENUE

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE RAILWAY UNDERTAKING

[SURPLUS(+)/SHORTFALL(—)]

(In crores of rupees)

1973-74	(—)115.51 (—99.72)*** (Actuals)
1974-75	(—)128.19(—143.98)*** (Revised Estimate)
1975-76	(+)23.03 (Budget Estimate)

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1973-74

2. The table below shows the principal financial figures for the year 1973-74 alongside the Revised Estimates for the year and the Actuals of the preceding year :

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1972-73	Revised Estimates 1973-74	Actuals 1973-74
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Gross Traffic Receipts .	1162.42	1170.00	1137.89
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses	856.63	953.02	935.33
*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	110.00	115.00	115.00
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	15.85	15.85	15.85
Payments to worked Lines .	0.14	0.15	0.15
Total Working Expenses .	982.62	1084.02	1066.33
Net Traffic Receipts . .	179.80	85.98	71.56
**Net Miscellaneous Expenditure	15.37	17.13	16.15
Net Railway Revenue . .	164.43	68.85	55.41
***Dividend to General Revenues (as payable) . .	161.51	168.60	170.92
***Surplus (+)/shortfall(—) .	+2.92	99.75	—115.51
£Operating Ratio. . .	84.5%	92.7%	93.7%
££Capital-at-Charge . .	3725.81	3886.41	3893.38
Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge . .	4.4%	1.8%	1.4%

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

3. The table below shows the details of the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1973-74 according to the final accounts, in juxtaposition with the Revised Estimates for the year and the Actuals of the preceding year (1972-73).

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1972-73	Revised Estimate 1973-74	Actuals 1973-74
PASSENGER EARNINGS :			
Upper	41.39	41.74	43.42
Second	302.42	328.86	323.73
Total Passenger Earnings .	343.81	370.60	367.15
Other Coaching Earnings .	65.64	56.94	59.35
Goods Earnings	720.68	709.56	680.41
Sundry Other Earnings .	35.60	37.90	40.09
Total Earnings . . .	1165.73	1175.00	1147.00
Suspense	—3.31	—5.00	—9.11
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	1162.42	1170.00	1137.89

The actual gross traffic receipts for 1973-74 fall short by Rs. 32.11 crores of the Revised Estimates for that year. The decrease was made up of Rs. 3.45 crores (0.93%) under Passeger Earnings and Rs. 29.15 crores (4.11%) under Goods Earnings offset by an increase of 2.41 crores under 'Other Coaching' and Rs. 2.19 crores under "Sundries'. Unrealised earnings under 'Suspense' increased beyond the Revised Estimate of Rs. 5.00 crores to Rs. 9.11 crores in Actuals.

Based on the level of traffic lifted up to December, 1973 and the available trends, the Revised Estimate of goods earnings was fixed on the assumption that by the end of the year originating revenue earning freight traffic would be about 6.5 million tonnes below the realisation of 1972-73. Actual materialisation of such traffic was however, less than the previous year's level by 12.8 million tonnes.

Industrial and agricultural production remained inhibited during the year due to a variety of a factors like disturbed labour relation, shortage of essential inputs and constraints on availability of power. Continuous staff unrest on Railways by unrecognised category-wise associations, coupled with a series of

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*Excludes contribution from the three Production Units.

**Includes Appropriation to Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments.

1 Ratio of Total working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

22 Excludes outlay on MTP.

Note—***As at the end of the Financial Year (1973-74) adequate funds for dividend equalisation were not available in the Revenue Reserve Fund, an amount of Rs. 15.79 crores out of the total dividend liability of Rs. 170.92 crores could note be paid to General Revenues and was carried forward to 1974-75. Taking into account the actual payments to General Revenues during the year, the financial results shown in the Appropriation Accounts for the year are as under:—

(In crores of rupees)

Net Railway Revenues	55.41
Dividend paid to General Revenues	155.13
Surplus/Shortfall	—99.72

bandhs and squatting on track for reasons totally unconnected with Railway working impeded train operations. The aggregate result was that the volume of Railways business suffered to a greater extent than anticipated at the stage of the Revised Estimates. Consequently the actual earnings fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rs. 29.15 crores.

The shortfall in 'passenger Earnings' was Rs. 3.45 crores and unrealised earnings under 'Suspense' worsened by Rs. 4.11 crores, 'Other Coaching Earnings' and 'Sundries' improved in the actuals by Rs. 2.41 crores and Rs. 2.19 crores respectively, over the Revised Estimates.

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

4. The gross amounts under the various Grants of the 'Ordinary Working Expenses' for 1973-74 are compared in the table below with the Revised Estimates for that year and the Actuals for 1972-73:—

(In crores of rupees

	Actuals 1972-73	Revised Estimates, 1973-74	Actuals 1973-74	Percentage of variation over revised Estimates
Grant No. 4—Administration.	92.28	103.25	102.58	—0.65
Grant No. 5—Repairs & Maintenance .	334.21	381.92	378.51	—0.89
Grant No. 6—Operating Staff	195.51	219.75	216.22	—1.61
Grant No. 7—Operation (Fuel)	176.27	179.16	171.64	—4.20
Grant No. 8—Operation other than staff and fuel. . .	56.18	61.31	58.88	—3.96
Grant No. 9—Miscellaneous Expenses .	40.69	41.93	37 .98	—9.42
Grant No. 10—Staff Welfare .	30.57	35.43	34.13	—3.67
TOTAL . .	925.71	1022.75	999.94	—2.23
Credits or Recoveries .	—69.08	—69.73	—64.61	+7.34
NET . . .	856.63	953.02	935.33	—1.86

The 'Ordinary Working Expenses' (Gross) for the year 1973-74 came to Rs. 999.94 crores which showed a saving of Rs. 22.81 crores (or 2.23 per cent) from the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1022.75 crores. The savings under all the Grants for 'Ordinary Working 'Expenses were the result to strict economy measures enforced during the year.

Credits or recoveries (which are outside the Grant for the purpose of vote of Parliament but are taken into accounts in reduction of expenditure) were Rs. 5.12 crores short of the anticipations in the Revised Estimates. In the final analysis. the net working expenses were Rs. 17.69 crores less than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 953.02 crores.

5. Payments to Worked Lines came to Rs. 15 lakhs which was the provision in the Revised Estimate. The net 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' was Rs. 98 lakhs less mainly under 'Surveys' and 'Other Miscellaneous Expenditure.'

6. The Depreciation Reserve Fund Received from Revenue a contribution of Rs. 115 crores and the Pension Fund of Rs. 16.00 crores (Rs. 15.85 crores by debit to working expenses and Rs. 15 lakhs from miscellaneous expenditure as provided for in the Revised Estimate).

SHORTFALL 1973-74

7. The aggregate effect of the aforesaid variations was that net revenue (before payment of Dividend to General Revenues) fell short of the Revised Estimate figure of Rs. 68.85 crores by Rs. 13.44 crores. The dividend payable to General Revenues, on actual computation, was Rs. 2.32 crores more than the revised estimate. If the total liability in this respect is taken into account, the deficit works out to Rs. 115.51 crores against Rs. 99.75 crores anticipated in the Revised Estimates. Since adequate funds for dividend equalisation were not available at the end of the financial year in the Revenue Reserve Fund, an amount of Rs. 15.79 crores could not be paid to General Revenues and a deficit of Rs. 99.72 crores was exhibited in the accounts for the year.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

8. The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 174.85 crores, after taking into account a credit in the opening balance of Rs. 69.92 lakhs due to certain adjustments. The Fund received during the year a contribution of Rs. 115 crores from Revenue on the basis of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971 expended by the Railway Convention Committee, 1973. In addition, Rs. 2.61 crores were credit to the Fund actuals from the three Production units, viz. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory. The actual expenditure from the Fund during the year was Rs. 125.14 crores. With the accretion of Rs. 8.42 crores as interest on the balance the Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 175.74 crores, i. e. Rs. 0.89 crore more than the opening balance of Rs. 174.85 crores.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

9. The opening balance in the Development Fund was Rs. 1.66 crores after taking into account a debit in the opening balance of Rs. 30.04 lakhs due to certain adjustments. Rs. 8.16 lakhs which accrued as interest to Development Fund was credited thereto. Thus, the balance available in the Fund was Rs. 1.74

crores. The expenditure on works during the year chargeable to the Fund aggregated to Rs. 19.39 crores and the interest liability on outstanding loans under the Fund amounted to Rs. 4.69 crores making a total of Rs. 24.08 crores. To meet this financial liability, a loan of Rs. 22.65 crores was obtained from the General Revenues in terms of the Convention Resolution. The Fund, therefore, closed with a balance of Rs. 0.31 crore. The Fund owed a loan liability of Rs. 85.65 crores to the General Revenues as on 31-3-1973. With a further loan of Rs. 22.65 crores the loan liability of the Fund at the end of 1973-74 stood at Rs. 108.30 crores.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

10. The opening balance in the Revenue Reserve Fund was Rs. 33 lakhs. In addition, Rs. 9 lakhs accured as interest to the Fund which was credited thereto. Thus, the balance available in the Fund was Rs. 42 lakhs. A loan of Rs. 99.72 crores from the General Revenues was obtained in terms of the Convention Resolution to meet the financial liability due to divided equalisation envisaged in the Revised Estimate.

The shortfall actually amounted to Rs. 115.51 crores against Rs. 99.75 crores anticipated in the Revised Estimate. Thus, the loan from General Revenue of Rs. 99.72 crores fell short of full dividend liability by Rs. 15.79 crores which will be adjusted during 1974-75.

The Fund had no outstanding loan liability at the end of 1972-73. The loan liability of the Fund stood at Rs. 99.72 crores at the end of 1973-74, besides the outstanding dividend liability of Rs. 15.79 crores thrown forward to 1974-75.

PENSION FUND

11. The Railway Pension Fund opened the year with a balance of Rs. 130.10 crores including Rs. 5.05 crores transferred to it from the State Railway Provident Fund account of Pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the penultimate financial year, Rs. 16.00 crores were contributed to the Fund during the year from Railway Revenues and Rs. 60 lakhs from Production Units. Rs. 1.29 crores were transferred to the Fund from the State Railway Provident Fund accounts of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits during the year and Rs. 6.54 crores accured as interest on the balance in the Fund—the total coming to Rs. 24.43 crores. Against this Rs. 12.32 crores were withdrawn for pension payments and the Fund thus closed with a balance of Rs. 142.21 crores at the end of 1973-74.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1974-75

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

12. The details of the Revised Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts for the current year are compared with the Budget Estimate for the year and actuals of the previous year (1973-74) in the table below—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals 1973-74	Budget Estimate 1974-75	Revised Estimate 1974-75
Passenger Earnings			
Upper	43.42	42.25	38.89
Second	323.73	378.60	366.96
TOTAL PASSENGER EARNINGS	367.15	420.85	405.85
Other Coaching Earnings	59.35	73.58	68.58
Goods Earnings	680.41	899.82	899.82
Sundry Other Earnings	40.09	38.90	38.90
TOTAL EARNINGS	1147.00	1433.15	1413.15
Suspense	(—)9.11	(—)6.00	(—)12.00
Gross Traffic Receipts	1137.89	1427.15	1401.15

The Budget Estimate for 1974-75, as presented to Parliament in February, 1974 envisaged Gross Traffic Receipts to be of the order of Rs. 1427.15 crores. Unfortunately, the adverse factors of the previous year continued to affect Railway earnings in the early part of the year. Staff agitation culminating in the All India Railway Strike of May, 1974 took its own toll. The mid-year review indicated that there may be a drop of about 20 million tonnes in the originating traffic against the Budget anticipation. Passenger trafic contrary to its customary trend of growth had also declined and during the first eight months of the year the Railway had carried 220 million pessengers less than the corresponding period of the last year. The shortfall was largely attributable to cancellation of a large number of passenger trains due to paucity of loco coal. Consequently, it was apprehended that there may be a slippage of about Rs. 140 crores in Railway earnings over the budget anticipation for 1974-75. In view of the imperative need to restore the financial stability of the Railway, effort at mobilisation of additional resources was made and mid-year revision of freight rates and passenger fares effected from 15th September, 1974 to yeild about Rs. 133.47 crores during the current year with a view to approximate closely to the original Budget target of Gross Traffic Receipts. The Reveised Estimate now framed is Rs. 26.00 crores less than the original Budget of Rs. 142.15 crores and is placed at Rs. 1401.15 crores. The drop is under 'Passengers" (Rs. 15.00 crores) and Rs. 5.00 crores under "Other Coaching". Earnings under Suspense awaiting realisation which were anticipated at Rs. 6.00 crores in the Budget are now estimated to mounted up to Rs. 12.00 crores due to slower recoveries of freight and other railway dues from consignees.

Passenger Earnings

In the Budget for 1974-75, Passenger Earnings were estimated at Rs. 420.85 crores. As already explained, during the first eight months of the year Railway had carried about 220 million passengers less than the corresponding period of the previous year of which the drop in May alone—the month of Railways Strike—was as much as 110 million passengers. Upto end of December, 1974 passengers Earnings have shown a drop of nearly Rs. 24 crores over the proportionate budget anticipation. After allowing for some recovery the Received Estimate of Passengers Earnings has been placed at Rs. 405.85 cross showing a shortfall of Rs. 15.00 crores over the Budget.

Other Coaching Earnings

Budget Estimate for 'Other Coaching' Earnings was Rs. 73.58 crores against which the Revised Estimate is Rs. 68.58 crores based on the downward trend of traffic under this head.

Goods Earnings

The original Budget Estimate was framed on the assumption that the Railway would carry 25 million tonnes of additional revenue earing traffic during 1974-75 over the level of traffic anticipated in the Revised Estimate for 1973-74. Unfortunately, the adverse factors which depressed the traffic lifted upto December, 1973 continued to operate during the remaining period of 1973-74 after finalisation of the Revised Estimates of that year. Consequently, the total freight traffic carried by the Railways in 1973-74 was only 185 million tonnes against the anticipation of 192 million tonnes. In other words, in order to achieve the Budget target of 217 million tonnes the Railway had to carry an additional 32 million tonnes of traffic over the level achieved in 1973-74. When the position was reviewed in August, 1974 it was evident that the unfavourable working conditions of the previous year had continued to hamper Railway working in the early part of 1974-75. There were curtailment of services due to staff agitation culminating in the All India Railway Strike in May, 1974 and shortage of loco coal etc. The mid year review indicated that Goods Earnings were likely to suffer a drop of Rs. 92.45 crores over the Budget forecast. Revision in freight rates was, therefore, effected from 15-9-1974 to yield Rs. 94.92 crores to recoup the anticipated drop in the earnings. The Revised Estimate is placed at Rs. 899.82 crores i.e. at the same level as originally estimated in the Budget for 1974-75. In physical terms, the estimate of total originating freight traffic for the current year has now been placed at 192 million tonnes, of which the revenue earning component is 172 million tonnes.

Sundry Earnings

The Revised Estimate of Sundry Earnings has been retained at the targetted level of Rs. 38.90 crores.

Suspense

Earnings in Suspense awaiting realisation have registered an increase of Rs. 6.00 crores in the Revised Estimate, 1974-75 over the Budget level. The increase in unrealised earnings is partly due to increase in freight rates but mainly on account of belated or non-payment of Railway freight and other dues by State Electricity Boards and other public sector undertakings on the plea of paucity of resources.

Gross Traffic Receipts

The aggregate effect of all the above factors is that Gross Traffic Receipts during the current year are anticipated at Rs. 1401.15 crores against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1427.15 crores, involving a shortfall of Rs. 26.00 crores.

WORKING EXPENSES

13. The table below compares the Revised Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses with the Budget Estimate for the year, Budget Estimate as modified by the Supplementary Grants sanctioned in September, 1974 and the actual of the previous year:—

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1973-74	Budget Estimate 1974-75	Budget Grant 1974-75 as modified by Supplementary Grants	Revised Estimate 1974-75
Demand No. 4—Administration .	102.58	121.90	130.72	132.72
Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance .	378.51	459.38	482.58	471.73
Demand No. 6—Operating Staff	216.22	265.47	285.63	281.94
Demand No. 7—Operation (Fuel)	171.64	220.39	220.39	204.26
Demand No. 8—Operation other than Staff & Fuel . .	58.88	65.62	66.96	73.78
Demand No. 9—Miscellaneous Expenses .	37.98	42.79	42.79	50.49
Demand No. 10—Staff Welfare .	34.13	42.89	45.81	45.29
TOTAL . .	999.94	1218.44	1274.88	1260.21
Credits or recoveries .	(—)64.61	(—)70.07	(—)70.07	(—)68.66
NET . .	935.33	1148.37	1204.81	1191.55
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
Appropriation to Pension Fund .	15.85	15.85	15.85	15.85
Payment to worked lines . .	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15

The sanctioned gross Budget for 1974-75 of Ordinary Working Expenses was Rs. 1218.44 crores. Supplementary Grants amounting to Rs. 56.44 crores were obtained in September, 1974 towards meeting the post budgetary increases in D.A. rates sanctioned with effect from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974. This raised the gross sanctioned grant to Rs. 1274.88 crores. The Revised Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses is now placed at Rs. 1260.21 crores representing a saving of Rs. 14.67 crores (gross) over the total grant. The credits are, however, expected to be less by Rs. 1.41 crores than the provision in Budget Estimate. In the result, the Revised Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses shows a net saving of Rs. 13.26 crores over the corresponding figure in the Budget Estimate. This saving has been possible after absorbing the various increases in the wage bill of the staff and the higher costs of materials and stores through savings achived by vigorous economy measures and non-materialisation of the level of traffic anticipated in the Budget.

Broad factors explaining the gross increases in Working Expenses during the year and savings achieved by Railways are narrated below.

(i) *Increase in Staff costs.*—After March, 1974 working expenses came unde r considerable strain. Since the Railways are a labour intensive undertaking, the greate pressure was on the wage bill. After the preparation of the Budget estimates for 1974-75, six successive increases in dearness allowance have been retrospectively sanctioned to the Central Government employees—first three instalments from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974 and the next lot from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974. These increase in the rates of dearness allowance to staff are estimated to cast a burden of Rs. 95.44 crores in the current year—Rs. 56.44 crores towards increases sanctioned from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974 and Rs. 39.00 crores from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974. On account of arrear payments during the year in implementation of pay Commission's recommendations and other factors an additional amount of Rs. 6.07 crores is required as contribution to the Provident Fund accounts of the Railway servants who have ratained the State Railway Provident Fund benefits. Incentives to loyal staff who struck to their duty posts during the All India Railway Strike in May, 1974 and perfomed arduous work in the face of physical intimidation are estimated to involve an expenditure of Rs. 4.53 crores. An additional amount of Rs. 0.50 crore is required to accommodate debits from State Government towards the cost of Order Police. with an additional requirement of Rs. 0.47 crore for other miscellaneous factors, the total post-budget increase in staff costs works out to Rs. 107.01 crores. These increases have been offet by less expenditure of Rs. 30.12 crores made up of Rs. 23.81 crores on account of intensive economy measures and Rs. 6.31 crores on account of savings in allowances and in emoluments accruing from the Railway Strike in May, 1974. The wage bill is thus expected to rise by Rs. 76.89 crores in the net due to the various factors which arose after the presentation of the Budget Elimates for 1974-75 first Supplementary Grants to lling Rs. 56.44 crores were sanctioned by the Parliament in September, 1974 which were just sufficient to cover payments on account of increase in dearness allowance sanctioned from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974. The balance increase of Rs. 20.45 crores has been obsorbed through savings in other heads of expenditure due to economy measures and non-materrilisation of the level of traffic anticipated in the Budget.

(ii) *Increases in cost of Stores.*—Substantial increases have also occurred in the cost of consumable stores like lubricant, engine oil, greases and other petroleum products, stationary and forms, clothing etc. Additional expenditure on this account is estimated at Rs. 6.33 crores.

(iii) *Saving in fuel* —The above increases have been obsorbed by savings in fuel Rs. 16.13 crores) and under repairs and maintenance of rolling stock and other assets (Rs. 23.91 crores). The aggregate effect of the above variations is that there is a net saving of Rs. 13.26 crores in the Revised Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses over the sanctioned grant, inclusive of Supplementary Grant obtained in September, 1974.

14. Variations (rounded off to the nearest lakhs of rupees) under each of the Demands for Revenue Working Expenses are explained below :—

Demand No. 4—Administration:—The Revised Estimate under this demand is Rs. 132.72 crores, involving an increase of Rs. 10.82 crores over the original budget grant and Rs. 2.00 crores over the total grant inclusive of Supplementary Grant obtained in September, 1974. The increase is due to payment to staff on account of increase in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974 (Rs. 8.78 crores); payment of increase in dearness allowance sanctioned retrospectively from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974 (Rs. 6.01 crores); cash awards and other incentives to loyal workers who stuck to their duty posts during the railway strike in May, 1974 and performed arduous work in the face of physical and other forms of intimidation (Rs. 0.81 crore) ;and icreased provision for adjustment of debits from State Governments on account of cost of Order Police (Rs. 0.50 crore) There increases are partly off-set by savings in elemuments due to railway strike in May, 1974 (Rs. 1.09 crores) and economy measures (Rs. 4.19 crores). A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 8.82 crores was obtained in September, 1974. There is therefore a further increase of Rs. 2.00 crores over and above the total grant inclusive of Supplementary Grant, provision for which is necessary.

The increase of Rs. 0.56 lakh under *charged* appropriation is due to more payments in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance.—The Revised Estimate for the current year excess for original budget grant by Rs. 12.33 crores under 'Voted' portion and Rs. 1.99 lakhs under *Charged* apporopriation. The post budget increase under this grant are on account of increase in dearness allowance sanctioned from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974 (Rs. 23.20 crores); provision for payment of increase in dearness allowance sanctioned retrospectively from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974 (Rs. 16.01 crores), cash awards and other incentives to loyal workers who stood at their duty posts and did arduous work in the face of great physicial and other intimidation during the railway strike in May, 1974 (Rs. 1.21 crores). Thus there was an additional post budgetary burden of Rs. 40.42 crores on expenditure chargeable to this demand. The Railways have not only absorbed this expenditure within their sanctioned grant through intensive economy measures but have also been able to achive further savings of Rs. 7.30 crores. There is an additional saving of Rs. 3.57 crores as a result of non-accrual of emoluments due to railway strike in May, 1974. The net effect of these variations is a saving of Rs. 10.87 crores under this grant over the total sanctioned grant inclusive of the Supplementary Grant sanctioned September, 1974.

The increase of Rs. 1.99 lakhs under Charged appropriation is to cover payments in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 6—Operating Staff : —Under this Demand there is an excess of Rs. 16.91 crores over the original Budget grant and a saving of Rs. 3.26 crores over the total grant, inclusive of Supplementary Grant sanctioned in September, 1974. The inrease of Rs. 16.91 crores over the original Budget grant is on account of payment of higher rates of dearness allowance sanctioned from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974 (Rs. 20.34 crores); payment of increases in dearness allowance sanctioned restropectively from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974 (Rs. 14.12 crores); cash awards and other incentives to loyal staff who stood at their duty posts and did arduous work in the face of physical and other intimidation during the railway strike in May, 1974 (Rs. 1.74 crores) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 0.46 crore). These increases are partly offset by savings in emoluments accruing as a result of railway strike in May, 1974 (Rs. 17.30 crores). and other economy measures (Rs. 17.30 crores). The aggregate effect of these variations is that there is an excess of Rs. 16.91 crores in the Revised Estimate 1974-75 over the original Budget Grant for the year. A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 20.17 crores was sanctioned in September, 1974 to cover payment of increase in dearness allowance sanctioned from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974. There is thus a saving of Rs. 3.26 crores from the total sanctioned grant.

The saving of Rs. 43.56 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation is on account of less payments in satisfaction of court decrees anticipated during the year.

Demand No. 7—Operation Fuel:—The Revised Estimate for 1974-75 shows a saving of Rs. 16.13 crores under Fuel after absorbing the increase in price of coal effected after passing of the Railway Budget (Rs. 15.32 crores); increase in price of diesel oil (Rs. 10.04 crores); increase by the State Electricity Board in the tariff of electric power for traction purposes (Rs. 2.97 crores; payment of increase in the rates of dearness allowance anctioned in 1974-75 to staff charged to this Demand (Rs. 0.12 crores). These increase have been offset by less expenditure of Rs. 44.58 crores due to non-materialisation of the level of traffic anticipated in the Budget resulting in a saving of Rs. 16.13 crores from the sanctioned grant.

The increase of Rs. 24.45 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation is for payments in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 8—Operation other than Staff and Fuel :—The Revised Estimate for 1974-75 under this Demand shows an excess of Rs. 7.92 crores over the original Budget grant and of Rs. 6.58 crores over the total grant, inclusive of the Supplementary Grant sanctioned in September, 1974, under the 'Voted' portion and an increase of Rs. 2445 lakhs under the Charged oppropriation. The increase of Rs. 7.92 crores under the 'Voted' portion over the original Budget is on account of payments to staff for increases in dearness allowance sanctioned from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974 (Rs. 1.19 crores); increases in dearness allowance sanctioned from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974 (Rs. 0.82 crore); cash awards and other incentives to loyal workers who stood at their duty posts and did arduous work in the face of physical intimidation during railway strike in May, 1974 (Rs. 0.07 crore); increase in the cost of consumable stores such as lubricants, engine oils petroleum products, stationery and forms, clothing etc. (Rs. 5.45 crores); more payments for compensation claims for goods lost or damaged due to increase in price index (Rs. 0.58 crore) and increase tariff of electrcity by the State Electricity Boards (Rs. 1.66 crores). The above increases have been partly off set on account of savings in emuluments accruing from May, 1974 strike (Rs. 0.13 crore) more credit adjustments under Stock Adjustment Account (Rs. 0.82 crore) and economy measures (Rs. 0.90 crore). In the net, there is an excess of Rs. 7.92 crores over the original Budget. A Supplementary grant of Rs. 1.34 crores was sanctioned in September, 1974 to cover payments to staff for increase in dearness allowance sanctioned from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974 with the result that the excess over total grant, inclusive of Supplementary Grant works out to Rs. 6.58 crores.

The increase of Rs. 24.45 lakhs under Charged appropriation is for paying in satisfaction of court decrees

Demand No.9—Miscellanous Expenses.—There is an excess of Rs. 7.72 crores under this Demand over the Budget Grant for the year under the Voted portion and a savings of Rs. 2.68 lakhs under the *Charged* approppriation. The excess under the Voted portion is on account of more contribution to Provident Fund, consequent on arrear payments made to staff (under SRPF rules) in implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission

(Rs. 6.56 crores); more Special Contributions and gratuities to retiring staff (Rs. 0.18 crore); payment to staff charged to this demand of increases in dearness allowance from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974 (Rs. 0.29 crore); payment of increases in dearness allowance sanctioned retrospective from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974 (Rs. 0.20 crore); awards and other incentives to loyal workers who stood at their duty posts and did arduous work in the face of physical and other intimidation during May, 1974 strike (Rs. 0.38 crore); expenditure incurred in connection with the strike period measures (Rs. 1.14 crores); more expenditure on Indian charges on revenue stores such as insurance, freight etc. (Rs. 0.56 crore); provision for civil defence measures etc. (Rs. 0.20 crore) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 0.25 crore). These increases have been offset to some extent by more railway employees opting for the pensionary form of retirement benefits (1.26 crores); more credits under Suspense (Rs. 0.51 crore) and other economy measures (Rs. 0.27 crore).

The saving of Rs. 2.68 lakhs under the *Charged* appropriation is on account of less payment anticipated to be made in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 10—*Staff wefare*:—The Revised Estimate for 1974-75 under this demand shows an excess of Rs. 2.40 crores over the original budget and a saving of Rs. 0.52 crore over the total grant. inclusive of Supplementary Grant sanctioned in September, 1974. The excess of Rs. 2.40 crores over the original budget is on account of payment to staff for increases in dearness allowance sanctioned from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974 and 1-4-1974 (Rs. 2.57 crores); increases in dearness allowance sanctioned crores); advance increments and cash awards to from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974 (Rs. 1.79 crores) advance increments and cost awards to loyal staff who stood at their duty posts & during the railway strike in May, 1974 (Rs. 0.33 crore) and inter demand transfer of expenditure for which corresponding surrender is accounted for in other affected payments (Rs. 0.36 crore). These increses are partly off set up savings in emoluments accruing from May, 1974 strike (Rs. 0.20 crore) and other economy measures Rs. 2.45 crores over the original budget. A Supple-(Rs. 2.40 crores). There is thus an increase of mentary Grant of Rs. 2.92 crores was sanctioned in September, 1974 with the result that there is a saving of Rs. 0.52 crore over the total grant, inclusive of the Supplementary Grant.

OTHER ITEMS MAKING UP TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES

15. The contribution to the Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund has been maintained at Rs. 115.00 crores as provided for in the Budget. Appropriation to Pension Fund has also been kept at the budget level of Rs. 15.85 crores. Payments to Worked lines are also anticipated to be at the budgeted level.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

16. The table below compares the Revised Estimate under 'Miscellaneous Transactions' with the original Budget and the Actuals of the previous year.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget, Estimates, 1974-75	Revised Estimate 1974-75
RECEIPTS			
Receipts from Subsidised Companies	3	4	4
Other Miscellaneous receipts	27	19	38
Receipts from surcharge on Passengers . ..	..	8,00	7,31
TOTAL RECEIPTS . .	30	8,23	7,73
EXPENDITURE			
Land	..	..	..
Subsidy	1	1	1
Surveys	75	1,36	96
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . . .	8,78	10,11	10,63
Open Line Works (Revenue) .	6,76	7,5	6,13
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund .	..	8,00	7,31
Appropriation to Pension Fund	15	15	15
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	16,45	27,13	25,19
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure . . .	16,15	18,90	17,46

NET MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

The Budget Estimate for Net Miscellaneous expenditure for the current year was Rs. 18.90 crores. The Revised Estimate under this head is placed at Rs. 17.46 crores involving a decrease of Rs. 1.44 crores. This reduction is mainly on account of an economy cut of Rs. 1.37 crores under Open Line Works (Revenue) & less expenditure of Rs. 0.40 crore on Surveys partly offset by increase to cover payments to staff under miscellaneous establishments on account of increases in dearness allowance with effect from 1-1-1974, 1-2-1974, 1-4-1974, 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974.

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

17. The Budget Estimate of dividend payable to General Revenue was Rs. 181.67 crores. The Revised Estimate is Rs. 189.33 crores involving an increase of Rs. 7.66 crores. The increase in dividend liability is mainly on account of certain new lines completing their period of moratorium and earning sufficient profits to discharge a part of deferred dividend after paying the current dividend. Lesses is also anticipated on strategic lines. The Revised Estimate of dividend payable to General Revenues takes into account the latest available estimate of capital-at-charge and deferred dividend payment on new lines completing the period of moratorium and showing profits. In addition, the throw-forward liability of Rs. 15.79 crores relating to the last year is to be adjusted in the accounts for the current year.

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

18. The principal financial figures of the current year according to the Revised Estimate are compared below with the Budget Estimate and the Actuals of the previous year.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals 1973-74	Budget Estimates, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	1137.89	1427.15	1401.15
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses	935.33	1148.37	1191.55
**Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	115.00	115.00	115.00
**Appropriation to Pension Fund	15.85	15.85	15.85
Payment to Worked Lines .	0.15	0.15	0.15
Total Working Expenses .	1066.33	1279.37	1322.55
Net Traffic Receipts . .	71.56	147.78	78.60
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS			
Receipts	0.30	8.23	7.73
†Expenditure	16.45	27.13	25.19
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure	16.15	18.90	17.46
Net Railway Revenue .	55.41	128.88	61.14
††Dividend to General Revenues	170.92	181.67	189.33
Net Surplus (+)/Shortfall—	—115.51	—52.79	—128.19
	(—)99.72***		(—)143.98)@
Operating Ratio	93.7%	89.7%	94.4%

SHORTFALL

19. The above statement indicates that due to an increase of Rs. 43.18 crores in working expenses and of Rs. 7.66 crores in devided payable to General Revenues, coupled with a shortfall of Rs. 26.00 crores in gross traffic receipts offset by a saving of Rs. 1.44 crores under miscellaneous expenditure the year is anticipated to close with a net shortfall of Rs. 128.19 crores against Rs. 52.79 crores anticipated in the Budget. This is exclusive of the throw-forward dividend liability of Rs. 15.79 crores pertaining to 1973-74. If the throw-forward liability is taken into account the shortfall for the year works out to Rs. 143.98 crores.

FUNDS

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

20. The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 175.74 crores. The Fund would receive during the year a contribution of Rs. 115.00 crores from Revenue, of Rs. 2.69 crores from the three Production Units viz. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory and a credit of Rs. 9.33 crores as interest accruing on the balance. With an anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 107.02 crores from the Fund during the year, the balance in the Fund is expected to stand at Rs. 195.74 crores at the end of the financial year.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

21. The Revenue Reserve Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 0.11 crore. Since the year is estimated to close with a deficit of Rs. 128.19 crores, the same will have to be made good by withdrawal from the Revenue Reserve Fund. This liability is proposed to be met by taking loan from the General Revenues; additionally a withdrawal 15.79 crores is required for payment to eneral Revenues on account of the throw forward dividend liability pertaining to 1973-74 Rs. 5.98 crores for payment of interest on outstanding loan and Rs. 33.24 crores for payment of the one-third instalment of the loan of Rs. 99.72 crores taken in 1973-74. Thus, the total withdrawal from the fund would be of the order of Rs. 183.20 crores. With the opening balance of Rs. 11 lakhs and interest accruing to the fund of Rs. 2 lakhs a loan of Rs. 183.07 crores would be required from General Revenues to meet the withdrawals from the fund. At the end of the year the fund will owe Rs. 249.55 crores to General Revenues.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

22. The expenditure chargeable to the fund for financing works amounting to Rs. 16.65 crores is expected to be Rs. 1.85 crores less than the Budget. Interest charges on out-standing loans work out to Rs. 5.58 crores. The total withdrawal from the fund is, thus, anticipated to be Rs. 22.23 crores With an opening balance of Rs. 0.31 crore and Rs. 0.02 crore accruing as interest on the balance, there is a gap of Rs. 21.90 crores. This shortfall of Rs. 21.90 crores is proposed to be met through a loan from General Revenues. The Fund had an outstanding loan liability of Rs. 108.30 crores to the General Revenues at the end of 1973-74. With the additional loan of Rs. 21.90 crores during the year, the Fund will owe Rs. 130.20 crores to the General Revenues at the close of the financial year.

PENSION FUND

23. After providing for an adjustment of Rs. 0.92 crore on account of expected transfer to the Fund of the Govt. contribution to the State Railway Provident Fund in respect of pre-1957 staff who had opted for the pensionary form of retirement benefits, the opening balance in the fund would be Rs. 143.13 crores. The Fund will receive during the year a contribution of Rs. 16.00 crores from Revenue, Rs. 60 lakhs from the three Production Units and of Rs. 2.11 crores on account of transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund. The interest accruing to the Fund during the year is estimated to be Rs. 7.35 crores. The withdrawal from the Fund for disbursement of pension charges during the year is expected to be Rs. 19.39 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 149.80 crores in the fund at the close of the year.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

24. This fund was instituted from 1-4-1974 to meet the expenditure on compensation to passengers involved in Railway accidents, certain specified safety and passenger amenities works. The fund is credited with receipts from the surcharge levy on passenger traffic introduced with effect from 1-1-1974 to cover the increase in the amount of compensation payable in the case of death or permanent disablement of passengers involved in railway accidents. The fund has an opening balance of Rs. 1.61 crores transferred from "Deposits Miscellaneous" representing the receipts from the surcharge on passenger traffic during the period 1-1-1974 to 31-3-1974. The Fund will receive a credit of Rs. 7.31 crores from receipts of surcharge against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 8.00 crores. This shortfall in receipts is mainly on account of passenger traffic not coming up to the expectations of the Budget Besides, an amount of Rs. 23 lakhs will accrue to the fund as interest on balance. The withdrawal from the found is estimated at Rs. 1.56 crores made up of Rs. 147 crores to cover payments to passengers involved in Railway accidents, Rs. 7 lakhs for safety works and Rs. 2 lakhs for passenger amenities, leaving a balance of Rs. 7.59 crores in the fund at the close of the year.

BUDGET ESTIMATES—1975-76

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Passenger Earnings

25. Passenger earnings during 1975-76 have been assessed at Rs. 477.06 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 405.85 crores i.e. an increase of Rs. 71.21 crores. The estimate includes the additional revenue of Rs. 35.16 crores during 1975-76 on account of full year's effect of increases in passenger fares effected from 15-9-1974. During 1974-75, passenger traffic suffered a set back because of the All-India Railwaymen's strike of May, 1974 and the cancellation of a large number of passenger trains for want of adequate supplies of loco coal. It is expected that during 1975-76, these adverse factors of last year would not recur and passenger traffic would recover at least to the level attained in 1973-74. Based on this assumption, an additional increase in passenger earnings of Rs. 36.05 crores is anticipated during the Budget year.

Other Coaching

'Other Coaching' earnings for 1975-76 have been estimated at Rs. 76.10 crores that is Rs. 7.52 crores more than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 68.58 crores for 1974-75. The increase in the Budget Estimate for 1975-76 takes into account the full year's effect (Rs. 3.05 crores) of revision in the rates effected from 15-9-1974 and Rs. 4.47 crores on account of increase in traffic.

Goods Earnings

The Budget Estimate for 1975-76 under 'Goods Earnings' is Rs. 1084.50 crores against the Revised Estimate for 1974-75 of Rs. 899.82 crores showing an increase of Rs. 184.68 crores. The above increase includes additional revenue on account of full year's effect of the revision in freight rates effected from 15-9-1974 (Rs. 80.32 crores) and from the anticipated increase of 18 million tonnes of revenue earning originating traffic in 1975-76 over the Revised Estimate of 1974-75 wherein 172 million tonnes of revenue earnings originating traffic have been assumed. The Budget Estimate also takes into account additional revenue expected to accrue during 1975-76 as a result of withdrawal* of subsidised rates for carriage of foodgrains and pulses (Rs. 35.50 crores) and for the transport of iron ore and maganese ore for export (Rs. 3.50 crores). The rates for these commodities are being brought in alignment with current operating costs and within the framework of the standard freight structure.

Sundry Earnings

Sundry Earnings are expected to be Rs. 39.20 crores in 1975-76 against the Revised Estimate for 1974-75 of Rs. 38.90 crores i.e. Rs. 0.30 crore more than the Revised Estimate.

Suspense

Earnings in Suspense awaiting realisation are expected to raise to Rs. 12 crores in the Revised Estimate of 1974-75. The increase has been limited to Rs. 6.00 crore in the Budget Estimate for 1975-76 in the expectation that the difficulties of the consignees in the payment of railway dues will not persist during 1975-76 and it will be possible to realise railway dues from them more promptly.

Gross Traffic Receipts

The Budget Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts for 1975-76 thus comes to Rs. 1670.86 crores against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1401.15 crores i.e. an increase of Rs. 269.71 crores. The Budget Estimate for 1975-76 of 'Gross Traffic Receipts' is compared with the correspnding Revised Estimate of 1974-75 and the Actuals for 1973-74 in the table below :

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1973-74	Revised Estimate 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
TRAFFIC EARNINGS :			
Passengers : Upper	43.42	38.89	46.68
Second	323.73	366.96	430.38
Total passenger earnings	367.15	405.85	477.06
Other Coaching Earnings	59.35	68.58	76.10
Goods Earnings	680.41	899.82	1084.50
Sundry Other Earnings	40.09	38.90	39.20
Total	1147.00	1413.15	1676.86
Suspense	—9.11	—12.00	—6.00
Gross Traffic Receipts	1137.89	1401.15	1670.86

26. The Budget Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses during 1975-76 has been placed at Rs. 1370.27 crores (Gross) involving an increase of Rs. 110.06 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1260.21 crores for 1974-75. The credits which are exhibited outside the scope of the Demands but taken in reduction of expenditure, are estimated to be higher by Rs. 3.33 crores. Taking these credits into account, the net Ordinary Working Expenses are estimated to be Rs. 1298.28 crores during 1975-76 against the Revised Estimate for 1974-75 of Rs. 1191.55 crores i.e. an increase of Rs. 106.73 crores over the level of expenditure in the previous year. The increased expenditure is mainly on account of :

(a) net escalation in staff costs (Rs. 18.08 crores); (Gross increase Rs. 66.79 crores minus surrender of Rs. 48.71 crores—18.08 crores).

(b) increase in the cost of repairs and maintenance of Way and Works, Rolling Stock, Electrical, Signalling and Tele-communication Services (Rs. 42.74 crores);

(c) more expenditure on fuel arising from increase in consumption to deal with the projected increase in traffic and higher cost of fuel (Rs. 42.89 crores) ; and

(*d*) increase in the cost of consumable stores such as lubricants, oils, other petroleum products, stationery and forms, clothing etc. and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 6.35 crores).

The broad factors which have contributed to the increase in the wage bill are :—

(*a*) full year's effect of increase in the rates of Dearness Allowance sanctioned from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974 (Rs. 15.00 crores) ;

(b) net effect of annual increments (Rs. 11.80 crores) ;

(*c*) filling up of vacancies and full year's effect of staff appointment in 1974-75 (Rs. 5.62 crores) ;

(*d*) implementation of the award of Miabhoy Railway Labour Tribunal relating to Hours of Employment Regulations and non-employment of casual labour in certain establishment such as sheds, yards, etc. (Rs. 10.00 crores).

(*e*) removal of anomalies arising out of the implementation of recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and cadre review of Class III & IV Staff (Rs. 8.00 crores) ;

(*f*) new Units of Territorial Army to be raised on the Railways (Rs. 2.20 crores) ;

(*g*) non-recurrence in 1975-76 of savings in emoluments in 1974-75 accruing from the all-India Railway Stirke in May, 1974 (Rs. 5.86 crores) ; and

(h) increased expenditure on Medical, Health and Welfare Services etc. including increased provision for the Staff Benefit Fund the contribution to which has been raised from the existing per capita rate of Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 9.00 and miscellaneous other factors (Rs. 8.31 crores).

It will be recalled that the Budget for 1974-75 contained a provision of nearly Rs. 42 crores for payment of arrears during the year on account of implementation of recommendations of the Third Pay Commission effective from 1st January, 1973 which is not to recur in 1975-76. An additional provision of Rs. 2.50 crores has also been included in Revised Estimate of 1974-75 under Demand No. 9 for increased contributions to Provident Fund, Special Contribution to Provident Fund and Gratuities etc. on account of arrear payment made to staff in implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. These requirements are not to recur in 1975-76 and the Budget Estimate, therefore, fully takes into account the correspondnig surrender of Rs. 44.50 crores on account of these factors. There would be a further surrender of Rs. 2.67 crores due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of two months of arrears payments made in 1974-75 for the increase in Dearness Allowance sanctioned from 1-2-1974 and of Rs. 1.54 crores due to non-recurrence of expenditure incurred in 1974-75 in connection with cash awards loyal workers. After providing for all these surrenders, there is a net increase of Rs. 18.08 crores in the staff costs in Budget Estimate for 1975-76 over the Revised Estimate of 1974-75.

Appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund is proposed to be maintained at Rs. 115 crores during 1975-76 *i.e.* at the same level as in 1974-75. This is in compliance of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1973, made in their Sixth Report approved by Parliament in December, 1974. The appropriation to Railway Pension Fund (exclusive of provision for miscellaneous establishments) has been raised to Rs. 16.80 crores against Rs. 15.85 crores in 1974-75.

The Budget Estimate of Working Expenses for 1975-76 is shown below alongside the Revised Estimate for the current year and the actuals for the previous year :—

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals 1973-74	Revised Estimate 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
Demand No. 4—Administration	102.58	132.72	137.87
Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance . . .	378.51	471.73	513.84
Demand No. 6—Operating Staff	216.22	281.94	292.79
Demand No. 7—Operation (Fuel)	171.64	204.26	247.15
Demand No. 8—Operation Other than Staff and Fuel .	58.88	73.78	79.87
Demand No. 9—Misc. Expenses	37.98	50.49	51.80

Demand No. 10—Staff Welfare.	34.13	45.29	46.95
TOTAL	999.94	1260.21	1370.27
Credits or recoveries	—64.61	—68.66	—71.99
NET	935.33	1191.55	1298.28
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	115.00	115.00	115.00
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	15.85		16.80
Payments to Worked Lines	0.15		0.17
*Excludes appropriation to Pension Fund for Misc. Establishments	0.15	0.15	0.20

27. The variations (rounded off to the nearest lakh of rupee) under each of the Demands are explained in detail in the following paragraphs :

Demand No. 4—*Administration.*—The increase of Rs. 5.15 crores under this Demand under the 'Voted' portion is to provide for Rs. 2.40 crores on account of the net effect of annual increments, Rs. 2.31 crores towards full year's effect of payment to staff on account of increase in the rates of Dearness Allowance sanctioned from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974, Rs. 1.93 crores for removal of anomalies arising out of Pay Commission's recommendations and cadre review of Class III and Class IV staff, Rs. 1.79 crores for full year's effect in respect of pay & allowances of the staff appointed in 1974-75 and the likely staff additions during 1975-76 including changes in personnel, upgradation etc., Rs. 0.81 crores to cover additional expenditure in 1975-76 over 1974-75 due to non-recurrence of the savings in emoluments accruing in the previous year from the Railway Strike in May, 1974, Rs. 0.26 crore for providnig clothing and equipment to personnel of the Railway Protection Force due to implementation of the revised Dress Regulations and Rs. 0.62 crore on account of other miscellaneous factors. These increases are partly offset by saving of Rs. 4.71 crores due to non-recurrence of the arrear payments made in 1974-75 towards implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations and Rs. 0.26 crore on account of non-recurrence of two months' arrear payments made in 1974-75 for retrospective sanction of increase in the rates of Dearness Allowance from 1-2-1974.

The saving of Rs. 0.54 lakh under *Charged* appropriation is due to less incidence of Court decrees anticipated in 1975-76.

Demand No. 5—*Repairs and Maintenance.*—The increase of Rs. 42.13 crores under the Voted Portion in the Budget Estimate for 1975-76 over the Revised Estimate of 1974-75 under this Demand is to cover higher incidence of expenditure on the repairs and maintenance of Railway assets such as Way & Works Rolling Stock, Electrical, Signalling and Tele-communication services etc. The provision also includes the increase in the cost of repairs and maintenance due to new assets to be pressed into service in 1975-76. The increases under each of the detailed heads of demand are explained below :—

(*i*) *Maintenance of Way & Works.*—There is an increase of Rs. 4.96 crores under this head. An additional provision of Rs. 2.31 crores is required for payment to staff towards increases in the rates of Dearness Allowance sanctioned from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974, Rs. 1.45 crores for implementation of Miabhoy Award relating to Hours of Employment Regulations and non-employment of casual labour in certain establishments such as yards etc., Rs. 1.23 crores to cover the net effect of annual increments, Rs. 0.61 crore for removal of anomalies arising out of Pay Commission's recommendations and cadre review of Class III and Class IV staff, Rs. 0.38 crore to provide for non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the changes in emoluments etc. accruing during 1974-75 from the Railway Strike of May, 1974, Rs. 2.34 crores for repairs and maintenance of service and residential buildings, Rs. 0.86 crore for flood protection works on the River Ganga and Rs. 0.26 crore for adjustment under the Stock Adjustment Account. An additional provision of Rs. 4.34 crores is required for maintenance of more track Kilometrage, yards, bridges, roads and other assets forming part of the expansion and development programme of the Railways to be brought into use during 1975-76 and of the existing civil engineering assets expected to be more intensively used. The above increases are partly offset by saving of Rs. 8.26 crores due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the arrear payments made in 1974-75 towards implementation of Pay commission's recommendations and Rs. 0.56 crore due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of two months' arrear payments made in 1974-75 on account of increases in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned retrospectively from 1-2-1974.

(*ii*) *Maintenance of Locomotives.*—The increased provision of Rs. 12.23 crores under this head is to provide for Rs. 1.64 crores for payment to staff towards increases in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974, Rs. 1.01 crores for implementation of Miabhoy Award relating to Hours of Employment Regulations and non-employment of casual labour in certain establishments such as sheds, yards, etc., Rs. 0.94 crore to cover the net effect of annual increments, Rs. 0.43 crore for removal of anomalies arising out of Pay Commission's recommendations and cadre review of Class III and Class IV staff, Rs. 0.70 crore due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the savings in emoluments etc. accruing in 1974-75 from the Railway Strike of May, 1974. An additional provision of Rs. 11.48 crores is required to cover more expenditure on running and workshop repairs to steam and diesel locomotives to ensure better service and availability of stock. These increases are partly offset by savings of Rs. 3.75 crores due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the arrear payments made in 1974-75 towards implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations and Rs. 0.22 crore due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of two months' arrear payments made in 1974-75 on account of increases in the rate of dearness allowance sanctioned retrospectively from 1-2-1974.

(*iii*) *Maintenance of Carriage and Wagon Stock.*—There is an increase of Rs. 13.39 crores under this head. The higher level of provision includes

Rs. 1.09 crores for payment to staff towards increases in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned with effect from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974, Rs. 1.10 crores for implementation of Miabhoy Award relating to Hours of Employment Regulations and non-employment of casual labour in certain establishments such as sheds, yards etc., Rs. 0.87 crore to provide for the net effect of annual increments, Rs. 0.46 crore for removal of anomalies arising out of Pay Commission's recommendations and cadre review of Class III and Class IV staff, Rs. 0.92 crore due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the savings in emoluments etc. which accrued in 1974-75 from the Railway Strike in May, 1974. Additional provision of Rs. 12.75 crores has been made to cover more expenditure on running and workshop repairs of Carriages and Wagons to ensure better service and availability of stock. The above increases are partly offset by savings of Rs. 3.60 crores on account of non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the arrear payments made in 1974-75 towards implementation of Third Pay Commission's recommendations and Rs. 0.20 crore due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of two months' arrear payments made in 1974-75 on account of increases in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned retrospectively from 1-2-1974.

(iv) *Maintenance of Ferry, Steamers and Harbours.*—The higher provision of Rs. 0.03 crore under this head is for payment of staff towards increases in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned with effect from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974, implementation of Miabhoy Award, the net effect of annual increments more repairs to steamers and barges etc. offset by savings due to non-recurrence of arrear payments made in 1974-75.

(v) *Maintenance of Electrical Services* :—The increase of Rs. 8.12 crores under this head is to provide Rs. 0.72 crore for payment to staff towards increasess in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned with effect from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974, Rs. 0.69 crore for implementation of Miabhoy Award relating to Hours of Employment Regulations and non-employment of casual labour in certain establishments such as sheds, yards etc., Rs. 0.77 crore to cover net effect of annual increments, Rs. 0.29 crore for removal of anomalies arising out of Pay Commission's recommendations and cadre review of Class III and Class IV Staff, Rs. 0.55 crore due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the savings in emoluments etc. which accrued in 1974-75 from the Railway Strike of May, 1974. Additional provision of Rs. 6.10 crores is required for repairs to electric locomotives, electrical multiple unit stock and electrical installations as a result of the expansion of electric traction and Rs. 1.57 crores for improvement of train lightings. These increases are partly offset by savings of Rs. 2.46 crores due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the arrear payments made in 1974-75 towards implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations and Rs. 0.11 crore due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of two months' arrear payments of increases in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned retrospectively from 1-2-1974.

(vi) *Maintenance of Signalling and Tele-Communication Services.*—The increased provision of Rs. 3.38 crores under this head is to cover Rs. 0.37 crore for payment to staff towards increases in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned with effect from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974, Rs. 0.32 crore for implementation of Miabhoy Award relating to Hours of Employment Regulations and non-employment of casual labour in certain establishments, Rs. 0.36 crore to cover net effect of annual increments, Rs. 0.13 crore for removal of anomalies arising out of Pay Commission's recommendations and cadre review of Class III and Class IV staff, Rs. 0.23 crore for non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the savings in emoluments etc. accruing in 1974-75 from the railway strike of May, 1974. Additional provision of Rs. 3.06 crores is necessary for increased expenditure on maintenance of signalling and tele-communication installations, purchase of stores, spares etc. and on new assets to be pressed into service inclusive of increased payment of Rs. 0.07 crore towards rental on P & T Line Wires. These increases are partly offset by savings of Rs. 1.04 crores due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of arrear payments made in 1974-75 towards implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and Rs. 0.05 crore due to non recurrence in 1975-76 of two months' arrear payments of increases in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned retrospectively from 1-2-1974.

(*vii*) *Other Expenses.*—There is a marginal increase of Rs. 0.02 crore under this head representing the net effect of increases due to payment of increased rates of dearness allowance, implementation of Miabhoy Award, annual increments etc. offset by less expenditure on tarpaulins, wagons sheets etc. non-recurrence of arrear payments made in 1974-75 etc.

The saving of Rs. 0.02 crore under Charged appropriation under this demand is due to the anticipated less incidence of Court decrees.

Demand No. 6—Operating Staff.—The increase of Rs. 10.51 crores in the Budget Estimate for 1975-76 under this Demand over the Revised Estimate of 1974-75 under the 'Voted' portion is to provide Rs. 4.41 crores on account of the net effect of annual increments ; Rs. 3.85 crores for minmium additional staff, filling up of vacancies, appointments to raise leave reserves to the prescribed level, changes in personnel including leave salary and also full year's effect of staff appointed in 1974-75 ; Rs. 1.74 crores due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the savings in emoluments which accrued in 1974-75 from the railway strike of May, 1974 ; Rs. 0.97 crore to cover additional expenditure on overtime and running allowances due to anticipated increase in traffic.; Rs. 0.64 crore towards implementation of 10-hour duty schedule of loco running staff ; Rs. 5.43 crores for full year's effect of payment to staff of increases in the rates of dearness allowances sanctioned from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974 ; Rs. 5.38 crores for implementation of Miabhoy Award relating to Hours of Employment Regulations and non-employment of casual labour in certain establishments ; Rs. 3.18 crores for removal of anomalies arising out of Pay Commission's recommendations and cadre review of Class III and Class IV staff and Rs. 0.36 crore for other minor causes. These increases are partly offset by savings of

Rs. 14.34 crores due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of arrear payments made in 1974-75 towards implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and Rs. 1.11 crores towards non-recurrence of two months' arrear payments of dearness allowance made in 1974-75 on account of retrospective increases in the rates of dearness allowance from 1-2-1974.

The increase of Rs. 0.34 crore under *'Charged'* appropriation is on account of more payments in satisfaction of court decrees anticipated in 1975-76.

Demand No. 7—*Operation Fuel.*—The Budget Estimate for 1975-76 is based on the target of additional 18 million tonnes of freight traffic to be carried in 1975-76 over the level of traffic anticipated in 1974-75. The additional amount of Rs. 42.89 crores is the minimum requirement for increased expenditure on fuel to meet the higher level of traffic anticipated in the budget and higher cost of fuel. The increase is Rs. 25.47 crores under steam traction, Rs. 13.49 crores under diesel traction and Rs. 3.93 crores under electric traction.

Demand No. 8—*Operation other than Staff and Fuel.*—The increase of Rs. 5.97 crores under 'Voted' portion under this demand is to provide Rs. 0.12 crore towards net effect of annual increments; Rs. 0.32 crore for full year's effect of payment to staff on account of increases in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974; Rs. 0.07 crore due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the savings in 1974-75 from Railway Strike of May, 1974; Rs. 1.28 crores for more payment of compensation claims for goods lost or damaged to cover claims of higher value due to increase in prices; Rs. 4.68 crores for increase in the cost of consumable stores, lubricants, oils and greases etc. including full year's effect of the increase in the price of petroleum products; Rs. 0.62 crore to provide for full year's effect of the increase in the electricity tariff notified by various State Electricity Boards at different stages during 1974-75 and Rs. 0.25 crore for more expenditure on consumption of electricity due to commissioning of new assets. These increases are partly offset by savings of Rs. 0.46 crore due to non-recurrence of arrear payments made in 1974-75 towards implementation Pay Commission's Recommendations; Rs. 0.03 crore due to non-recurrence of two months arrear payments of dearness allowance made in 1974-75 arising from retrospective sanction of increase in the rates of dearness allowance from 1-2-74; Rs. 0.33 crore due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of the arrear payments made in 1974-75 to State Electricity Boards on account of surcharge etc. and Rs. 0.55 crore towards other miscellaneous factors.

The increase of Rs. 0.12 crore under 'Charged' appropriation is required for payments in satisfaction of court decrees anticipated during the year.

Demand No. 9—*Miscellaneous Expenses.*—Additional provision of Rs. 1.81 crores under this demand is to cover Rs. 1.40 crores for more contributions, Gratuities and Special Contribution to Provident Fund due to increase in emoluments as a result of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations; Rs. 0.77 crore for removal of anomalies arising out of Pay Commission's recommendations and cadre review of class III & IV staff; Rs. 0.05 crore to cover the net effect of annual increments; Rs. 0.08 crore for full year's effect of increases in dearness allowance rates sanctioned from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974; Rs. 0.44 crore for more catering stores due to increased volume of business and higher prices of raw materials; Rs. 0.43 crore to cover more expenditure on carriage of Revenue stores, insurance, port landing charges etc. and Rs. 0.42 crore to cover the aggregate effect of other miscellaneous causes. A provision of Rs. 2.20 crores has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1975-76 for new units of Territorial Army to be raised on the Railways. These increases are partly offset by savings of Rs. 2.89 crores due to non-recurrence of arrear payments made in 1974-75 towards implementation of Third Pay Commission's recommendations; Rs. 1.15 crores due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of expenditure incurred towards strike period measures in May, 1974; Rs. 0.40 crore for less debit transactions anticipated under 'Suspense' and Rs. 0.02 crore due ot non-recurrence of two months' arrear payments of dearness allowance made in 1974-75 due to retrospective sanction of increase in dearness allowance rates from 1-2-1974.

There is a saving of Rs. 0.02 crore under *'Charged'* appropriation.

Demand No. 10—*Staff Welfare.*—The excess of Rs. 1.66 crores under this demand is required to provide Rs. 1.04 crores for increased medical and health and welfare activities; Rs. 0.63 crore for net effect of annual increments; Rs. 0.69 crore for full year's effect of the increases in dearness allowance rates sanctioned from 1-6-1974, 1-7-1974 and 1-9-1974; Rs. 0.64 crore for increase in per capita contribution to Staff Benefit Fund from the existing level of Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 9.00 with effect from 1-4-75; Rs. 0.29 crore for training of staff towards implementation of 10-hour duty programme; Rs. 0.08 crore due to non-recurrence in 1975-76 of savings in emoluments which accrued in 1974-75 due to railway strike of May, 1974; Rs. 0.18 crore for removal of anomalies arising out of the implementation of Third Pay Commission's Recommendations and cadre review of Class III and Class IV staff and Rs. 0.19 crore for more re-imbursement of tuition fees and other educational activities. These increases are partly offset by savings of Rs. 1.97 crores due to non-recurrence of arrear payment made in 1974-75 towards implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations; Rs. 0.10 crore due to non-recurrence of arrear payments of two months' dearness allowance made in 1974-75 due to retrospective sanction of increase in dearness allowance rates from 1-2-1974 and Rs. 0.01 crore due to other small causes.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

28. The Budget Estimate for 1975-76 of Miscellaneous Transactions involves an increase of Rs. 2.24 crores over the Revised Estimate of 1974-75 and is

compared with the actuals of 1973-74 and Revised Estimate of 1974-75 in the table below:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Actuals 1973-74	Revised Estimate 1974-75	**Budget Estimate 1975-76**
RECEIPTS			
Receipts from subsidised companies . . .	3	4	**4**
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	27	38	**22**
Receipts from Surcharge on Passengers . . .	..	7,31	**7,53**
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	30	7,73	**7,79**
EXPENDITURE			
Land	..	..	**..**
Subsidy	1	1	**2**
Surveys	75	96	**93**
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure. . . .	8,78	10,63	**11,31**
Open Line Works (Revenue)	6,76	6,13	**7,50**
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund	..	7,31	**7,53**
Appropriation to Pension Fund	15	15	**20**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	16,45	25,19	**27,49**
NET MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE	16,15	17,46	**19,70**

The increase of Rs. 2.24 crores is on account of higher expenditure of Rs. 1.37 crores for minor works chargeable to Open Line Works (Revenue), Rs. 0.68 lakh on account of increase in other miscellaneous expenditure mainly due to payments of increases in dearness allowance rates sanctioned in 1974-75 to staff of the miscellaneous establishments, Rs. 5 lakhs for appropriation to Pension Fund, Rs. 1 lakh for subsidy to non-Government Railways and decrease of Rs. 16 lakhs under Miscellaneous Receipts partly offset by less expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs in Surveys.

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

29. The dividend liability to General Revenues for 1975-76 is estimated at Rs. 197.88 crores involving an increase of Rs. 8.55 crores against the Revised Estimate for 1974-75 of Rs. 189.33 crores. The increase is due to the anticipated increase in Capital-at-charge of the Ralways during the year.

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

30. A summary is given below of the financial results anticipated in the Budget for 1975-76 in comparision with the Revised Estimate for 1974-75 and Actuals of the previous year:—

(In crores of rupees)

	Actuals, 1973-74	Revised Estimate 1974-75	**Budget Estimate 1975-76**
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Gross Traffic Receipts .	1137.89	1401.15	**1670.86**
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses .	935.33	1191.55	**1298.28**
*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	115.00	115.00	**115.00**
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	15.85	15.85	**16.80**
Payments to Worked Lines .	0.15	0.15	**0.17**
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES . . .	1066.33	1322.55	**1430.25**
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS	71.56	78.60	**240.61**
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS			
Receipts . . .	0.30	7.73	**7.79**
†Expenditure . . .	16.45	25.19	**27.49**
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure. . . .	16.15	17.46	**19.70**
Net Railway Revenue . .	55.41	61.14	**220.91**
‡Dividend to General Revenues . . .	170.92	189.33	**197.88**
Net Surplus (+)/Shortfall(—)	(–)115.51 (–)99.72***	(–)128.19 (–)143.98@	**(+)23.03**
Operating Ratio . . .	93.7%	94.4%	**85.6%**

SURPLUS FOR 1975-76

31. The above statement indicates that a net surplus of Rs. 23.03 crores is anticipated during 1975-76 after discharge of full dividend liability to the General Revenues.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS 1975-76

32. Of the net surplus of Rs. 23.03 crores, it is proposed to allocate Rs. 18.00 crores to Development Fund for financing of the Works chargeable to this Fund and the balance Rs. 5.03 crores to Revenue Reserve Fund.

***Please see explanation under para on page 1.

@This includes throwforward dividend liability of Rs. 15·79 crores pertaining to 1973-74.

*Represents provision made from Revenne and excludes the contribution in respect of the three Production Unitsi, which charged to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account (Capital).

†Includes 20 lakhs for Appropriation to pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments like the Railway Board, the R.D.S.O., etc.

††At 5.5% on the Capital invested up to 31-3-1964 and 6% on capital invested thereafter. Out of one persent of the dividend payable on Capital invested upto 31-3-1964, a sum of Rs. 16.d5 crores is for transfer to the States in lieu of taxј on passenger fares and the balance is to assist the States to finance safety works in terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committees 1965, 1971 and 1973 and approved by the Parliament.

FUNDS

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

33. The Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund is expected to open the year with a balance of Rs. 195.74 crores. The Fund will receive a contribution of Rs. 115 crores from revenue in compliance of the recommendations made in the Sixth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (1973) approved by Parliament in December, 1974. A contribution of Rs. 2.73 crores is anticipated from the three production units namely Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory. Interest amounting to Rs. 10.12 crores will accrue to the Fund during the year on the balance. With the anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 120 crores from the Fund during 1975-76 to finance the works chargeable to Depreciation Reserve Fund, the Fund is expected to close the year with a balance of Rs. 203.59 crores.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

34. The Revenue Reserve Fund is expected to have an opening balance of Rs. 31 lakhs representing investment in shares of and loans to branch line companies. A sum of Rs. 94.26 crores is required during the year 1975-76 for payment from the Fund. (Rs. 33.24 crores representing the second instalment of loan of Rs. 99.72 crores taken in 1973-74 and Rs. 61.02 crores representing the first instalment of loan of Rs. 183.07 crores proposed to be taken in 1974-75 including the throwforward liability of the previous year). The net liability for payment of interest on outstanding loan on the fund account is estimated at Rs. 14.97 crores. Thus the total withdrawal from the Fund is estimated at Rs. 109.23 crores. With an amount of Rs. 5.03 crores proposed to be transferred to the Fund from revenue surplus a loan for the balance amount of Rs. 104.07 crores would be required from General Revenues during the year, after setting off Rs. 13 lakhs on account of interest accuring to Fund. At the end of 1975-76 the fund will owe a liability of Rs. 259.36 crores to the General Revenues.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

35. The Development Fund is anticipated to open the year with a nil balance. Withdrawal from the fund for financing works of development nature is estimated at Rs. 18.00 crores. A corresponding amount is proposed to be credited to the fund from revenue surplus anticipated in the Budget. The liability for ment of interest on the outstanding loan from General Revenues works out to Rs. 6.77 crores which is proposed to be met by obtaining a loan from General Revenues. No interest accures to the fund during the year. At the end of 1975-76 the fund will owe a loan liability of Rs. 136.97 crores to the General Revenues.

INDEBTEDNESS TO GENERAL REVENUES

36. The total indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues under Revenue Reserve Fund and Development Fund taken together will thus at the end of 1975-76 rise to Rs. 396.33 crores (Rs. 259.36 crores plus Rs. 136.97 crores).

PENSION FUND

37. The Pension Fund is expected to have an opening balance of Rs. 149.80 crores. The contribution of Rs.17.00 crores is proposed to be made to the fund from revenue during 1975-76 ; in addition Rs. 80 lakhs will be contributed to the fund by the three production units. Interest accruing to the fund on the balance in 1975-76 is estimated at Rs. 7.79 crores. With the anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 17.93 crores to meet pensionary payments the fund is anticipated to close with a balance of Rs. 157.46 crores.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

38. The fund is estimated to open the year with a balance of Rs. 7.59 crores. Appropriation to the fund from receipts from surcharge on passengers is estimated at Rs. 7.53 crores. Interest of Rs. 0.53 crore will accrue to the fund on the balance during the year. Anticipated withdrawal from the fund is of the order of Rs. 2 crores for payment towards accident compensation. Withdrawal for safety works and passenger amenities is estimated at Rs. 14 lakhs. With a total withdrawal of Rs. 2.14 crores anticipated during 1975-76, the fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 13.51 crores.

39. A detailed year-wise account of the five funds is given in Appendics XIII to XVIII of this Memorandum.

PART II

EXPENDITURE ON THE WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME OF RAILWAYS

Actual Expenditure for 1973-74

40. The Revised Estimate of expenditure on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock for 1973-74 chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) was Rs. 324.19 crores net—(Rs. 779.11 crores Gross, less credits of Rs. 454.92 crores which are outside the scope of the Grants but constitute reduction of expenditure in accounts). These revised estimates, it may be recalled, were fixed after imposing an economy cut of Rs. 13.47 crores on the railways' works expenditure. The actual expenditure at the end of the year came to Rs. 322.91 crores net—(Gross Rs. 772.55 crores less credits of Rs. 449.64 crores). The total saving which accrued as a result of economy cut was, therefore, Rs. 14.75 crores against Rs. 13.47 crore originally conceived—an improvement of Rs. 1.28 crores. This position was brought about by strict enforcement of financial-*cum*-exchequer control over plan expenditure on Railways.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1974-75

Budget and Revised Estimate for 1974-75 and analysis of variations in the Revised Estimates 1974-75 from the Budget.

41. The Budget for the current year (1974-75) provided for a net expenditure of Rs. 368.14 crores on Rolling Stock, Plant & Machinery and Works etc. including Metropolitan Transport Projects. In the middle of the year 1974-75, the Government decided to impose an economy cut in expenditure. In pursuance of this decision, Railways' plan expenditure had to be necessarily restricted. As a result, a net saving of Rs. 25.25 crores is expected to be achieved during the current year under Works Grants. This is the aggregate result of savings of Rs. 1.36 crores under Grant 13, Rs. 7.14 crores under Grant 14, Rs. 16.70 crores under Grant 15 and Rs. 5 lakhs under Grant 22 (Works chargeable to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund). The Revised Estimates have, therefore, been placed at Rs. 342.89 crores (Net) against the Budget Grant of Rs. 368.14 crores.

The Budget and Revised Estimate under each of the Works Grants 13, 14, 15 and 22 are compared below. Brief reasons for variations are also narrated.

Revised Estimates of Works Grants 1974-75 as compared with Budget Estimates.

42. The provision under each Grant is shown below :—

(In lakhs of rupes

Demand No.	Budget Grant 1974-75	Revised Estimate 1974-75
13. Open Line Works (Revenue)		
Gross	7,50	6,15
Credits	..	—1
Net	7,50	6,14
14. Construction of New Lines		
Gross	54,28	47,64
Credits	—9	—59
Net	54,19	47,05
15. Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.		
Gross	835,57	821,70
*Credits	—529,26	—532,09
Net	306,31	289,61
22. Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.		
Gross	14	9
Credits	..	..
Net	14	9
TOTAL		
Gross	897,49	875,58
Credits	—529,35	—532,69
Net	368,14	342,89

*NOTE.—The credits against Demand 15 are mainly under Stores Suspense and Manufacture Suspense, the former being for stores issued and debited to heads in other Demands and the latter for the outturn from manufacture debited to accounts heads under other Demands.

Revised Estimate for 1974-75—Grant-wise variations:

The Grant-wise variation in the Gross provision is briefly explained as under :

Demand No. 13—Open Line Works (Revenue)

The Revised Estimates under this Grant have been fixed at Rs. 6.15 crores (Voted) and Rs. 4 thousands under Charged, against the Budget Grant of Rs. 7.50 crores (Voted) *i.e.* Rs. 1.35 crores less under Voted and an excess of Rs. 4 thousands under Charged. The reduction of Rs. 1.35 crores is expected to be achieved as a result of economy cut applied on expenditure under this Demand during the year. The additional provision of Rs. 4 thousands under Charged is to cover certain payments arising out of court decrees.

Demand No. 14—Construction of New Lines.

Against the Budget Grant of Rs. 54.28 crores (Voted) the Revised Estimate has been fixed at Rs. 57.64 crores (Voted Rs. 47.60 crores and Charged Rs. 3.64 lakhs), involving a reduction of Rs. 6.68 crores under Voted and an excess of Rs. 3.64 lakhs under Charged. The reduction of Rs. 6.68 crores under Voted is expected to be achieved as a result of economy cut. The additional provision of Rs. 3.64 lakhs under Charged is to cover certain payments arising out of court decrees.

Demand No. 15—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.

Against the Budget Grant of Rs. 835.57 crores (Voted Rs. 835.55 and Charged Rs. 2 lakhs) the Revised Estimates have been fixed at Rs. 821.70 crores (Voted Rs. 821.51 crores and Charged Rs. 18.91 lakhs), involving a reduction ot Rs. 14.04 crores under Voted and an increase of Rs. 16.91 lakhs under Charged. Less provision required under Voted is due to reduction as a result of economy cut applied on expenditure under this Demand during the year. The reduction expected is under Machinery (Rs. 0.34 crore), Bridge Works (Rs. 0.64 crores), Track Renewals (Rs. 10.55 crores), Other Structural Engineering Works (Rs. 8.57 crores), Stores Suspense (Rs. 5.70 crores), Miscellaneous Advances (Rs. 13.85 crores) and taking over P & T line wires (Rs. 0.11 crore). This reduction has been partly offset by increased requirement under Manufacture Suspense (Rs. 14.67 crores) due to additional provision necessary for shop labour, more drawal of stores from Stores Suspense, and Rolling Stock (Rs. 11.05 crores) due to revision of the price of locomotives ex.CLW, to cover payments for Diesel/Electric Loco spares and more provision for manufacturing programmes in Railway Workshops and in the private sector.

The additional provision of Rs. 16.91 lakhs under Charged is required to cover payments arising out of court decrees.

Demand No. 22—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.

There is a saving of Rs. 5 lakhs under this Demand as compared to the Budget Grant of Rs. 14 lakhs.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1974-75

Position of net expenditure under Plan Heads

43. The summarised position of net expenditure in the Revised Estimate 1974-75 under Plan Heads is shown below :

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Budget Estimate 1973-75	Revised Estimate 1974-75	Variation
1	2	3	4
Capital	209,00	205,32	—3,68
Depreciation Reserve Fund	115,00	107,02	—7,98
Development Fund .	18,.50	16,65	—1,85
Open Line Works (Revenue)	7,50	6,14	—1,36
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	14	9	—5
TOTAL	350,14	335,22	—14,92
Metropolitan Transport Projects	18,00	7,67	—10,33
GRAND TOTAL . . .	368,14	342,89	—25,25

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1974-75

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Plan Heads	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rolling stock						
43,44	(*a*) Locomotives	35,29	17,38	..	..	..	52,67
5	(*b*) Boilers	—2	7	..	..	..	5
47,16	(*c*) Carriages	32,67	16,12	13	..	..	48,92
57,33	(*d*) Wagons	42,67	14,73	..	..	..	57,40
..	(*e*) Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,47,98	TOTAL	1,10,61	48,30	13	..	..	1,59,04
7,48	Machinery and Plant	1,19	5,14	7	61	..	7,01
56,52	Track Renewals	14	45,83	1	..	..	45,98
7,38	Bridge Works	62	5,20	82	22	..	6,86
54,19	Traffic Facilities	42,61	2,72	3,41	1,76	..	50,50
13,61	Signalling and Interlocking Works etc.	4,78	5,02	1,28	1,33	..	12,41
9,46	Workshops Including production units, namely CLW, DLW & ICF but excluding those provided as part of Electrification projects)	7,36	26	1,02	67	..	9,31
24,85	Electrification	21,43	18	1.15	..	..	22,76
4,61	Other Electrical Works	10	3,08	59	61	..	4,38
7,14	Staff Quarters	67	93	2,52	18	..	4,30
3,58	Amenities for Staff	—1	27	2,38	52	..	3,16
3,32	Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	..	7	2,65	..	..	2,72
12,33	New Lines	13,74	..	..	..	..	13,74
82	Restoration of dismantled Lines	24	4,92	..	..	..	5,16
2,71	Other Specified Works	62	61	62	25	..	2,10
36	Taking over of Open Line Wires from P&T Deptt.	25	..	..	..	..	25
14	Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	9	9
2,72	Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	2,72	..	..	..	..	2,72
1,52	Stores Suspense (Net)	—1,55	..	..	..	..	—1,55
2,45	Manufacture Suspense (Net)	—1,20	..	..	..	..	—1,20
3,03	Miscellaneous Advances (Net).	1,81	..	..	..	..	1,81
	Credits or Recoveries						
—15,93	(*a*) Credits for released material	..	—15,47	..	..	..	—15,47
—13	(*b*) Other Credits	—81	—4	..	—1	..	—86
3,50,14	TOTAL	205,32	107,02	16,65	6,14	9	335,22
18,00	Metropolitan Transport Projects	7,67	..	..	..	..	7,67
368,14	GRAND TOTAL	212,99	107,02	16,65	6,14	9	342,89

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

44. The break-up of the Actuals for 1973-74, the Revised Estimate 1974-75 and the Budget Estimate for 1975-76 by Plan Heads is given below:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Plan Heads	Actuals 1973-74	Revised Estimate 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rolling Stock	149,24	159,04	123,01
2.	Machinery and plant	6,03	7,01	7,50
3.	Track Renewals	39,81	30,51	32,97
4.	Bridge Works	8,49	6,86	7,44
5.	Traffic Facilities	54,04	50,50	54,17
6.	Signalling and Interlocking Works etc.	12,27	12,41	13,49
7.	Workshops (including Production Units, namely CLW, DLW and ICF but excluding those provided as part of Electrification Projects)	5,52	9,31	14,88
8.	Eletrification	19,13	22,76	20,00
9.	Other Electrical Works	3,89	4,38	4,58
10.	Staff Quarters	5,81	4,30	5,68
11.	Amenities for Staff	3,17	3,16	2,97
12.	Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	3.03	2,72	3,00
13.	New Lines	14,37	18,90	19,00
14.	Other Specified Works	1,80	2,10	2,41
15.	Taking over of open line wires from P&T Deptt.	27	25	36
16.	Investment in Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd.,	..	..	1
17.	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	9	14
18.	Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	..	2,72	10,00
19.	Stores Suspense, Manufacture Suspense, Miscellaneous Advances etc.	—8,34	—1,80	6,71
	TOTAL	318,26	335,22	328,32
	Probable Savings	..	..	—10,18
	NET	318,26	335,22	318,14
	Metropolitan Transport Projects	4,65	7,67	10,00
	GRAND TOTAL	322,91	342,89	328,14

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1975-76

45. The Budget Estimate for Works Expenditure for 1975-76 has been placed at Rs. 328.14 crores. This is about Rs. 14.75 crores less than the Revised Estimates for the current year.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Revised Estimate 1974-75	Budget Estimate 1975-76	Variation
Capital	205,32	172,50	—32,82
Depreciation Reserve Fund	107,02	120,00	+12,98
Development Fund	16,65	18,00	+1,35
Open Line Works (Revenue)	6,14	7,50	+1,36
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	9	14	+5
TOTAL	335,22	318,14	—17,08
Metropolitan Transport Projects	7,67	10,00	+2,33
GRAND TOTAL	342,89	328,14	—14,75

The break-up of the proposed expenditure in 1975-76 by Plan Heads and allocation is shown below:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Plan Heads	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund	Total
1.	Rolling Stock	58,79	63,75	47	..	..	1,23,01
2.	Machinery Plant	1,66	4,85	6	93	..	7,50
3.	Track Renewals	18	46,29	..	..	..	46,47
4.	Bridge Works	26	5,69	1,22	27	..	7,44
5.	Traffic Facilities	46,65	2,03	2,74	2,75	..	54,17
6.	Signalling and Interlocking Works etc	7,30	3,92	1,18	1,09	..	13,49
7.	Workshops (including Production Units, namely CLW, DLW & ICF but excluding those provided as part of Electrification Projects)	12,88	20	1,40	40	..	14,88
8.	Electrification	18,30	70	1,00	..	..	20,00
9.	Other Electrical Works	10	3,61	1,37	50	..	4,58
10.	Staff Quarters	73	1,07	3,45	43	..	5,68
11.	Amenities for Staff	2	24	2,21	50	..	2,97
12.	Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	..	2	2,98	..	..	3,00
13.	New Lines	17,02	1,13	..	..	..	18,15
14.	Restoration of dismantled Lines	13	72	..	..	..	85
15.	Other Specified Works	50	28	1,00	63	..	2,41
16.	Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	10,00	..	..	..	..	10,00
17.	Taking over of open line wires from P&T Department	36	..	..	..	..	36
18.	Investment in Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd,	1	..	..	..	..	1
19.	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	14	14
20.	(a) Stores Suspense (Net)	5,15	..	..	..	..	5,15
	(b) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	—6,45	..	..	..	..	—6,45
	(c) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	8,30	..	..	..	..	8,30
21.	Credits or Recoveries						
	(a) Credits for released materials	..	—13,50	..	..	..	—13,50
	(b) Other Credits	—29	..	..	..	..	—29
	TOTAL	181,60	120,00	19,08	7,50	14	328,32
	Probable Savings	—9,10	..	—1,08	..	..	—10,18
	NET	172,50	1,20,00	18,00	7,50	14	318,14
	Metropolitan Transport Projects	10,00	..	..	..	..	10,00
	GRAND TOTAL	182,50	120,00	18,00	7,50	14	328,14

Expenditure on Works

The details of the expenditure under broad heads without taking into account the probable savings of Rs. 10.18 crores are explained below. The total net expenditure would be Rs. 328.14 crores (Rs. 338.32 crores—Rs. 10.18 crores).

Of the gross provision of Rs. 203 crores for Works, Rs. 180 crores or 89 per cent is for Works in Progress and only Rs. 23 crores or 11 per cent is for New Works.

Rolling Stock Expenditure for 1975-76 Budget.

46. An expenditure of Rs. 123.71 crores (including Rs. 0.70 crore under Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities) is proposed in 1975-76 on Rolling Stock, of which Rs. 122.42 crores is for programmed deliveries of stock already on order and Rs. 1.29 crores is for new acquisitions, as detailed below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Deliveries against 1975-76 Programme	Deliveries against earlier Programmes.
Locomotives	1,27	40,25
Boilers	..	4
Carriages	1	45,01
Wagons	1	37,12
Ferries	..	..
TOTAL	1,29	122,42

(The Railway-wise distribution of the provision is given at pages 25—29 of Part I of the Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways).

The entire expenditure on Rolling Stock is for stock to be produced in this country.

The Programme of New Acquisition (*i.e.* items included in the Budget for the first time) includes the following units of Rolling Stock :

(In units)

Particulars	To be obtained from abroad	To be obtained from indigenous sources.	Total
(a) Locomotives :			
(*i*) Diesel Electric	..	33	33
(*ii*) Ballast tampers	..	12	12
(*iii*) Power Packs	..	40	40
(b) boilers	..	..	..
(c) (*i*) Carriage .	..	236	236
(*ii*) Electric Multiple units . . .	..	105	105
(d) Wagons (in terms of 4 wheelers) . . .	..	4,000	4,000

Machinery and Plant Expenditure in 1975-76 Budget.

47. The Budget provision for Machinery and Plant is Rs. 7.50 crores of which Rs. 7.00 crores is for programmed deliveries and only Rs. 50 lakhs for new acquisitions. Replacement of Machinery and Plant included in the 1975-76 programme (new acquisitions) is as usual only of items which are beyond economic repair.

(A summary of the requirements of each Railway under new acquisitions as well as programmed deliveries, is given at pages 30-31 of Part I of the Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways).

Provision for New Lines (Works in Progress and New Works) in 1975-76

48.—The provision of Rs, 48,08 crores for construction of new lines and Electrification of Railway lines, etc. is for the projects listed below :—

(Figures in lakhs of ruppes)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Expenditure upto 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (actual or expected)
	WORKS IN PROGRESS				
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1.	Construction of Wani-Chanaka Rail Link	22.54	50.00	457.22	31-12-1977
2.	Bassein Road-Diva Broad Gauge Rail Link (42 Kms)	321.41	300.00	652.59	1-4-1977
	EASTERN RAILWAY				
3.	Construction of a B.G. line in the area served by the former Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway.	5.10	1.00	343.90	1-4-1978
4.	Sub-structure for a double line Railway Bridge over Farakka Barrage as incorporated in Barrage Structure	0.11	0.50	399.39	11-11-1971

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Expenditure upto 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (actual or expected)
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
5.	Kathua-Jammu Construction of a new Broad Gauge Rail Link	1361.73	20.00	3.27	2-12-1972
6.	Shahdara-Saharanpur-Construction of a B.G. line in the area served by the former Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway	26.00	123.00	722.00	1-4-1979
7.	Rohtak-Bhiwani.—Construction of a new B.G. Line	10.00	30.00	572.80	31-3-1979
8.	Gohana-Panipat.—Restoration of dismantled line	15.00	50.00	103.00	1-4-1977
9.	Dalmau-Daryapur.—Restoration of dismantled line	35.00	50.00	54.18	1-4-1977
10.	Kanpur-Tundla Section.—Electrification of track	1206.09	7.50	125.17	1972-73
11.	Tundla-Delhi Section—Eletrification of track	1997.09	792.04	592.38	1976-77
	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
12.	Provision of B.G. rail links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur	15.00	15.00	1470.00	31-3-1979
13.	Provision of a new M.G. line between Sakri and Hasanpur (60 Kms)	80.00	6.00	389.00	31-3-1978
14.	Construction of a new M.G. line from Jhanjharpur to Laukahabazar (42.30 Kms)	80.00	50.00	128.51	30-6-1975
15.	Restoration of Saraigarh-Raghopur-Pratapganj M.G. line (23.02 Kms.)	153.45	5.28	2.33	16-6-1974
16.	Restoration of Pratapganj-Forbesganj M.G. line (41 Kms.)	213.25	49.72	73.76	June 1975
17.	Restoration of M.G. line between Bagaha and Chitauni (28.41 Kms.)	119.77	30.00	524.30	1-4-1979
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
18.	Jalpaiguri-Haldibari Section.—Restoration of track between Jalpaiguri-Haldibari breached by flood of 1968	22.78	7.23	..	1-12-1974
19.	Lataguri-Domohani Section.—Restoration of track between Lataguri-Domohani breached by flood of 1968	8.11	5.88	..	1-11-1974
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
20.	Mangalore-Hassan Railway Construction	3026.07	360.00	201.06	31-3-1977
21.	Tornagallu-Mudukulapenta.—Construction of a new B.G. line (24 Kms.)	289.88	40.00	0.35	31-7-1975
22.	New B.G line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum Central *via.* Nagercoil with a Branch line from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin)	641.50	230.00	582.18	31-3-1978
23.	Madras-Trivellore Section.—Electrification.	26.58	10.00	342.20	1978-79
24.	Madras-Gudur.—Electrification	191.60	164.00	636.35	1978-79
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
25.	Electrification of Vijayawada-Gudur Section	698.40	299.00	986.51	1978-79
26.	Construction of new B.G. Line from Bibinagar to Nadikude	15.00	50.00	1281.72	1-4-1979
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
27.	Rail Link to Haldia Port	929.90	99.70	169.12	31-12-1975
28.	Kottavalasa-Bailadilla.—Construction Project	5262.60	10.00	185.36	1-11-1968 (for Goods traffic)
29.	Construction of Cuttack—Paradeep Rail Line	758.44	99.30	150.54	30-6-1975
30.	Construction of a B.G. Line in the area served by the former Howrah-Amta Light Railway including Bargachia-Champadanga Branch	5.00	50.00	1161.00	1-4-1979
31.	Construction of B.G. line from Banaspani to Jakhapura (176 Kms)	5.00	1.00	3894.00	1-4-1980
32.	Electrification of Rourkela-Durg Section	2138.59	30.60	196.34	1970-71
33.	Electrification of Panskura-Haldia Section	337.51	28.17	34.22	1975-76
34.	Electrification of Waltair-Kirandul Section.	1081.18	486.23	1791.69	1977-78

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Expenditure upto 1974-75	Provision for 1975-76	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (actual or expected)
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
35	Electrification of Virar-Sabarmati Section including ancillary works on the existing electrified section on Churchgate-Virar Section	3399.79	90.00	43.63	1974-75
36.	Guna (Rothiai)-Shajapur Maksi. Construction	959.15	79.00	13.00	31-3-1976
37.	Dabla-Singhana Metre Gauge Railway Line (32.05 Kms.)	264.32	5.33	10.44	15-6-1974
38.	Sabarmati-Gandhinagar (BG) Rail Link and connected facilities (30 Kms.) .	252.60	32.67	..	31-12-1975
	METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS				
	Bombay				
39.	Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for Mass Rapid Transit System . .	118.23	5.61	..	End of 1975
40.	Final Location Survey of Fort Market Line between Goregaon and Fort Market and of additional double line between Kurla and Bandup—6th Corridor of Mass Rapid Transit System	11.98	0.62	..	December, 1974
41.	Construction of Fort Market Line between Goregaon and Fort Market and of additional double line between Kurla and Bandup—6th Corridor of Mass Rapid Transit System	15.37	35.00	15915.63	1984
	Calcutta				
42.	Clacutta—Design and Construction of rapid transit system from Dum Dum to Tollyganj	1308.76	840.77	22804.77	1981
43.	Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit systemi n Calcutta City for Metropolitan Transport	86.37	0.50	4.54	End of 1975
	Delhi				
44.	Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit System & Ancillary studies	211.72	35.00	34.28	March, 1976
	Madras				
45.	Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for Mass Rapid Transit System . .	70.77	7.50	..	End of 1975
	TOTAL		4683.15		
	NEW WORKS				
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
46.	Construction of a new Branch Railway line from Hidagarh to Damua (14.30 Kms.)	..	50.00	175.00	31-3-1978
	METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS				
	Bombay				
47.	Detailed designing and planning of Rapid Transit Corridor 7 (Underground)	..	40.00	110.00	1979
	Delhi				
48.	Detailed designing and planning of:— (i) Connaught Place—Rajouri Garden (Under-ground) (ii) Sahibabad-Tughlakabad (Surface) Rapid Transit corridors . . .	..	10.00	140.00	1979
	Madras				
49.	Detailed designing and planning of North-South (Eastern) Rapid Transit Corridor—Stage I	..	25.00	75.00	1979
	TOTAL		125.00		
	GRAND TOTAL		4808.15		

Track Renewals in 1975-76

49. The provision for Track Renewals in 1975-76 is Rs. 46.47 crores of which Rs. 34.57 crores is on Works in Progress and the balance of Rs. 11.90 crores on New Works.

Other Open Line Works 1975-76.

50. The provision for other open line works is Rs. 108.98 crores. Of this, an amount of Rs. 90.46 crores or about 83 per cent is earmarked for line capacity works and other operating improvements to augment line capacity and the balance of Rs. 18.52 crores is distributed over bridge works, users' amenities, staff quarters and amenities for staff and works chargeable to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund as shown in the table below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Capital	Depreciation (Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line works Revenue)	Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities —Fund	Total
I. Bridge Works						
(a) Works in Progress	25	5,14	1,18	18	..	6,75
(b) New Works	..	55	4	9	..	68
II. Openrating Improvements						
(a) Works in Progress	62,79	8,63	6,85	4,60	..	82,87
(b) New Works	5,54	42	87	76	..	7,59
III. Staff Quarters						
(a) Works in Progress	68	1,02	2,52	34	..	4,56
(b) New Works	5	5	93	9	..	1,12
IV. Staff Amenities						
(a) Works in Prorgress	2	24	2,06	40	..	2,72
(b) New Works	..	..	15	10	..	25
V. Users' Amenities						
(a) Works in Progress	..	2	2,10	..	..	2,12
(b) New Works	..	..	18	..	..	18
VI. Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund						
(a) Works in Progress	..	..	..	..	9	9
(b) New Works	..	..	..	..	5	5
SUMMARY						
(a) Works in Progress	63,74	15,05	14,71	5,52	9	99,11
(b) New Works	5,59	1,02	2,17	1,04	5	9,87
GRAND TOTAL	69,33	16,07	16,88	6,56	14	108,98

Particulars of Open Line Works in 1975-76

New Works and important Works in Progress etc. each estimated to cost Rs. 20 lakhs and above are listed in sections (a), (b) and (c) of Appendix 1 to this Memorandum.

Full details of the 'New Works' proposed to be taken up during 1975-76 are given in the Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme—Part II, and the list of new works each costing between Rs. 5 and Rs. 20 lakhs appear at pages 19—23 of **Part I.**

New work estimated to cost rupees one crore or more included in the programme are detailed below :

(In lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1975-76
1.	Construction of a third line on North East Ghat, Section between Kasara and Igatpuri including augmentation of power supply and distribution system	17,50	1,48
2.	Itarsi—Provision of Route relay interlocking	1,50	3
3.	Garhwal Road-Sonnagar Section.—Augmentation of sectional capacity under phase I *viz.*		
	(*a*) One crossing station between Sigsigi and Untari Road.		
	(*b*) One addl. loop each at Sigsigi, Untari Road, Muhammadganj, Haidernagar, Japla, Nabinagar, Ankorah and two additional loops at Bagha Bishunpur.		
	(*c*) Simultaneous reception and despatch facilities.		
	(*d*) Tokenless block working	1,18	75
4.	Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutments of Katjuri Br. No. 553 (18-150/ G) at Km. 441/3-21 between Cuttack-Balikuda in Bhadrak-Kuhrda Road Section	1,79 R 42	17

Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services, 1975-76.

51. A provision of Rs. 10 crores is proposed for "Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services" during 1975-76.

Investment in Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd.

52. A provision of one lakh has been made for investment in Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. for purchase of shares.

Taking over of Line Wires from P & T Department.

53. A provision of Rs. 36 lakhs has been made during 1975-76 for taking over line wires from the P & T Department.

Stores Suspense, Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advances, 1975-76.

54. The Budget envisages an increase of Rs. 7 crores under the Capital Suspense Heads (Net), *viz.* an increase of Rs. 5.15 crores under Stores Suspense and Rs. 8.30 crores under Miscellaneous Advances, partly offset by a decrease of Rs. 6.45 crores under Manufacture Suspense. The increase under Stores Suspense is mainly to cover the higher costs of stores. The increase under Miscellaneous Advances is mainly to accommodate more advance payments for materials. The decrease under Manufacture Suspense is mainly due to more credits than debits expected during the year.

Credits during 1975-76.

55. Credits totalling Rs. 13.79 crores for released materials, etc. are expected to be adjusted during the Budget year. These do not figure in the gross demands.

Summary of Capital (Works) Budget 1975-76.

56. The distribution of the total estimated net expenditure of Rs. 328.14 crores during 1975-76 on the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways by Demands is as under :—

(In crores of rupees)

Demand- No. 13—Open Line Works-Revenue	7.50
Demand No. 14—Construction of New Lines .	46.92
Demand No. 15—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.	273.58
Demand No. 22—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	0.14
TOTAL	328.14

57. For further particulars of the Budget Estimates of expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Open Line Works (Revenue) and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund, reference is invited to Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways—Part I and II.

20th February, 1975.

K. S. BHANDARI,
Financial Commissioner, Railways

Details of the adjustments in the freight rates for foodgrains (including pulses) and for Iron Ore and Manganese Ore for export, proposed in the Budget Speech, are given in the following paragraphs :—

Foodgrains (including pulses).

1. At present the tariffs for foodgrains are outside the framework of the general freight structure and are much below cost. The extent rates for foodgrains which came into force in 1969 have remained static during the last five years. With the cost of operation going up year by year, the loss in their transportation has been steadily increasing.

Being a stable traffic of considerable proportions, it is necessary that at least the costs in their transport are covered. It is, therefore, proposed to bring the rates for commodities in alignment with the current costs and within the framework of the standard freight structure. Rice, wheat, raggi, etc. which fall under the commodity classification "Grain and pulses —Division B" will be placed at class 35 for wagonload movements. In respect of gram, flour, pulses, etc. suitable adjustments will be made likewise. The details of the existing classes both for wagonloads and 'smalls' together with the proposed class levell in the standard freight structure for all the commodities falling under the general heading of Foodgrains are shown in Annexure I. The existing and the proposed freight rates for foodgrains for certain representative distances are shown in Annexure II.

Transhipment Charges for Foodgrains

1.1. Likewise, transhipment charges for foodgrains (including pulses) are proposed to be placed at the same level as for other commodities. The existing and the proposed transhipment charges are given below :—

Rates per quintal

Existing	Proposed
10 Paise*	35 Paise

*A supplementary charge of 9 per cent is leviable in addition.

Iron Ore and Manganese Ore meant for export

2. At present Iron Ore and Manganese Ore intended for export are in a lower class than those ores carried for domestic consumption.

Export Iron Ore from Bailadilla area is now at class level 37.5 (wagonloads) and that from other areas at class level 40, as against the general tariff classification of class level at 42.5. It is now proposed to place them on par with the classification applicable to Iron Ore for internal movement.

2.1. Similarly, Manganese Ore for export is now charged at class 42.5 against the normal classification of 47.5 applicable to internal movements. It is also proposed to charge all movements of Manganese ore uniformly at class 47.5.

The existing and the proposed rates for these ores for certain representative distances are shown in Annexure III.

ANNEXURE I

Statement showing the existing and proposed classification of Foodgrains

Commodity group	Existing		Proposed	
	Wagon loads	Smalls	Wagon loads	Smalls
Grain and pulses— Division A— . . . . (Pulses, gram, paddy, oats, peas, etc.)	32.5-R	45-C	37.5	60
Grain and pulses— Division B— . . . . (Rice, wheat, jowar, raggi, bajree, etc.)	30-A (Spl.)	45-C	35	55
Flour (excluding gram flour)—Attah, maida, etc. . . .	35-A	50-C	37.5	60
Gram flour	37.5-R	50-C	40	60
Rice, parched	80-B	90-C	80	95
Grain and pulses, N.O.C.	57.5-B	67.5-C	57.5	75

ANNEXURE II

Statement showing the existing and 'proposed rates for Foodgrains in wagon loads for certain distance's

(Rates per quintal in rupees)

Distance in Kms.	Grain and pulses—Division A (Such as pulses, gram, oats, paddy, etc.)		Grain and pulses—Division B (Such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajree, etc.)		Flour (Attah, maida, sooji, etc.)		Gram flour		Grain and pulses, N.O.C.		Rice parched	
	Existing (32.5-R)	Proposed (37.5)	Existing 30-A (Spl.)	Proposed (35)	Existing (35A)	Proposed (37.5)	Existing (37.5R)	Proposed (40)	Existing (57.5B)	Proposed (57.5)	Existing (80-B)	Proposed (80)
100	0.92	1.30	0.81	1.23	0.96	1.30	1.03	1.37	1.20	1.86	1.61	2.49
200	1.35	1.89	1.21	1.79	1.40	1.89	1.53	2.00	1.93	2.75	2.64	3.73
300	1.72	2.45	1.54	2.31	1.79	2.45	1.96	2.59	2.62	3.59	3.59	4.89
500	2.40	3.47	2.17	3.26	2.52	3.47	2.74	3.68	3.95	5.16	5.45	7.05
750	3.20	4.87	2.84	4.56	3.29	4.87	3.66	5.17	5.47	7.28	7.55	9.99
1000	3.94	6.05	3.43	5.66	3.98	6.05	4.52	6.43	6.75	9.08	9.35	12.49
1500	5.21	8.21	4.48	7.69	5.21	8.21	5.98	8.72	8.12	12.40	12.63	17.10
2000	6.28	10.07	5.42	9.42	6.30	10.07	7.22	10.71	11.27	15.24	15.63	21.07
2500	7.19	11.52	6.11	10.77	7.12	11.52	8.27	12.26	12.73	17.46	17.67	24.16

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing the existing and proposed rates for Iron ore and Manganese ore meant for export in wagon loads for certain representative distances

(a) *Export Iron are from Bailadilla to Vishakapatnam*

Distance
765 kms.

Existing rate at class 37.5 Rs. 49.7 per tonne.

Proposed rate at class 42.5 Rs. 55.80 per tonne.

(*b*) *Export Iron ore from areas other than the Bailadilla area*

Distance in Kms.	Existing rate at class 40 per tonne	Proposed rate at class 42.5 per tonne	Distance in Kms.	Existing rate at class 42.5 per tonne	Proposed rate at class 47.5 per tonne
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
100	13.70	14.40	100	14.40	15.80
150	16.80	17.70	150	17.70	19.50
200	20.00	21.10	200	21.10	23.20
250	23.00	24.30	250	24.30	26.80
300	25.90	27.40	300	27.40	30.20
400	31.50	33.30	400	33.30	36.80
500	36.80	38.90	500	38.90	43.10
600	43.80	46.40	600	46.40	51.40
700	49.00	51.90	700	51.90	57.60
800	54.30	57.50	800	57.50	63.80

SUMMARY
OF
RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK, MACHINERY AND WORKS PROGRAMME FOR 1975-76

The table below sets out the Actuals for 1973-74 Budget and Revised Estimates for 1974-75 and the Budgt Estimates for 1975-76 of expenditure chargeable to Capital. Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Open Line Works (Revenue) and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund :

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Particulars	Actuals, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
Capital	166,98,30	209,00,00	205,32,22	172,50,00
Depreciation Reserve Fund	125,13,41	115,00,00	107,02,00	120,00,00
Development Fund	19,38,88	18,50,00	16,65,00	18,00,00
Open Line Works—Revenue	6,75,56	7,50,00	6,13,46	7,50,00
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	13,60	8,91	14,12
TOTAL	318,26,15	350,13,60	335,21,59	318,14,12
Metropolitan Transport Projects Misc. Advance (Cap.)	4,64,68	18,00,00	7,67,32	10,00,00
GRAND TOTAL	322,90,83	368,13,60	342,88,91	328,14,12

The following is the distribution of the net provision of 328.14 crores among the various classes of works :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S. No.	Particulars	Actuals, 1973-74	Revised Estimate 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76					
				Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	Total
1.	Rolling Stock	1,49,24	1,59,04	58,79	63,75	47	..	..	1,23,01
2.	Machinery and Plant	6,03	7,01	1,66	4,85	6	93	..	7,50
3.	Track Renewals	55,55	45,98	18	46,29	..	..	..	46,47
4.	Bridge Works	8,49	6,86	26	5,69	1,22	27	..	7,44
5.	Traffic Facilities	54,04	50,50	46,65	2,03	2,74	2,75	..	54,17
6.	Signalling and Interlocking works, etc.	12,27	12,41	7,30	3,92	1,18	1,09	..	13,49
7.	Workshops (including production units, namely DLW, CLW, & ICF but excluding those provided as part of Electrification Projects).	5,25	9,31	12,88	20	1,40	40	..	14,88
8.	Electrification	19,13	22,76	18,30	70	1,00	..	..	20,00
9.	Other Electrical Works	3,89	4,38	10	2,61	1,37	50	..	4,58
10.	Staff Quarters	5,81	4,30	73	1,07	3,45	43	..	5,68

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S. No.	Particulars	Actuals, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76					
				Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	Total
11.	Amenities for Staff .	3,17	3,16	2	24	2,21	50	..	2,97
12.	Passenger and other Railway User's Amenities	3,03	2,72	..	2	2,98	..	..	3,00
13.	New Lines . .	13,32	13,74	17,02	1,13	..	..	..	18,15
14.	Restoration of dismantled lines . . .	1,05	5,16	13	72	..	..	..	85
15.	Other specified works .	1,80	2,10	50	28	1,00	63	..	2,41
16.	Taking over of Open Line wires from P & T Deptt. . . .	27	25	36	..	..	..	..	36
17.	Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	..	2,72	10,00	..	..	..	..	10,00
18.	Investment in Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
19.	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	..	9	..	..	..	..	14	14
20.	(*a*) Stores Suspense (Net)	—17,38	—1,55	5,15	..	..	..	..	5,15
	(*b*) Manufacture Suspense (Net) . .	12,53	—1,20	—6,45	..	..	..	..	—6,45
	(*c*) Miscellaneous Advances (Net) .	—49	1,81	8,30	..	..	..	..	8,30
21.	Credits or recoveries—								
	(*a*) Credits for released materials . .	—15,74	—15,47	..	—13,50	..	..	..	—13,50
	(*b*) Other credits .	—2,25	—86	—29	..	..	..	..	—29
	(*c*) Refund of TELCO Shares . .	—75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL .	318,26	335,22	181,60	120,00	19,08	7,50	14	328,32
	PROBABLE SAVINGS	..	..	—9,10	..	—1,08	..	..	—10,18
	NET . .	318,26	335,22	172,50	120,00	18,00	7,50	14	318,14
	Metropolitan Transport Projects . .	4,65	7,67	10,00	..	..	..	..	10,00
	GRAND TOTAL .	322,91	342,89	182,50	120,00	18,00	7,50	14	328,14

1. TRACK

A total provision of Rs. 46.47 crores have been made for Track Renewals during 1975-76—Rs. 34.57 crores for "Works in Progress" and Rs. 11.90 crores for "New Works".

Important New Works proposed during 1975-76 with brief notes of justification are as under :—

2. BRIDGES

1. *Bina—Katni Section—Replacement of* 4/30.48M *through girders at Kms.* 1119/10-11 (*Kopra Bridge*)—*Central Railway.*—The girders have outlived their normal life necessitating speed restriction affecting the line capacity adversely. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.26 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been proposed during 1975-76.

2. *Bina—Katni — Replacement of* 3/30.48*m. through girders at kms.* 1066/5-8 (*Bewas Bridge*) —*Central Railway.*—The girders have outlived their normal life necessitating speed restrictions which affect the line capacity adversely. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.26 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been proposed during 1975-76.

3. *Construction of a Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No.* 199 *at km.* 202/7 *in Allur Road Station yarn on National Highway No.* 5, *Madras-Calcutta Road—South Central Railway.*—The work is being undertaken with a view to avoid accidents and also to eliminate hold up of road and rail traffic at the level crossing. The total cost of the work is Rs. 30.74 lakhs out of which Railway's share is estimated at Rs. 13.63 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed during 1975-76.

4. *Khurda Road Division—Replacement of girders and recapping of prices and abutments of Katjuri Bridge No.* 553 (18—150 G) *at km.* 441/3-21 *between Cuttack-Balikuda in Bhadrak-Khurda Road Section—south eastern Railway.*—The girders have outlived their normal life necessitating speed restriction affecting the line capacity adversely. On consideration of safety also it is necessary to replace the girders. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 221.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 16.90 lakhs has been proposed during 1975-76.

Progress of Road over/Under Bridges

106 works of construction of Road Over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossing were programmed as works in progress and new works in the Railways' Budget for 1974-75. Estimates in respect of 77 works were sanctioned. During the year work on 4 bridges was completed and work on 52 bridges was in progress. Remaining proposals were in various stages of planning preparation of drawings, designs and sanction to the estimates.

(The details Railway-wise and State-wise, are given at page 9-10).

3. TRAFFIC FACILITIES

1. *Construction of a third line on North East Ghat Section between Kasara and Igatpuri including augmentation of power supply and distribution system —Central Railway.*—The approaches to Bombay area on the Central Railway are over two ghat sections situated on the North East and South East trunk lines. The ghat sections are located between Kasara and Igatpuri (14 km) on the North East section and between Karjat and Lonavla (28 km) on the South East section. The mountainous terrain places a severe operating limitation on the speed and loads of goods trains in both directions. In view of these limitations the maximum working capacity available is limited to 14 goods trains on the North East Ghat, which is fully utilised. It has been considered necessary after conducting a survey to construct a third line on North East Ghat section between Kasara and Igatpuri including augmentation of power supply and distribution system, to meet the short fall in transport capacity. Besides, due to the oil crisis, it has become necessary to carry additional coal for Trombay fertilisers and other industries in the Bombay area so that they can switch over from oil to coal. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 17.50 crores and an outlay of Rs. 1·48 crores is proposed for 1975-76.

2. *Manmad*—(1) *Conversion of Down Main and two Down loop lines as common Up and Down lines by providing trailing and facing crossovers between Up and Down Main Lines at both ends and* (2) *Electrification of* (*a*) *UP loop lines at Ponewadi &* (*b*) *two loop lines in Up Goods Yard and foodgrain siding at Manmad—Central Railway.*—Manmad is an important junction station situated on the Bombay-Bhusawal double line electrified section of the North East trunk route of the Central Railway. The vital Daund-Manmad broad gauge branch line and Secunderabad-Manmad metre gauge line of the South Central Railway joint at Manmad. Manmad deals with through as well as sectional goods trains. While there is no loop line in the Up Direction, the down trains are at times detained for a short period on the loop lines for precedence or line clear ahead. Heavy detentions to up goods trains occur for want of facilities at Manmad. Most of the detentions also occur to through trains for want of passage through Manmad as well as for want of line clear from Ankai Kila. The wiring of 2 Up loop lines at Manmad is also required for handling POL rakes from Bombay and for short terminating loads ex-Igatpuri and Bhusawal. In order to remove detention to trains and to handle traffic efficiently, it is proposed to covert Down Main and two Down loop lines as common Up and Down lines and also take up electrification of Up loop lines. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 15.44 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1975-76.

3. *Running Rooms for Running Staff under 10-hour Rule—Central Railway :—*

A policy decision has been taken that loco running staff will have 10 hours duty schedule and implementation of the same has to be completed in a phased manner in three years time from 1.12.1973. In order to implement this decision it is proposed to provide running rooms on Bhusawal, Jhansi and Jabalpur Division, and all providing additional 396 beds at a total anticipated cost of Rs. 45.47 lakhs out of which Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1975-76.

4. *Provision of additional facilities in Kusunda south Yard.—Eastern Railway.*—Kusunda South Yard is a sub-yard of Kusunda Main Yard and serves as a feeder point for the Koira Group of coalfields, serving as many as 14 collieries and one Coke Plant. None of the lines in the yard has holding capacity for a full length train load which results in heavy detentions. To overcome these difficulties, the Committiee of Rationalisation of Steel Plants' Traffic has recommended that the South Yard at Kusunda should be developed into full fledged adjunct of the Durgapur Industrial Complex, examination of the loads to be made in the South Yard itself and all the lines in this Yard should be wired. It is, therefore, proposed to provide the facilities like (i) extension of two lines to hold 44 BOX wagons, (ii) through wiring of two lines and top wiring at Howrah end of remaining three lines, and (iii) carriage and wagon examination facilities in the yard at a total anticipated cost of Rs. 12.51 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs in 1975-76.

5. *Remodelling of yard and provision of ancillary line capacity works at Katrasgarh—Eastern Railway.*—Katrasgarh is situated at a distance of 13.19 Km from Dhanbad on Dhanbad-Chandrapura Branch line and is connected with the Grand Chord by a single line electrified link via Nichitpur. This is one of the major Depots of Jharia coalfields and serves the rail transport requirements of 123 collieries. The yard is pace-bound and has a low profile hump and Depot capacity of 400 wagons only. The Coal Transport Team in their report have assessed that loading will be of the order of 522 wagons in 1978-79 and according to the forecast by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. the loading potential will be even higher. A Techno-economic survey conducted has recommended certain works to augment the projects of traffic. It is now proposed to take up the work of remodelling of the yard at an antisipated cost of Rs. 50.76 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs in 1975-76 and the works included are (i) extension of four reception lines, (ii) extension of departure lines with a bridge over river Katri with complete wiring of one line and top wiring of one line.

6. *Provision of additional loops at two stations Rasulpur and Debipur on Bandel-Burlwan Section.—Eastern Railway.*—Saktigarh-Bandel is 55.92 km long electrified section consisting of 11 block stations of which 7 have no loop on either direction. The interaction of different streams to traffic at Bandel also very badly affects the line capacity on this section. The techno-economic Survey of Saktigarh-Naihati section which included the need for another railway bridge in replacement of Jubilee Bridge has estimated that by 1978-79 it would necessary to run 53.5 trains which would require additional holding capacity on this section. The Survey Team has recommended provision of loops on 3 stations on this section. The coal Study Team has also recommended provision of loops at 6 stations on this section. It is now proposed to provide two loops each at Rasulpur and Debipur at an anticipated cost of Rs. 51.18 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5.90 lakhs during 1975-76. Provision of these loops will have the advantage of optimum and economic use of available effective paths, improvement in the fluidity of the section and increase in holding capacity on the section.

7. *Augmentation of sectional capacity on Garhwo Road—Sonnagar section—Phase I. — Easterm Railway.*—Garhwa Road-Sonnagar section is the last leg of Barkakana Loop taking off from Gomoh on Grand Chorl Section and joining with the same Grand Ghord at Sonnagar Junction (411.83 km). This section is unelectrified single line (92.79 km) serving as a continuous path for the traffic originating in Patratu area of Karanpura Coalfields. With the commissioning of Bakaro Steel Plant and increase in rail-borne coal movement from Karanpura Coalfields, this section will not be able to cope up with the traffic. It has, therefore, been found necessary to generate additional line capacity on this section to meet the requirement of anticipated traffic in the Fifth Five Year Plan and beyond. There is always bunching of traffic both for Up and Down directions. The Survey Team which examined this problem has recommended certain work. It is now proposed to take up the work of (i) splitting up of the block sections between Siggigi and Untari Road, (ii) provision of additional loops at 8 stations, and (iii) simultaneous reception and despatch facilities and tokenless block working on the section at the anticipated cost of Rs. 118.26 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs in 1975-76.

8. *Dhanbad-Gaya Section : Provision of facing cross over at Nimiaghat, Chichki, Chaube, Tankuppa and Bandhua—Eastern Railway.*—The stations Nimiaghat, Chichaki, Chaube, Tankuppa and Bandhua are on the Gomoh-Gaya section of the Grand Chord. These stations are provided with two running lines with facilities of one loop each in the Up and Down directions with a short siding taking off these loops. The existing emergency crossover is at the west end (Gaya end) in respect of the first four stations and on the east end (Gomoh end) in the last one. After electrification, the density of traffic on the Grand Chord has considerably increased, but most of the stations suffer from serious limitations of not having facing crossovers. Provision of this crossover will ensure flexibility of working of trains, detachment of hot axle or spring broken wagons from trains and mechanised maintenance of track. It is, therefore, proposed to provided crossovers on these stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.27 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh during 1975-76.

4. SIGNALLING AND TELECOMMUNICATION

1. *Itarsi—Provision of route Relay Interlocking —Central Railway.*—Itarsi is a very important four way junction where the Bombay—Calcutta main line route intersects the Delhi—Madras trunk route into which a very large volume of traffic flows from all four directions i.e. Bhusawal, Nagpur, Bhopal and Jabalpur. Itarsi yard is also a highly sensitive focus for goods operation on Central Railway. To achieve maximum efficiency, it is proposed to have a route relay interlocking system which will centralise and thus, speed up, operations and provide greater safety, apart from effecting staff economies. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 149.60 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1975-76.

2. Provision of Trunk Board for inter-railway *trunk circuits on microwave—Northern Railway.*—Microwave channels have been catered for in the microwave systems of the various Railways to provide channels for the use of the Railway Board. While individual Railways have catered for trunk boards for termination of these channels at their end, it is necessay to provide at the Railway Board's end trunk boards for termination of these channels as well as the necessary equipment and cables required to connect these trunk boards with the Railways' Microwave Terminal at Delhi. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 19.50 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh during 1975-76.

5. WORKSHOP REMODELLING AND EXTENSIONS

1. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee, it is proposed to suitably expand and modernise the following sick lines to make them fit to pay better attention and deal with heavier repair work to the progressively increasing Broad Gauge Wagon fleet :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	Estimated cost	Outlay for 1975-76
(i) *Ajni-Provision of intensive repair facilities for wagons.*—(Central Railway) . . .	10.50	5.81
(ii) *Patherdih-Provision of covered Shed and Gantry in Marshalling Yard sick line.*—(Eastern Railway) . . .	11.00	6.00
(iii) *Bandra Marshalling Yard—Providing intensive repair facilities for wagons at sick lines.*—(Western Railway) . . .	10.08	3.00

2. Kanpur—Additions and alterations to Electric Loco shed for providing additional maintenance facilities for bogies, traction motors and ancillary machines—Northern Railway.—To meet the increased requirements of maintenance of electric locomotives, the inspection, repair and maintenance facilities at the Kanpur Electric Loco shed are required to be augmented. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 19.06 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh is being provided in 1975-76.

3. *Bhagat-Ki-Kothi—Expansion of diesel shed from 40 to 80 diesel locos—Northern Railway.*—*The existing* M. G. Diesel loco shed at Bhagat-Ki-Kothi is for homing 40 MG diesel Loco. In view of the programme for the dieselisation of Bikaner and Jodhpur Division of Northern Railway and need for providing additional MG diesel locos for Jaipur, Ajmer, Rajkot and Bhavanagar Divisions of Western Railway, it is proposed to expand the shed at Bhagat-Ki-Kothi to make it suitable homing and servicing of 80 MG diesel locos. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 60 lakhs out of which Rs. 13 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1975-76.

4. *New Bongaigaon Carriage & Wagon workshops—Development of facilities for Corrosion repairs and rehabilitation of ICF built steel bodied coaches—Northeast Fronties Railway.*— It has been observed that heavy corrosion takes place in steel bodied coaches and lack of timely attention to corroded parts not only deteriorates the condition of the coach but may also result in serious accidents. It is, there fore, proposed to develop facilities for corrosion repairs and rehabilitation repairs of steel bodied coaches in the New Bongaigaon Carriage and Wagon workshops of Northeast Fronties Railway with a targeted capacity for dealing with 5 steel bodied coaches per month. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 51.64 lakhs out of which Rs. 15 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1975-76.

5. *Golden Rock Workshops—Setting up of facilities for reclamation of diesel loco cylinder liners Southern Railway.*—The cylinder liners are extremely critical items on the diesel locomotive and if not replaced, when worn-out, can have serious repurcussions on the performance, reliability and cost of maintenance and operation of service. The cost of reclaiming cylinder liners in Railway workshop is likely to be much less than imported cost. It is proposed to set up facilities for reclamation of diesel loco cylinder liners in Golden Rock Workshop of Southern Railway. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 72.50 lakhs out of which Rs. 23 lakhs are expected to be spent during 1975-76 in view of the urgency of the work.

6. *Perambur Carriage and Wagon Workshops—Additional facilities for stepping up wagons POH outurn—Southern Railway.*—The wagon repair shop of the Perambur Carriage and Wagon Workshop has 8 bags out of which lifting facilities are available only in 3 bags. The available lifting facilities in the shop are inadequate to meet the work-load and this is affecting the wagon repair-out-turn of this shop. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the facilities with a view to steeping up the wagon repair out-turn and meet the wagon repair load. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 19.07 lakhs out of which Rs. 5.50 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1975-76.

7. *Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard—Development of maintenance and servicing facilities for* 30 *diesel shunting locomotives—Southern Railway.*—The existing diesel shed at Tondiarpet in Madras area on the Southern Railway has a honting capacity of 15 diesel shunting

It has been assessed that due to increase requirements of Diesel Shunters in Madras area, the holding of Diesel shunters will increase to 30. It is, therefore, proposed to expand the facilities in Tondiarpet Diesel shed to make it suitable for homing and maintaining 30 diesel shunters. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 25 lakhs out of which Rs. 0.01 lakhs is being provided during 1975-76.

8. *Tambaram Car Workshop—Establishment of rewinding facilities for traction motors of Electric locos and EMU coaches—Southern Railway.*—Traction motors of electirc locos and EMU coaches are being sued intensively under arduous conditions and hence require heavy repairs and rewinding periodically. Necessary facilities for attending to the electric traction motors of Southern Railway are proposed to be set up at the Tambaram Car workshops. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 19.43 lakhs and the outlay proposed for 1975-76 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

9. *Bandra Marshalling Yard—Providing Diesel loco shed for homing 45 Diesel Shunters—Western Railway.*—At present, the yard pilots main line pilots in Bombay area are worked by steam loco. It has been decided to dieselise the yard shunting/pilot shunting in this area for which 38 disel shunters will be required. In view of the electrification/dieselisation of Bombay area, the existing steam locomotives which are working departmental trains in the area will also have to be replaced by diesel shunters. It is therefore, proposed to set up a diesel shed at Bandra with the facilities suitable for homing and servicing of 45 diesel shunters. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 60.36 lakhs out of which Rs. 9.51 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1975-76.

6. ELECTRIC SUB-STATIONS AND POWER HOUSES

1. *Kanpur—Replacement and additions and alterations to HT and LT equipments—Northern Railway.*—Electric power distribution equipment in Kanpur area are overaged and in unsatisfactory condition. The installations are also overloaded and are inadequate to meet the growing power demand. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing equipment by modern equipment of requisite capacity. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 10.71 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 2.45 lakhs is being provided in 1975-76.

2. *Jogeshwari- Borivil Section—Replacement of 2.2 KV 'D' feeder from existing overhead line to under-cable—Western Railway.*—These 2.2 KV overhead power distribution feeders installed in 1928 have been prone to servel types of failures and have also been causing difficulties and safety hazards in maintenance, as these are run on the middle of booms, of OHE structures in between the running lines. It is, therefore, proposed to replace these feeders by underground cables. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 11.82 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is being provided in 1975-76.

3. *Renewal of Contact wire 10 Kms. on DC Traction Section—Western Railway.*—Replacement of overaged contact wire in the electrified section is being carried out annually on a programme basis Replacement of 10 KM of contact wire which has almost reached the condeming stage is proposed to be taken up in 1975-76. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 11.41 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs is being provided in 1975-76.

4. *Replacement of feeder High Speed Circuit Breakers at Kandivli, Bassein Road sub stations and Bombay Central Car Shed South— track Cabin-Western Railway.*—These High Speed Circut Breakers have been in service for over 36 years and their condition has deteriorated badly. It is therefore proposed to replace them on age-cum-condition basis. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 23.25 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1 lakhs is being provided in 1975-76.

7. STAFF WELFARE WORK

1. *Chittranjan—Replacement of pipe lines in the Colonies Area No. 5 and 6—Chittranjan Locomotive Works.*—The water supply pipe laid in seven Railway Colonies at Chittranjan are badly incrusted causing reduction in the bore and ultimately reducing the capacity of the pipe line as a result of which supply of water has become irregular and inadequate specially in the tailend colonies. It is therefore proposed to replace about 14 miles of the pipe lines in area No. 5 & 6 which is roughly 15% of the pipe lines laid in this area. Anticipated cost of the work is Rs. 9.30 lakhs, out of which 0.12 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1975-76.

8. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

1. *Construction of a new branch line from Hirdagarh to Damua—Central Railway.*—The construction of the above branch line is being considered for the movement of coking coal available in the Pench Valley to the steel plants. Its construction has also been recommended by the Ministry of Steel and Mines. An engineering-cum-traffic cost cum-feasibility survey was conducted in 1972. This line of length 14.3 Kms. is estimated to cost Rs. 2.25 crores and is expected to be financially remunerative. It is proposed to take up the construction of this line with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs in 1975-76.

9. METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS.

1. *Bombay—Detailed designing and planning of repaid transit Corridor 7 JUnderground*—The proposed work is for the detailed planning of the first phase of the seventh rail based mass repaid transit corridor (27.4 Km. long) whose need for meeting the growing transportation demands has been established by the techno-economic feasibily studies. The detailed designing work will take about three years to complete. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 150.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 40 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1975-76.

2. *Delhi—Detailed designing and planning of (i) Connaught Place—Rajouri Gardens (Underground) and (ii) Sahibabad—Tughlakabad (surface)*

repid transit Corridors.—The above repid transit lines represent the priority corridors in the urban transportation network of Delhi Urban Area, based on the techno-economic feasibility studies. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 150.00 lakhs including foreign exchange element of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 10 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1975-76.

3. *Madras—Detailed designing and planning of North—South (Eastern) Repaid Transit Corridor-Stage I*—on the North-South (Eastern) Corridor of the Madras Metropolitan Transporation network an initial system of repid transit line in the Madras Urban area has been identiled by the techno-economic feasibility studies. This initial system is proposed to be examined in more details. The scope of the proposed work is to carry out the detailed designing and planning of the portion South of Georgetown and Fort areas are the first stage of the initial system in about three years, time. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 100.00 lakhs including foreign exchange element of Rs. 25.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 25 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1975-76.

10. STAFF QUARTERS

The following is the list of work costing over Rs, 5 lakhs each, which are being included in 1975-76, as a part of the Railway's general policy of providing quarters to as many of the staff as possible within the limitations of available resources.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S. No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated Cost	Outlay proposed in 1975-76
	NORTHERN RAILWAY		
1.	Tundla.—Provision of 8 units type I, 20 units type II and 12 units type III double storeyed quarters for implementing 10 hours duty	9.68	1.68
2.	Ludhiana.—Provision of 12 units type I, 16 units type II and 12 units type III double storeyed quarters for staff of Loco and Traffic Departments in connection with implementation of 10 hours duty	9.70	1.25
3.	Saharanpur.—Provision of 8 units type I, 20 units type II and 8 units type III double storeyed quarters in connection with 10 hours duty	8.56	2.01
4.	Ghaziabad.—Provision of 4 units type I, 20 units type II and 12 units type III double storeyed quarters for 10 hours duty	8.87	2.65
5.	Kanpur.—Provision of 12 units type I, 20 units type II and 8 units type III double storeyed quarters for implementing 10 hours duty	8.92	2.68
6.	Mughalsarai.—Provision of 4 units type I, 20 units type II and 4 units type III double storeyed quarters for implementing 10 hours duty	6.21	2.07
7.	Chheoki.—Provision of 8 units type I, 28 units type II and 4 units type III double storeyed quarters for implementing 10 hours duty	9.49	2.56
8.	Pathankot.—Provosion of 28 units type I double storeyed quarters in replacement of sleeper hut No. T/49 and T/50 (28 units)	5.34	2.00
	SOUTHERN RALIWAY		
9.	Gudur.—Construction of 17 units type II & 34 units type III quarters for essential class III staff	14.65	5.00
10.	Ernakulam Junction.— Construction of 14 units type II & 14 units type III quarters (Double Storeyed) for essential class III staff.	9.04	2.50
11.	Nandalur.—Construction of 15 units type II & 30 units type III quarters for essential class III staff.	9.60	5.00
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY		
12.	Castle Rock.—Construction of staff quarters type I (10 units), type II (9 units) and type III (6 units) for Loco running staff in connection with the implementation of 10 hours rule	6.57	5.01
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY		
13.	Perambur.—Construction of 24 units type II staff quarters	7.32	4.00

Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges

State/Railway	Total No. of Road over/under bridges programmed in the Budget for 1974-75	Position of these works as on 31-12-1974				No. of new works programmed in the Budget for 1975-76	Remarks
		Total No. sanctioned	No. of works actually commenced during the year	No. of works in progress	No. of works completed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ASSAM :							
Northeast Frontier Railway	4	3	..	1	1	..	
ANDHRA PRADESH							
Southern	3	3	1	2	..	..	
South Central Railway	6	3	..	2	..	1	
Southern Railway	1	..	..	..	..	..	
BIHAR :							
Southeastern Railway	2	1	..	1	..	..	
Eastern Railway	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Northeastern Railway	2	1	1	1	..	..	
DELHI :							
Northern Railway	2	2	..	2	1	..	
GUJARAT :							
Western Railway	1	1	..	1	..	..	
KERALA :							
Southern Railway	11	5	1	1	..	..	
KARNATAKA :							
Southern Railway	17	17	..	15	1	1	
South Central Railway	4	4	..	..	..	1	
MAHARASHTRA :							
Central Railway	13	9	2	5	..	..	
Western	2	2	..	2	..	..	
South Central Railway	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Southeastern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MADHYA PRADESH :							
Central Railway	3	1	..	1	..	..	
Southeastern Railway	1	..	..	..	..	..	
ORISSA :							
Southeastern Railway	5	2	..	..	..	..	
PUNJAB :							
Northern Railway	1	1	..	1	..	..	
RAJASTHAN :							
Western Railway	2	2	..	2	..	..	
Northern Railway	1	1	..	1	..	..	
UTTAR PRADESH :							
Central Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—Contd.

State/Railway	Total No. of Road over/ under bridges pro-grammed in the Budget for 1974-75	Position of these works as on 31-12-1974				No. of new works pro-grammed in the Budget for 1975-76	Remarks
		Total No. sanc-tioned	No. of works actually commen-ced during the year	No. of works in pro-gress	No. of works completed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Northeastern Railway	2	1	1	1	..	..	
Northeastern Railway	8	7	..	7	..	..	
WEST BENGAL							
Eastern Railway	4	2	1	1	..	..	
Southeastern Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Northeast Frontier Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TAMIL NADU :							
Southern Railway	9	8	1	4	1	..	
Total	106	77	8	52	4	3	

Statement Showing the provision proposed State-wise for Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services in the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1974-75 *and the Budget Estimates for* 1975-76

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

States	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Revised, Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
BIHAR : (Eastern and Southeastern Railways)	18.10	16.42	62.83
KARNATAKA : (Southern Railway)	7.75	7.03	7.65
MAHARASHTRA : (Central & South Central Railways)	19.25	17.45	76.45
ANDHRA PRADESH : (South Central Railway)	10.20	9.25	138.25
MADHYA PRADESH : (Central and Southeastern Railways)	18.15	16.44	65.01
GUJARAT (Western Railway)	29.90	27.11	129.59
RAJASTHAN : (Western Railays)	13.60	12.33	33.17
KERALA : (Southern Railway)	19.30	17.49	70.80
ASSAM : (Northeast Frontier Railway)	14.70	13.33	85.38
ORISSA : (Southeastern Railway)	30.90	28.02	25.50
BENGAL : (Northeast Frontier Railway)	4.40	3.99	15.96
PUNJAB : (Northern Railway)	5.85	5.30	22.70
UTTAR PRADESH : (Northern Railway)	107.90	97.84	230.21
HIMACHAL PRADESH : (Northern Railway)	..	..	36.50
TOTAL	300.00	272.00	1000.00

Programme of construction of new lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of railway lines for 1975-76

(In thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76	Balance to complete work
CENTRAL RAILWAY					
(i) Construction of Wani-Chanaka Rail Link	Cap.	5,29,76	22,54	50,00	4,57,22
	DF(1)	1	..	..	1
	DRF	1,04	..	..	1,04
	Cap.	—32	..	..	—32
	DF(2)	—73	..	..	—73
	R	5			
(ii) Bassein Road-Diva B. G. Rail Link (42 Kms.)	Cap.	12,74,00	3,21,41	3,00,00	6,52,59
(iii) Construction of New Branch Railway line from Hirdagarh to Damaua (14.30 Kms) .	Cap.	2,25,00	..	50,00	1,75,00
EASTERN RAILWAY					
(i) Construction of a B.G. line in the area served by the former Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway	Cap.	3,50.00	5,10	1.00	3 43,90
(ii) Sub-structure for a double line Railway Bridge over Farakka Barrage as incorporated in Barrage Structure	Cap.	4,00,00	11	50	3,99,39
NORTHERN RAILWAY					
(i) Kathua-Jammu-Construction of a new broad gauge rail link.	Cap.	13,85,00	13,61,73	20,00	3,27
(ii) Shahdara-Saharanpur Section—Construction of a B.G. line in the area served by the former Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway	Cap.	8,71,00	26,00	1,23,00	7,22,00
	Deposit	8,71,00			
(iii) Rohtak-Bhiwani—Construction of a new B.G. line	Cap.	6,12,80	10,00	30,00	5,72,80
(iv) Gohana-Panipat—Restoration of dismantled line	DRF	1,68,00	15,00	50,00	1,03,00
(v) Dalmau-Daryapur—Restoration of dismantled line	DRF	1,42,78	35,00	50,00	57,78
	Crp.	5,92	..	..	5,92
	Cap.	16,32	..	..	16,32
	DRF	—25,84	..	..	—25,84
	R.	9,52			
NORTHERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*					
(vi) Kanpur—Tundla Section Electrification of track	Crp.	12,90,57	11,57,99	7,50	1,25,08
	DF(2)	48,19	48,10	..	9
(vii) Tundla—Delhi Section Electrification of track	Cap.	29,63,28	19,08,45	6,72,04	3,82,79
	DRF	2,52,16	28,54	70,00	1,53,62
	DF(2)	1,66,07	60,10	50,00	55,97
NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY					
(i) Provision of B.G. links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur	Cap.	15,00,00	15,00	15,00	14,70,00
(ii) Provision of a new M.G. line between Sakri and Hasanpur (60 Kms) . . .	Cap.	4,75,00	80,00	6,00	3,89,00
(iii) Construction of a new M.G. line from Jhanjharpur to Laukaha Bazar (42.30 Kms)	Cap.	2,58,46	80,00	50,00	1,28,46
	DRF	5	..	..	5

Programme of construction of new lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of railway lines for 1975-76

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76	Balance to complete work
(iv) Restoration of Saraigarh-Raghopur Pratapganj M.G. line (23.02 Kms)	DRF	1,45,92	1,40,95	4,94	3
	Cap.	2,34	2,00	34	..
	DF(1)	5,30	3,00	..	2,30
	DF(2)	7,50	7,50	..	..
	Cap.	4,52	..	4,52	..
	DRF	—4,52	..	—4,52	..
(v) Restoration of Partapganj-Forbesganj M.G. line (41 Kms)	DRF	2,05,22	1,27,75	49,72	27,75
	Cap.	1,11,16	78,50	..	32,66
	DF(1)	12,91	4,00	..	8,91
	DF(2)	7,44	3,00	..	4,44
	Cap.	8,06	..	8,06	..
	DRF	—8,06	..	—8,06	..
(vi) Restoration of M.G. line between Bagaha and Chitruni (28.41 Kms)	DRF	6,57,95	1,19,27	30,00	5,08,68
	Cap.	16,12	50	..	15,62
NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY					
(i) Jalpaiguri-Haldibari Section—Restoration of track between Jalpaiguri - Haldibari breached by flood of 1968	DRF	30,01	22,78	7,23	..
(ii) Lataguri-Domohani Section—Restoration of track between Lataguri-Domohani breached by flood of 1968	DRF	13,99	8,11	5,88	..
SOUTHERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Mangalore- Hassan Railway Construction	Cap.	35,87,00	30,25,99	3,60,00	2,01,01
	DRF	13	8	..	5
	R.	8			
(*ii*) Tornagallu-Mudukulapenta—Construction of a new BG line (24 Kms.)	Cap.	3,30,23	2,89,88	40,00	35
	R.	1			
(*iii*) New BG line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum Central *via*. Nagercoil with a Branch line from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin)	Cap.	14,53,17	6,41,50	2,30,00	5,81,67
	DRF	51	..	..	51
	R.	12			
(*iv*) Madras-Trivellore Section—Electrification	Cap.	3,52,98	26,58	10,00	3,16,40
	DRF	16,80	..	..	16,80
	DF(2)	9,00	..	..	9,00
(*v*) Madras-Gudur Electrification	Cap.	9,58,27	1,80,56	1,61,00	6,16,71
	DF(2)	33,68	11,04	3,00	19,64
SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY					
(*i*) Electrification of Vijayawada-Gudur Section	Cap.	19,16,54	6,65,58	2,90,00	9,60,96
	DF(2)	67,37	32,82	9,00	25,55
(*ii*) Construction of a new B.G. line from Bibinagar to Nadikude	Cap.	13,46,72	15,00	50,00	12,81,72
SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Rail link to Haldia Port	Cap.	11,97,99	9,29,17	99,70	1,69,12
	DRF	73	73	..	..
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*					
(*ii*) Kottavalasa-Bailadilla—Construction Project	Cap.	59,71,69	57,79,65	10,00	1,82,04
	Cap.	—5,17,68	—5,17,68	..	..
	DRF	3,95	63	..	3,32
	R.	42			
(*iii*) Construction of Cuttack—Paradeep Rail Link	Cap.	10,05,53	7,56,95	99,30	1,49,28
	DRF	2,75	1,49	..	1,26
	R.	83			

Programme of construction of new lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of railway lines for 1975-76

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76	Balance to complete work
(*iv*) Construction of a BG line in area served by the former Howrah-Amta Light Railway including Baragachia-Champadanga Branch . . .	Cap.	12,16,00	5,00	50,00	11,61,00
(*v*) Construction of a new broad gauge line from Banspani to Jakhapura (176 Kms). . .	Cap.	39,00,00	5,00	1,00	38,94,00
(*vi*) Electrification of Rourkela—Drug. Section .	Cap. DF(2)	23,02,12 63,41	20,80,93 57,66	26,60 4,00	1,94,59 1,75
(*vii*) Electrification of Panskura-Haldia Section .	Cap. DF(2)	3,86,14 13,76	3,26,72 10,79	27,17 1,00	32,25 1,97
(*viii*) Electrification of Waltair—Kirandul Section .	Cap.	31,86,19	10,11,97	4,70,63	17,03,59
	DF(2)	1,72,91	69,21	15,60	88,10
WESTERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Electrification of Virar-Sabarmati Section including ancillary works on the existing electrified section on Churchgate—Virar Section . .	Cap. DF(2) DRF	34,15,89 1,16,52 1,01	33,03,62 96,17 ..	75,00 15,00 ..	37,27 5,35 1,01
(*ii*) Guna (Rothiai) Shajapur-Makshi Construction .	Cap.	10,51,15	9,59,15	79,00	13,00
(*iii*) Dabla-Singhana Metre Gauge Railway line between (32.05 Kms.)	Cap. DRF Cap. DF(3)	2,80,03 1,43 —12 —1,25	2,64,32	5,33	10,38 1,43 —12 —1,25
(*iv*) Sabarmati-Gandhinagar (BG) Rail link and connected facilities (30 Kms)	Cap.	2,85,27	2,52,60	32.67	..
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS					
(a) BOMBAY					
(*i*) Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for Mass Rapid Transit System for Bombay . . .	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	1,23,84	1,18,23	5,61	
(*ii*) Final Location Survey of Fort Market Line between Goregaon and Fort Market and of additional double line between Kurla and Bhandup—6th Corridor of Mass Rapid Transit System .	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	12,60	11,98	62	..
(*iii*) Construction of Fort Market Line between Goregaon and Fort Market and of additional double line between Kurla and Bhandup—6th Corridor of Mass Rapid Transit System . . .	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	159,66,00 (Cost provisional)	15,37	35,00	159,15,63
(*iv*) Detailed designing and planning of Rapid Transit Corridor 7 (Underground) . . .	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	1,50,00	..	40,00	1,10,00
(b) CALCUTTA					
(i) Calcutta—Design and Construction of Rapid Transit system from Dum Dum to Tollyganj	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	249,54,30 (Cost provisional)	13,08,76	8,40,77	228,04,77
(*ii*) Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for Mass Rapid Transit System in Calcutta City for Metropolitan Transport	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	91,41	86,37	50	4,54

Programme of construction of new lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of railway lines for 1975-76

(In thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest Estimated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76	Balance to complete work
(c) DELHI					
(*i*) Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit System and Ancillary Studies for Delhi.	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	1,91,00	1,21,72	35,00	34,28
(*ii*) Detailed designing and planning of—					
(*i*) Cannaught Place-Rajouri Garden (underground)					
(*ii*) Sahibabad-Tughlakabad (Surface) Rapid Transit corridors	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	1,50,00	..	10,00	1,40,00
(d) MADRAS					
(*i*) Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit System for Madras	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	78,27	70,77	7,50	..
(*ii*) Detailed designing and planning of North South (Eastern) Rapid Transit corridor-State I . .	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	1,00,00	..	25,00	75,00
TOTAL	Cap. DRF DF(2)	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	44,55,36 2,55,19 97,60	.. .. ..

List of new Works costing between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs each chargable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Open Line Works (Revenue) and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1.	Manmad.—(1) Conversion of Down Main and two Down loop lines as common Up and Down Lines by providing trailing and facing crossovers between Up and Down Main Lines at both ends. (2) Electrification of (i) Up loop line at Panewadi, (ii) Two loop lines in Up Goods Yard and foodgrains siding at Manmad	Cap.	15,44	12,00	3,44
2.	Bhandup-Mulund Section.—Renewal of Signalling cables . .	DRF	9,75	2,00	7,75
3.	Bombay Division—Kalyan-Lonavla District (NE & SE District).—Replacement of 2.0 Kms. of 1.29 sq. cm. (0.2 sq. inch) Copper Auxiliary catenary wire in Ghat Section	DRF	9,90	70	9,20
4.	Bombay Division—Kurla District (Suburban District.—Replacement of 12 Kms. 2.42 sq. cm.(0.375 sq. inch) Copper Catenary wire.	DRF	9,05	70	8.35
5.	Bombay Division—Kalyan and Lonavla District.—Elimination of 20 Kms. of 19/128" blue steel catenary from station loops . .	DRF	6,25	40	5,85
6.	Bina-Katni Section.—Replacement of 4/30.48 m. through girders at Kms. 1119/10-11 (Kopra Bridge)	DRF	16.21	2,00	14,21
7.	Bina-Katni Section.—Replacement of 3/30.48 m. through girders at Kms. 1066/5-8 (Bewas Bridge)	DRF	12,26	1,25	11,01
8.	Ajni.—Provision of intensive repair facility for wagons	Cap.	10,50	5,81	4,69
9.	Bhusawal Division.—Provision of Running Rooms/Staff Quarters at various stations for running staff for meeting the requirements of 10—hour rule for goods services Phase I—Running Rooms—156 beds .	DF(3)	16,12	8,00	8,12
10.	Jhansi Division.—Provision of running rooms/Staff Quarters at various stations for running staff for meeting the requirements of 10—hour rule for goods services Phase I—Running Rooms 128 beds .	DF(3)	15,35	7,00	8,35
11.	Nagpur Division.—Provision of running Rooms/Staff quarters at various stations for running staff for meeting the requirements of 10—hour rule for goods service Phase I—Running Rooms—66 beds .	DF(3)	7,75	3,00	4,75
12.	Jabalpur Division.—Provision of Running Rooms/Staff Quarters at various stations for running staff for meeting the requirements of 10—hour rule for goods services Phase-I Running Rooms—112 beds .	DF(3)	14,00	7,00	7,00
13.	Byculla—Dadar Section.—Replacement of Signalling Cables . .	DRF	8,00	2,00	6,00
	EASTERN RAILWAY				
14.	Singrauli Station.—Provision of two additional lines	Cap.	7,18	1,00	6,18
15.	Barkakana.—Provision of extension of 2 reception-cum-departure lines and 2 classification lines to full length	Cap.	8,88	1,50	7,38
16.	Kusunda South Yard.—Provision of additional facilities . .	Cap.	12,51	5,50	7,01
17.	Chopan.—Provision of an additional full length goods line and two stabling lines	Cap.	6,67	1,00	5,67
18.	Mughalsarai.—Provision of an additional wired line in Up Inter Yard.	Cap.	7,94	1,00	6,94
19.	Tulsitand.—Provision of a down loop with 'B' class signalling facilities	Cap.	9,65	2,00	7,65
20.	Banajora Station.—Rationalisation of coal loading points and provision of a crossover and cabin at Bansjora Station	Cap.	9,75	6,00	3,75
21.	Kusunda Station.—Rationalisation of coal loading points of Godhar and Kusunda Collieries of Kusunda Pilot Section under assisted siding terms with provision of 2 cross-over and a cabin under Railway cost at Kusunda Station	Cap. Deposit	6,64 2,30	6,00	64
22.	Replacement of existing trunk boards at Fairlie Place by Standard T/43 Type Trunk Boards	DRF	5,12	80	8,32

(Figure in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAYS—*Concld.*				
23.	Patherdih.—(i) Provision of covered shed, paved pathway and gantry in Marshalling Yard, Sick Line and (ii) Provision of covered shed, and paved pathway to Empty Yard Sick line	DF(3)	11,00	6,00	5,00
24.	Katrasgarh.—Provision of a covered shed, paved pathway and gantry at sick line	DF(3)	6,18	5,00	1,18
25.	Dhanbad—Gaya Section.—Provision of facing cross-over at Nimiaghat, Chichaki, Chaube, Tankuppa and Bandhua.	DF(3)	16,27	1.00	15.27
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
26.	Sirhind-Nangal Dam Section.—				
	(a) Conversion of Kiratpur Sahib 'DK' Station into a crossing station				
	(b) Provision of additional terminal facilities at Nangal Dam				
	(i) Extension of Line No. 1, 2 and 3 from 1420 ft., 1550 ft., and 1600 ft. to 2130 ft., 2000 ft. and 2030 ft.				
	(ii) Signalling of line No. 3 for reception and despatch of trains.				
	(iii) Provision of one additional stabling line 2000 ft. C.A.L. to meet the needs of increased traffic	Cap.	8,36	20	8.16
27.	Firozepur Division.—Replacement of Reversers "A" type by "B" type	DRF	6,71	15	6,56
		Cap.	—50	..	—50
		DF(3)	50	..	50
28.	Delhi Division.—Replacement of old and worn-out trunk boards and associated cables at Saharanpur and Ambala Cantt.	DRF	5,65	1,00	4,65
29.	Firozepur Division.—Replacement of old and wornout trunk boards and associated cables at Ludhiana, Jullundur City, Amritsar, Pathankot and Firozepur Cantt.	DRF	9,98	1,50	8,48
30.	Kanpur.—Replacement, addition and alteration to HT and LT equipment	DRF	10,71	2,45	8,26
31.	Pathankot.—Provision of 28 units type I double storeyed quarters in replacement of sleeper huts No. T/49 and T(50 (28 units) . .	DRF	5,34	2,00	3,34
32.	Tundla.—Provision of 8 units type 1, 20 units type II and 12 units type III double storeyed quarters for implementating 10-hour duty .	DF(2)	9,68	1,68	8.00
33.	Ludhiana.—Provision of 12 units type I, 16 units type II, and 12 units type III double storeyed quarters for staff of Loco and Traffic Departments in connection with implementation of 10-hour duty .	DF(2)	9,70	1,25	8,45
34.	Saharanpur.—Provision of 8 units type I, 20 units type II, and 8 units type III double storeyed quarters in connection with 10-hour duty	DF(2)	8,56	2,01	6,55
35.	Fhaziabad.—Provision of 4 units type I, 20 units type II and 12 units type III double storeyed quarters for 10-hour duty	DF(2)	8,87	2,65	6,22
36.	Kanpur.—Provision of 12 units type I, 20 units type II and 8 units type III double storeyed quarters for implementing 10-hour duty .	DF(2)	8,92	2,68	6,24
37.	Mughalsarai.—Provision of 4 units type I, 20 units type II and 4 units type III double storeyed quarters for implementing 10-hour duty .	DF(2)	6,21	2,07	4,14
38.	Chheoki.—Provision of 8 units type I, 28 units type II and 4 units type III double storeyed quarters for implementing 10-hour duty .	DF(2)	9,49	2,56	6,93
39.	Kanpur Central.—Provision of a deep type well and two overhead tanks of 55000 gallons capacity each	DF(3)	4,00	1,00	3,00
		DF(1)	2,55	..	2,55
		DF(2)	87	..	87

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of work		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
40.	Kanpur.—Additions and alterations to electric loco shed at Kanpur for providing additional maintenance facilities for bogies, traction motors and ancillary machines	DF(3)	19,06	30	18,76
41.	Shakurbasti.—Extension of printing press building by 60 ft. x 210 ft. to accommodate additional machines	DF(3)	7,42	3,00	4,42
42.	Provision of trunk board for inter-railway trunk circuits on microwave	DF(3) DF(2)	17,10 2,40	50 ..	16,60 2,40
43.	Lucknow Division.—Provision of track circuiting of main run through lines at 6 way side stations *viz.* Malhaur, Daryabad, Radauli, Sohawal, Darshan Nagar and Sarkoni as a measure of safety . .	ACF(b) Cap. DRF	7,16 —4,50 4,50	50	6,66 —4,50 4,50
44.	Lucknow Division.—Provision of track curcuiting on main run through lines at 6 way side stations *viz.* Tulkhajuri, Amethi, Misrauli, Chilbila, Dandupur and Suwansa as a measure of safety . .	ACF(b) Cap. DRF	7,16 —4,50 4,50	50	6,66 —4,50 4,50
45.	Lucknow Division.—Provision of track circuiting of main run through lines at 6 way side stations *viz.* Nighohan, Bachhrawan, Harchandpur, Gauriganj, Jais and Gangaganj as a measure of safety	ACF(b) Cap. DRF	7,16 —4,50 4,50	50	6,66 —4,50 4,50
	NORTH-EAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
46.	Katihar-Malda Town.—Provision of 12 Channel carrier working on physical circuit and provision of direct dialing facility between Katihar-Malda Town	Cap.	9,36	1,00	8,36
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
47.	Tambaram Car Workshop.—Establishment of rewinding facilities for traction motors of electric locos and EMU coaches . . .	Cap.	19,43	2,00	17,43
48.	Madras-Gudur Section.—Regirdering of 9 spans of 12.2 m in bridge No. 127 (9 x 12.2 m) at km 55/6.9 with new steel girders to BG/ML standard	DRF R.	6,80 10	5	6,75
49.	Madurai-Rameswaram Section.—Pamban viaduct—Bridge No. 346 (143 x 12.2 m, 2 x 11.6 m and 1 lift span)-Regirdering of 10 x 12.2m badly corroded non-metallised girders by new MG/ML standard metallised steel girders	DRF R.	6,90 10	5	6,85
50.	Gudur—Construction of 17 units type II & 34 units type III quarters for essential class III staff	DF(2)	14,65	5,00	9,65
51.	Ernakulam Junction.—Construction of 14 units type II & 14 units type III quarters double storeyed for essential class III staff . .	DF(2)	9,04	2,50	6,54
52.	Nandalur.—Construction of 15 units type II and 30 units type III quarters for essential class III staff	DF(2)	9,60	5,00	4,60
53.	Perambur Carriage Works.—Additional facilities for stepping up outturn of wagons	DF(3)	19,07	5,50	13,57
54.	Bangalore city.—Arsikere Section.—Proposed road over bridge in lieu of existing level crossing at Km. 56/1-2 near Hirehalli (national Highways)	DF(3) Cap. DRF R. Deposit	8,75 —2 2 13 1,63	25	8,50 —2 2

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1975-76	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
55.	Kazipet.—Direct entry into the Diesel Loco shed with a view to providing free passage to incoming and outgoing locos from the shed .	Cap.	8,00	3,32	4,68
56.	Castle Rock.—Construction of staff quarters type 1—10 units, type II—9 units and type III—6 units for loco running staff (Multi storeyed) in connection with the implementation of 10 hour rule . .	DF(2)	6,57	5,01	1,56
57.	Provision of track circuits on main run through lines at 4 stations on South Central Railway as a measure of safety	ACF(b)	5,60	1,00	4,60
58.	Gudur.—Bitragunta Section—Construction of road over bridge in lieu of level Crossing No. 199 at Km. 202/7 in Allur Road station yard on National High way No. 5—Madras. .Calcutta Road . .	DF(3) DRF R Deposit	12,92 3 88 17,11	3,50 . .	9,42 3
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
59.	Dadhapara.—Provision of OHE and signalling facilities for the proposed additional common loop on the down side . . .	Cap. Deposit	7,53 3,59	1,00	6,53
60.	Strengthening of pier Nos. 1, 2, 4 & 5 and 1X20' arch of Bridge No. 7 (6 x 100' G—1 x 20' A) between Brundamal and Lapanga at Km. 522.47 in Jharsuguda-Titilagarh section	DRF R.	6,55 1,95	1,20	5,35
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
61.	Bandja Marshalling Yard.—Providing intensive repair facilities for wagons at sick lines	Cap.	10,08	3,00	7,08
62.	Vadodara (Marshalling) Yard.—Providing intensive repair facilities for wagons at sick lines	Cap.	9,38	3,00	6,38
63	Renewal of contact wire 10 Kms on D.C. Traction Section . .	DRF Cap. DF(3)	11,41 —1,00 1,00	4,00	7,41 —1,00 1,00
64.	Jogeshwari-Borivli Section.—Replacement of 2.2 KV 'D' feeder from existing overhead line to underground cable between (6.0 Kms).	DRF	11,82	50	11,32
	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVEWORKS				
65.	Replacement of pipe lines in the colonies areas No. 5 and 6 . .	DRF	9,30	12	9,18
66.	Replacement of C.I. pipe lines in workshops	DRF	5,10	1	5,09
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY				
67.	Construction of 24 units type II staff quarters	Cap. WMS (Overheads)	6,32 1,00	3,00 1,00	3,32 . .

Details of the New units of Rolling Stock provided in the Budget for
1975-76

(In utnits)

	Broad Gauge			Metre Gauge			Narrow Gauge		
	Additions	Renewals	Total	Additions	Renewals	Total	Additions	Renewals	Total
I. Locomotives :									
(*a*) Diesel electric	33	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Diesel Shunters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Diesel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Electric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*e*) Ballast tampers	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Power Packs	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Coaching vehicles (in units)—									
(*i*) Air conditioned									
(*a*) Full	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Partial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) I Class									
(*a*) Ordinary	..	10	10	..	..	5	5	..	..
(*b*) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Composites	..	25	25	..	10	10	..	..	..
(*iii*) II Class									
(*a*) Ordinary	..	52	52	..	15	15	..	..	..
(*b*) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Sleeper	..	25	25	..	10	10	..	..	..
(*iv*) Composites	..	25	25	..	10	10	..	..	..
(*v*) EMU Stocks	72	..	72	33	..	33	..	..	..
(*vi*) Diesel Rail Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Special Stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Other Coaches	20	17	37	..	12	12	..	..	..
IV. Goods Wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers)—									
(*i*) General Services	..	1754	1754	..	362	362		..	..
(*ii*) Other types	..	1546	1546	..	338	338	..	..	..
iii) Containers/Flats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Tractors and Trailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Cranes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of Rolling Stock Programme for 1975-76

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sub-heads	Programmed Deliveries				New Acquisitions				Total				Grand Total
	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	OLWR	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	OLWR	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	OLWR	
Locomotives	16,95,35	23,28,94	..	..	15,86	1,11,75	..	5	17,11,21	24,40,69	..	5	41,51,95
Boilers.	82	3,56	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	3,56	..	..	4,38
Carriages	21,01,70	23,07,57	92,49	..	19	20	..	1	21,01,89	23,07,77	92,49	1	45,02,16
Wagons	19,71,64	15,86,81	25,00	..	..	26	..	..	19,71,64	15,87,07	25,00	..	35,83,71
Cranes	92,68	36,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	92,68	36,05	..	..	1,28,73
Ferries.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	58,62,19	62,62,93	1,17,49	..	16,05	1,12,21	..	6	58,78,24	63,75,14	1,17,49	6	123,70,93

ALL

Abstract of Rolling Stock Programme

Railways	Locomotive		Boilers		Carriages				
	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
Central	28,18	1,55	..	..	18,26	17,81	..	..	..
Eastern	21,79	..	..	1,75	25,28	3,00	..	10,91	..
Northern	1	..	..	..	15,60	4,83	..	52	..
Northeastern	..	..	..	71	1,66	1	..	..	..
Northeast Frontier	27,14	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,47	..
Southern	41,10	..	..	1,10	17,40	11,25	..	4,11	..
South Central	14,30	..	..	..	11,49	7,62	..	1,63	..
Southeastern	1,00	..	75	..	6,82	13,35	..	1,85	..
Western	..	..	..	..	5,95	14,11	..	..	..
Railway Board	15,61,83	23,27,39	7	..	19,99,24	22,35,59	70,00	..	..
TOTAL	16,95,35	23,28,94	82	3,56	21,01,70	23,07,57	70,00	22,49	..
	40,24,29		4,38		45,01,76				

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RAILWAYS

for 1975-76 — *Programmed Deliveries*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Wagons			Cranes		Ferries		Total				
Cap.	DRF	DF(3)	Cap.	DRF	Capt.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
9,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,45	19,36	..	..	..
..	..	..	85,25	29,90	..	..	1,32,32	34,65	..	10,91	..
1,53,76	7,05	..	..	..	..	..	1,69,37	11,88	..	52	..
1	16,72	..	7,43	6,15	..	..	9,10	23,59	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,14	..	..	3,47	..
81,21	65,95	..	..	..	..	..	1,39,71	78,30	..	4,11	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,79	7,62	..	1,63	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,57	13,35	..	1,85	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,95	14,11	..	25,00	..
..	..	25,00	..	..	..	..	52,88,79	60,60,07	70,00	..	..
17,27,65	14,97,09	..	..	..	..	..					
19,71,64	15,86,81	25,00	92,68	36,05	..	..	58,62,19	62,62,93	70,00	47,49	..
	35,83,45		1,28,73		..			122,42,61			

RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK, MACHINERY AND WORKS PROGRAMME

Abstract of Rolling Stock Programme

Railways	Locomotives			Boilers		Carriages				
	Cap.	DRF	OLWR	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Northeastern	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..
Northeast Frontier	3,80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
South Central	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southeastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western	11,90	1,10	5	..	..	4	2	..	..	1
Railway Board	6	1,10,65	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	..
TOTAL	15,86	1,11,75	5	..	..	19	20	..	..	1
		1,27,66		..			40			

RAILWAYS

for 1975-76 — *New Acquisitions*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Wagons			Cranes		Ferries		Total				
Cap.	DRF	DF(3)	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,80	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,94	1,12	..	..	6
..	26	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,11,04	..	..	..
..	26	..	..	..	..	..	16,05	11,2,21	..	..	6
	26		..		..		1,28,32				

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of allocation of funds estimated for Machinery and Plant on Railways during 1975-76 (*New Acquisitions only*)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	Anticipated cost									Outlay proposed during 1975-76							
	Additions and Replacements									Additions and Replacements							
	Cap.	D.R.F.	DF			OLWR	Revenue	Total	WMS	Cap.	DRF	D.F.			OLWR	Total	WMS
			(1)	(2)	(3)							(1)	(2)	(3)			
Central	10,00	54,35	..	1,65	..	9,00	..	75,00	..	90	4,40	..	1	..	94	6,25	..
Eastern	15,00	50,00	..	..	..	10,00	..	75,00	..	60	3,50	..	..	..	1,46	5,56	..
Northern	17,00	48,00	..	..	..	5,00	..	70,00	..	62	4,90	..	..	..	89	6,41	..
Northeastern	8,00	13,55	..	45	..	3,00	..	25,00	..	50	1,20	..	1	..	37	2,08	..
Northeast Frontier	8,00	18,36	..	64	..	3,00	..	30,00	..	60	2,00	..	1	..	50	3,11	..
Southern	6,00	28,90	..	..	..	5,00	10	40,00	..	60	2,80	..	..	..	49	3,89	..
South Central	14,00	38,70	..	30	..	7,00	..	60,00	..	50	3,50	..	1	..	70	4,71	..
Southeastern	15,00	61,25	..	1,75	..	9,00	..	87,00	..	70	3,60	..	1	..	90	5,21	..
Western	3,00	16,20	..	94	..	4,00	86	25,00	..	40	1,60	..	1	..	50	2,51	..
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	5,00	10,00	..	..	..	..	..	15,00	..	1,00	1,97	..	..	..	..	2,97	..
Integral Coach Factory	4,00	18,00	..	..	..	..	..	22,00	8,00	1,10	4,00	..	..	..	..	5,10	2,00
Diesel Locomotive Works	13,00	5,00	..	..	..	..	..	18,00	..	1,20	1,00	..	..	..	..	2,20	..
TOTAL	1,18,00	3,62,31	..	5,73	..	55,00	96	5,42,00	8,00	8,72	34,47	..	6	..	6,75	50,00	2,00

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of Machinery and Plant Programme for 1975-76

(Figures in thousand of rupees)

Railways	Programmed Deliveries								New Acquisitions							
	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F			OLWR	Total	W.M.S.	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.			OLWR	Total	W.M.S.
			(1)	(2)	(3)						(1)	(2)	(3)			
Central	20,76	67,67	..	..	..	7,52	95,95	..	90	4,40	..	1	..	94	6,25	..
Eastern	20,45	60,68	..	93	3,85	14,17	1,00,08	..	60	3,50	..	..	..	1,46	5,56	..
Northern	20,61	66,22	..	..	..	6,50	93,33	..	62	4,90	..	..	..	89	6,41	..
Northeastern	6,44	17,61	..	..	..	6,25	30,30	..	50	1,20	..	1	..	37	2,08	..
Northeast Frontier	8,14	25,56	..	51	..	8,66	42,87	..	60	2,00	..	1	..	50	3,11	..
Southern	12,52	38,31	..	..	..	13,85	64,68	..	60	2,80	..	..	..	49	3,89	..
South Central	15,14	38,08	..	..	..	10,11	63,33	..	50	3,50	..	1	..	70	4,71	..
Southeastern	15,07	38,00	..	15	..	10,88	64,10	..	70	3,60	..	1	..	90	5,21	..
Western	8,62	31,16	..	30	..	8,12	48,20	..	40	1,60	..	1	..	50	2,51	..
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	15,21	29,68	..	..	..	..	44,89	1,32	1,00	1,97	..	..	..	..	2,97	..
Integral Coach Factory	5,62	36,55	..	..	..	..	42,17	8,11	1,10	4,00	..	..	..	..	5,10	2,00
Diesel Locomotive Works	9,18	92	..	..	..	..	10,10	1,30	1,20	1,00	..	..	..	..	2,20	..
TOTAL	1,57,76	4,50,44	..	1,89	3,85	86,06	7,00,00	10,73	8,72	34,47	..	6	..	6,75	50,00	2,00

ALL RAILWAYS

Stores Transactions for 1975-76

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1975-76	CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
		Issues during the year:	
Balance at commencement of the year.		I.—To works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	18,01,02
(*a*) Stores in Stock (other than those in Grain-shops)	161,90,82	II.—To Works—Open Line Works (Revenue)	1,10,39
(*b*) Outstanding Stores Suspense balance	27,12,61	III.—To Capital—Manufacture Suspense:—	
(*c*) Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—9,13,09	(*i*) Locomotive Workshops	98,59,02
(*d*) Stocks in Grainshops	1,52	(*ii*) Carriage and Wagon Workshops	77,60,13
(*e*) Coal	1,54,13	(*iii*) Engineering Workshops	4,76,20
(*f*) Coke	12,09	(*iv*) Electrical Workshops	3,59,43
(*g*) Fuel oil	2,81,49	(*v*) Signal Workshops	1,93,75
(*h*) Stores for Wagon Builders (Buffer Stock)	80,00	(*vi*) Printing Press	2,76,19
		(*vii*) Points and Crossings	38,28
TOTAL	185,19,57	(*viii*) Marine	..
		(*ix*) COS Cloth Cutting Factory	3,90,1
Receipts during the year:		IV.—To Miscellaneous Advances (Capital)	8,45,52
I.—Purchases:—		V.—To Revenue	101,87,11
(1) Stores for Works	74,90,13	VI.—Sales and Transfers	42,64,48
(2) Stores for General purposes excluding coal, coke, fuel oil and grainshops supplies	185,85,37	VII.—Sales by Grain Shops	1,48
		VIII.—Loss in Grain shops transferred to Revenue Accounts	11,16
(3) Stores for Construction depots	96,51	IX.—To issues of coal for Locomotives	84,68,08
(4) Grainshop Supplies and Catering	13,54	X.—To issues of fuel oil for Locomotives	52,82,04
(5) Coal	90,45,25	XI.—To issues of coal, coke and fuel oil for other purposes	4,82,98
		XII.—To Wagon builders (Buffer stock)	1,50,00
		TOTAL	509,57,41
(6) Coke	52,81	XIII.—*Deduct*—For issues within the demand (*Vide* item V per contra)	—219,98,22
(7) Fuel oil	58,84,19	TOTAL—Credits during the year	289,59,19
(8) Stores for Wagon Builders (Buffer Stock)	1,50,00	Anticipated balance at close of the year:—	
TOTAL—Purchases	413,17,80	(*a*) Stores in stock other than those in Grain shops)	166,77,91

ALL RAILWAYS

Stores Transactions for 1975-76

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1975-76	CREDITS	Budget Extimate, 1975-76
II.—Receipts from Manufacture into Stores	56,04,87	(*b*) Outstanding Stores Suspense balance	25,61,88
III. —Materials returned from Works:—			
(i) Work shopmaterials	12,63,69	(*c*) Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—8,21,95
(ii) Other materials	22,67,35		
IV—Other Debits	10,19,01	(*d*) Stock in Grains shops	2,42
		(*e*) Coal	1,88,45
TOTAL—Debits for Purchases and Receipts	514,72,72	(*f*) Coke	13,23
		(*g*) Fuel oil	3,32,94
V.—*Deduct*—for issues from Stores Suspense to Services/Works Within the demand		(*h*) Stores for Wagon Builders (Buffer Stock)	80,00
		TOTAL	190,34,88
(*i*) Manufacture operations	—193,53,15		
(*ii*) Works	—17,99,55	GRAND TOTAL	479,94,07
(*iii*) Capital—Miscellaneous Advances	—8,45,52	Net Debit or Credit during the year	5,15,31
TOTAL—Debits during the year	294,74,50	Budget allotment required	294,74,50
GRAND TOTAL	479,94,07		

Manufacture Operations for 1975-66

Balance at debit of Manufacture at commencement of the year	57,53,38	I.—*To Works—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund—*	
Balance at debit of (Development) Suspense at commencement of the year	15,47,59	(1) Locomotive Rolling Stock	1,12,14
		(2) Carriage and Wagon Rolling Stock	10,92,70
TOTAL	73,00,97	(3) Engineering and Structural Works	11,72,04
DEBITS DURING THE YEAR		(4) Plant and Equipment	32,96
I. *Locomotive Workshops.—*			
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	50,62,35	(5) Points and Crossings	3,00
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	98,49,02		
(3) Erection by contract with outside agencies	40,00		
(4) Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	3,97,43	(6) Other Shops	73,65
(5) Other debits	..	TOTAL—WORK (I)	24,95,49
(6) Miscellaneous Charges	5,73,94	II.—*To Works—Development Fund*	60,83
TOTAL—LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS	159,22,74	I .—*To Works—Open Line works* (*Revenue*)	35,56
		TOTAL—WORKS (I to III)	25,91,88

ALL RAILWAYS

Manufacture Operations for 1975-76

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
II.—*Carriage and Wagon Workshops.*—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	55,05,61
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	77,60,13
(3) Erection by contract with outside agencies	42,63
(4) Miscellaneous Charges	7,93,66
(5) Material by direct purchase and miscellaneous adjustments	2,42,46
TOTAL—CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKSHOPS	143,44,49
III.—*Engineering Workshops.*—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	4,10,90
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	5,14,48
(3) Points and crossings	..
(4) Miscellaneous Charges	1,59,50
(5) Brick, Ballast and Pitching Stones etc.	24,04
(6) Other Debits	18,00
(7) Lime and Surkhi	..
(8) Materials and Stores for Bandel Welding Plant	75,00
(9) Direct Purchases	5,13,16
TOTAL—ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS	17,15,08
IV.—*Other Manufactures*—	
(*i*) Electrical Workshops—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	2,97,05
(2) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	3,59,43
(3) Material by direct purchase and adjustment	2,25,91
(4) Vendors Bills and Miscellaneous debits	8,00

CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
IV.—*To Capital Stores Suspense Manufacture for Stock*—	
(1) Locomotive Shops	32,70,06
(2) Carriage and Wagon shops	17,78,97
(3) Engineering Shops	67,23
(4) Other Manufactures	4,30,96
(5) Released material returned to Stock	13,15,34
(6) Electricals Shops	..
(7) Printing Press	6,00
(8) Points and Crossings	..
(9) Other Manufacture—Bandel Welding Plant	..
TOTAL—STORES SUSPENSE	68,68,56
V.—*To Revenue*—	
(1) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock	37,58,33
(2) Repairs of Carriage and wagon Rolling Stock	72,54,76
(3) Repairs of Plant	7,93,83
(4) Work done for shed end T.X. Rs.	..
(5) Engineering and Structural Works	2,60,26
(6) Miscellaneous manufacture for Revenue	20,47,73

ALL RAILWAYS

Manufacture Operation for 1975-76

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimate, 1975-76	CREDITS	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
(*ii*) Signal Workshops—			—
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	2,72,05	(7) Electrical Shops	3,70,07
(2) Materials and stores (from Stores Suspense)	1,93,75	(8) Printing Press	1,03,85
(3) Misc. charges	74,35	(9) Points and crossings	..
		(10) Electrical charges	..
(4) Material by direct purchase and adjustment	3,50	(11) Other credits	..
		(12) Clothing Factory	..
(*iii*) Printing Press—		TOTAL—REVENUE	145,88,83
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	2,66,90		
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	2,76,19	VI.—*Works done for foreign Railways, Government Departments and the public*—	
(3) Works done by outside presses	8,76		
		(1) Locomotive Shops	64,75,31
(4) Miscellaneous charges	23,40	(2) Carriage and Wagon Shops	38,54,76
		(3) Other Shops	5,06,97
		(4) Electrical Shops	..
(*iv*) Manufacture of clothing—		(5) Other Credits	1,54,98
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	13,40	(6) Printing Press	50
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	3,90,15	TOTAL—Foreign Railways, etc.	109,92,52
(3) Material by direct purchases	..		
(4) Other charges	1,90	VII.—Development Suspense	..
TOTAL—Other Manufactures	24,14,74	VIII.—Deduct for Issues within the Demand (*vide* item VI per contra)	—94,24,88
		TOTAL—Credits during the year	256,16,91
V.—*Development Suspense*—			
VI.—Deduct for Issues from Manufacture Suspense to services/works within Demand—		Anticipated balance at close of the year	66,56,23
		GRAND TOTAL	322,73,14
(*i*) Issues to Stores Suspense (Manufacture for Stock)	—68,68,56		
(*ii*) Issues to works	—25,56,32	Net—Debit or Credit during the year	—6,44,74
TOTAL—Debits during the year	249,72,17		
		Budget allotment required	249,72,17
GRAND TOTAL	+322,73,14		

Comparatiys statement showing the Actuals for 1972-73 *and* 1973-74, *Revised Estimate for* 1974-75 *and Budget Estimate for* 1975-76

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Actuals, 1972-73	Actuals, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1974-75	Budget Estimate, 1975-76
I. ROLLING STOCK—				
Locomotives	46,67	39,18	52,67	41,52
Boilers	5	3	5	4
Carriages	42,00	46,55	49,59	45,02
Wagons	39,71	63,95	57,40	37,13
Ferries	..	1	..	..
—TOTAL—ROLLING STOCK	128,43	149,72	159,71	123,71
II. MACHINERY	6,42	6,03	7,01	7,50
III WORKS—				
Track Renewals	56,49	55,55	45,98	46,47
Bridge Works	4,91	7,50	6,97	7,44
Other Structural and Engineering Works	99,61	90,17	88,68	101,40
TOTAL—WORKS	161,01	153,22	141,63	155,31
IV. New Construction and Electrification of Railway lines	28,98	33,10	41,08	38,08
V. MISCELLANEOUS—				
Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	4,39	..	2,72	10,00
Taking over of Open Line wires from P&T Deptt.	..	27	25	36
Stores Suspense (Net)	22,05	—17,38	—1,55	5,15
Manufacture Suspense (Net)	14,68	12,53	—1,20	—6,45
Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	2,05	—49	1,81	8,30
Investment in Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd.	..	..	..	1
Credits or recoveries	—18,79	—17,99	—16,33	—13,79
Refund of TELCO shares	—50	—75	..	..
TOTAL—MISCELLINEOUS	23,88	— 23,81	—14,30	3,58
TOTAL	348,72	318,26	335,13	328,18
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	9	14
PROBABLE SAVINGS	..	..	..	—10,18
NET	348,72	318,26	335,22	318,14
Metropolitan Transport Projects	2,77	4,65	7,67	10,00
GRAND TOTAL	351,49	322,91	342,89	328,14

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1975-76

Abstract of Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Open Line Works (Revenue)

Particulars	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund
(1)	(2)	(3)
(I) ROLLING STOCK—		
Locomotives	17,11,21	24,40,69
Boilers	82	3,56
Carriages	21,01,89	23,07,77
Wagons	20,64,32	16,23,12
Ferries	..	..
TOTAL—ROLLING STOCK	58,78,24	63,75,14
(II) MACHINERY	1,66,48	4,84,91
(III) WORKS—		
Track Renewals	18,32	46,28,43
Bridge Works	25,02	5,68,88
Other Structural and Engineering Works	69,08,37	10,37,45
TOTAL—WORKS	69,51,21	62,34,76
(IV) NEW CONSTRUCTION AND ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY LINES	34,55,36	2,55,19
(V) MISCELLANEOUS—		
Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	10,00,00	..
Taking over of Open Line wires from P. & T. Deptt.	36,00	..
Stores Suspense (Net)	5,15,31	..
Manufacture Suspense (Net)	—6,44,74	..
Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	8,29,43	..
Investment in Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd.	1,01	..
TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	17,37,01	..
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..
TOTAL	181,88,80	133,50,00
Probable Savings	—9,09,97	..
TOTAL	172,78,83	133,50,00
Credits or recoveries	—28,83	—13,50,00
NET	172,50,00	120,00,00
Metropolitan Transport Projects	10,00,00	..
GRAND TOTAL	182,50,00	120,00,00

and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund Programme for 1975-76.

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Development Fund			Open Line Works (Revenue)			
Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities (4)	Staff Welfare (5)	Operating Improvements (6)	Staff Welfare (7)	Other Works (8)	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amentities Fund (9)	Total (10)
..	..	..	..	5	..	41,51,95
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,38
70,00	..	22,49	..	1	..	45,02,16
..	..	25,00	..	..	..	37,12,44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70,00	..	47,49	..	6	..	123,70,93
..	1,95	3,85	..	92,81	..	7,50,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	46,46,75
..	..	1,22,18	..	27,80	..	7,43,88
2,27,61	6,66,16	6,71,33	92,65	5,36,97	..	101,40,54
2,27,61	6,66,16	7,93,51	92,65	5,64,77	..	155,31,17
..	97,60	..	..	..	..	38,08,15
..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	36,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,15,31
..	..	..	..	..	..	—6,44,74
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,29,43
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,01
..	..	..	..	..	..	17,37,01
..	..	..	..	..	14,12	14,12
2,97,61	7,65,71	8,44,85	92,65	6,57,64	14,12	342,11,38
—16,87	—43,40	—47,89	..	..	..	—10,18,13
2,80,74	7,22,31	7,96,96	92,65	6,57,64	14,12	331,93,25
..	..	—1	..	—29	..	—13,79,13
2,80,74	7,22,31	7,96,95	92,65	6,57,35	14,12	318,14,12
..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00,00
2,80,74	7,22,31	7,96,95	92,65	6,57,35	14,12	328,14,12

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) ACT, 1975

AN

ACT

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76 *for the purposes of Railways.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1975.

Issue of Rs. 2,803,80,91,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1975-76.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two thousand eight hundred and three crores, eighty lakhs and ninety-one thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1975-76, in respect of the services relating to railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	2,26,90,000	..	2,26,90,000
2	Miscellaneous expenditure	10,11,63,000	*3,00,000*	10,14,63,000
3	Payments to Worked Lines and Others	19,44,000	..	19,44,000
4	Working Expenses—Administration	137,86,69,000	*200,00*	137,86,89,000
5	Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance	513,83,41,000	*43,000*	513,83,84,000
6	Working Expenses—Operating Staff	292,34,01,000	*45,22,000*	292,79,23,000
7	Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)	247,15,26,000	..	247,15,26,000
8	Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel	78,55,31,000	*1,31,66,000*	79,86,97,000
9	Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses	51,72,59,000	*7,38,000*	51,79,97,000
10	Working Expenses—Staff Welfare	46,94,72,000	..	46,94,72,000
11	Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	115,00,00,000	..	115,00,00,000
11A	Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund	17,00,00,000	..	17,00,00,000
12	Dividend to General Revenues and Contribution for Grants to States in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	197,88,49,000	..	197,88,49,000
13	Open Line Works (Revenue)	7,50,29,000	..	7,50,29,000
14	Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund	47,10,55,000	..	47,10,55,000
15	Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	869,65,54,000	..	869,65,54,000
16	Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund	18,07,29,000	..	18,07,29,000
17	Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Development Fund	6,77,02,000	..	6,77,02,000
18	Appropriation to Development Fund	18,00,00,000	..	18,00,00,000
19	Appropriation to Revenue Reserve Fund	5,02,79,000	..	5,02,79,000
20	Payments towards Amortisation of Over-capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund	109,23,77,000	..	109,23,77,000
21	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	7,53,20,000	..	7,53,20,000
22	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	2,11,62,000	*2,50,000*	2,14,12,000
	TOTAL	2,801,90,52,000	*1,90,39,000*	2,803,80,91,000

MGIPRRND—24 M of Fin./75—II (Day)—2-3-77—205.